The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HONOR TO COLUMBUS.

Churches Unite in Praises of His Great Work.

NEW YORK IN GAY DRESS

Decoration of Cathedral, Home, and Business Blocks.

THEY LAUD THE DISCOVERER

Preparations Made for the Great Parades of the Week.

ART IN ARCH AND BUNTING FOLDS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Rain fell upon an expectant city this morning, when all had expected to make a secular day of it with excursions around among the churches, where Columbus was to be the subject of praise and song. The Jews in their synagogues started the celebration so heartily, raising not a discordant voice on the subject of their persecutions by the Spanish, that today the Christians could afford to cross the line of sects, to turn their devotions to the man next important to the founder of their faith. St. Paul, the principal Jewish and Christian mariner, recites his terrible adventures passing over the Greekish waters to Rome, and the shipwreck of Paul has been the staple of many a sermon.

Today all the churches went to sea with Columbus, after the manner of the innocents abroad, and still the best sermon on the subject seemed to be the songs. The religious interest in New York is decided, but without bigotry. All the sects expend themselves in big churches. To the great number of inhabitants who go to no church the architecture of the churches is still agreeable, and though most of the down-town churches have been sold out in the rise of real estate there, to give place to office buildings, banks, factories, etc., yet there is one old church at the foot of Broadway, preserved by its riches and real estate, which throws the melody of its bells over that deserted business quarter every Sunday as if to say: "Mammon has gone on the holiday. Let us sing."

Trinity Bells Wake Wall Street Echoes.

Trinity bells rang all over Wall street and Broad street, over New street and Hanover square, over Bowling Green and Whitehall, over the scenes of Washington's farewell and of his inauguration, and where Arnold hid after his treason and where William IV. of England passed his midshipman life, where Lord Nelson exploited like a reckless braggart the intentions he afterward fulfilled, where Rivington published his journal, where Leister and Milburn were hanged, where the negro slaves were burned, and where Capt. Kidd shipped his crew.

Today Trinity bells rang out the praises of the discoverer of half the world, the simple sailor who got a smattering of science and forthwith believed the rest, and asked for materials only to go and touch the further end of the world. At 10:30 o'clock these bells began to chime "Sound the Loud Timbrel"; next came Cowen's "Song of Victory." Within they were having a mass from Schubert and a Te Deum and the great organ was booming. In the afternoon there was a grand march, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner."

Dr. Dix himself appeared, and Nevitt Steele, his assistant, had a sermon ready on the discoveries of Columbus. How pretty it seemed to find religion coming down some thousand years to consider a human and heroic subject, which by happy circumstantiality split all the sects right across and gave each only a piece of himself.

The theologians fought him, but he was a Catholic, the Jews went out of Spain with him, but he had nothing to do with the subject and took a Jew along. The Protestants were not there, being then all Jews or all Catholics, or all skeptics, but the discovery of America by the aid of the German globes, astrolabes, etc., so fermented our excited German brethren that presently, after the manner of the Spanish, they drove all the Italians amongst them across the Alps.

Columbus' Discoveries Affect Religion.

Columbus is everything from Aristotle and the Crusades down to the Huguenots and the buccaneers. Joshua made the sun stand still as long as he looked at his watch, but Columbus and Copernicus made it stand still forever, and around it still wander in their orbits the processions of theologians down to the Rev. Mr. Jasper, who is heard to exclaim as if he let a secret out, "De sun do move."

The nature of religion alters with the spirit of civilization, and right here, where Trinity bells are sounding, many persecuting things have been done. Two hundred years before these bells celebrated the centennial of Washington's inauguration the City and Province of New York were revolutionized by the Protestants in the name of the Prince of Orange, who had just then turned things upside down in England. But the city has been singularly free from that time to this of zealotries. Its old churches have made the procession from stupid theological times to liberal life.

Trinity Church replaces the Church of England, which was liberally endowed, and the amount of the inheritance is immense. It was sixty bushels of wheat in 1693, but is now $500,000 a year, and this church actually yields the city $70,000 a year in taxes, besides maintaining seven chapels and various charities. Other ecclesiastical property in New York is not so equitable. There is half a billion dollars lost in our taxes here, and the loss is equally divided between public property and religious or charitable property. Upon three billions of property New York pays taxes, including one-half a billion of personal property, and the city gets $30,000,000 a year in income.

No doubt much is wasted as everywhere in municipalities, but there is much to show as well. The mere fact of keeping these people in order is something; in one square mile on the east side below Fourteenth street live 350,000 people. Here are 400 police, each getting $1,200 a year, and they cost $5,000,000. Here are 900 firemen who cost $2,500,000 a year. Two millions are spent in charities, two millions in street cleaning, a million in parks, and sometimes three millions upon the docks. In spite of the inroads of Democracy upon the old provincial and royal status of New York, it is to be marked that the Judges, a good many in number, receive an average of $16,000 a year apiece.

Dedication of Business Blocks.

Trinity Church, which goes back to the time of Queen Anne, though the present edifice is hardly three score and ten, stands among notable tombs such as those of Alexander Hamilton, Robert Fulton, the Livingstons, Gallatin, and yet today high above them all the glory of Columbus streams upon the gothic spirit from the cross to the portal and the business edifices around with their infinite millions of transactions and vast safes to hold their gold, are clothed from cornice to the sidewalk in the colors of the world, unconsciously strongest in the American flag. The blue and red of Spain is visible and the flag of Italy, red, white, and green, is about equally shown.

Perhaps no spot in the world develops the vast munificence of Columbus to man like that region about Trinity Church. The custom-house beneath it takes $255,000,000 a year in customs duties, and employs 3,000 clerks. The Subtreasury receives $1,000,000,000 a year. The clearing-house has $115,000,000 exchanges per diem. The stock exchange sells $160,000,000 of stocks on many a day. The ninety-three banks, most of them grouped beneath that church, have a capital and deposits of $725,000,000. Only two of the many life insurance companies there have assets together of $240,000,000. The postoffice, half a mile above Trinity Church, receives $7,000,000 a year, pays a profit of $4,200,000, and handles 1,200,000,000 pieces of mail.

Came at the Right Time.

Had Columbus not pressed his purpose hard and escaped from Europe at the end of the fifteenth century it is not certain that America would have been discovered for another century more. All the politics and warfare of Europe at that moment were turned toward the East, where the Turk had captured Constantinople, the year King Ferdinand was born. His policy was toward Italy, Germany, and the recapture of Constantinople. The Italian mendicant managed to extract the trifling sum of money from these purposes to go westward with the sun and find a hemisphere. Immediately the intellect of man was at war with the purposes of Kings. The century was saved, and it takes a century to settle ordinary traditions and even shams.

This is the educational profit of the Columbus year, that man withdraws from the soothsayers and goes back to the great mercantile subject of the Genoese and Venetians, who, having lost their commerce and nearly the country, found another and a less cursed world. Sectarians, both Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish, have at times undertaken to abuse Columbus, or over his shoulder to whale their opponents, but the religion he established was that of discovery and it is going on. Geographical and maritime discovery involves universal scientific movements. But for Columbus having tested the astronomy of Ptolemy, Copernicus would have had but little incentive to give his life to the subject of the heavens.

The discoveries thus made wheeled the earth about, lifted its flatness into form, and made it revolve in the dull heads of men.

March of Mercantile Science.

The 400 years have passed, and never was the march of mercantile science as fast as at present. The great Brooklyn bridge is to be lighted in a night or two as the Jews should have seen it somewhere in their travels toward Canaan. Then we should have had descriptions in the five books of Moses. And all this light has merely been extracted from the universal globe and causes it to revolve and think. The politics of the present moment becomes a dust heap in the effulgence of the Columbian legend breaking forth. The poor in every quarter of the city have shown munificence in decorating their homes.

It is not true that the squalid quarters have no patriotism or memory. In such quarters as these people lived the parents of Columbus; in these tenements with their fluttering rags he passed his youth with his brethren. Each of those Columbian boys, whatever became his subsequent fate, as prince, priest, or geographer, had to go back to the reminiscence of a youth spent in tenements not as good as those in the densest quarters of New York.

And it is a singular fact that the Italian is taking remarkable hold of this city 400 years after Columbus. Most of the triumphal arches and painted decorations to celebrate Columbus were made by Italians. Their experience in plasters, lavas, marbles, pigments, and above all in art, have brought them into play in this wealthy city. As in the time of Michael Angelo they are building the houses of the Vanderbilts and other merchants here. The American celebration of Columbus is their opportunity for American allegiance. They have brought numerous monuments to America in the present year of their great forerunner and countryman. He, indeed, is the Pope, the King, the magician, the President, the Mayor of the hour. Where the authors and librarians have attempted to belittle Columbus and substitute themselves for him in books the great multitude, true to the central fact, has seen the discoverer and author of their homesteads, he whose work included the possibility of the American Nation, of Washington, Franklin, Edison, Lincoln. The vast religion of humanity has stood upon its feet and shown its hand. One touch of nature like a sunbeam has made the whole world kin.

New York Resembles Venice and Genoa.

As I looked out from the top of a great building upon the universal holiday attire of New York the resemblance between this city and its precursors, Venice and Genoa, came to the eye. Low to the water, like Venice, lay the City of New York, high upon the heights around the bay lay Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Jersey City, suggestive of Genoa. In that day the commerce of Europe was dependent upon India. Here all Europe is to us like another India, and these ships pass to India itself, come daily from the West Indies, and draw sustenance from China and the far east. The commercial axis of the world has been reversed—Columbus did it. He skewered the earth anew. Though he wandered through several voyages and found not the Indian Ocean, yet he was nearest to the spot where that ocean is being penetrated now.

The title of his descendant, the Duke of Veragua, comes from Veragua, in Central America, and those who think Columbus should have finished up the work and discovered the mainland observe that even now we are ignorant of all the outlines of America and only yesterday our expeditions came back from Greenland and Alaska. What would have become of man, his whole attention turned to the petty involutions and politics of Europe or to the vices of Asia? In the expedition of Columbus lay the destinies of Shakspeare, whose pages Lord Tennyson but yesterday died fingering. And the church which calmly divided between Portugal and Spain the unknown territories of man's future is itself picked up and annexed to the destinies of Columbus and would perhaps have a refuge from Italian politics in the tranquillity of the West.

Municipal Educational Celebrations.

The utility of municipal money voted to educational celebrations must be apparent to all who now see New York. The City Councils gave $50,000 out of their $35,000,000 to revive the idea of Columbus. The merchants gave as much more. Incidentally this vast population and its accessories numbering say 20,000,000 of people throw away their hornbooks and begin to say to each other: "That was the essence of the Columbian idea." The preachers let Jeremiah and Barnabas alone and say: "How can we get up a sermon on such a theme as Columbus?" Away back from Egypt and Palestine comes the human mind, and inspired by the flags and arches and multitudes takes a new lesson in the cause of all theologies, man.

The city hall, which dates back to the war of 1812, looks like a ship sailing across the park under its streamers today. And even here the Columbian lesson is felt. From that city hall around which they hanged American patriots one-quarter of the span back to Columbus, 360 miles of paved streets are regulated, 500 miles of sewers, 4,500 acres of parks. The streets, bridges, and wharves thence regulated make 531 miles, half the way hence to Chicago. This little municipality has spent in fifty-three years $77,000,000 for water and in fifty-three years $77,000,000 of it back in water rents. received $60,000,000 of it back in water rents.

The rising generation can have no fault to find with the Columbian day. Here are 320,000 pupils at the public schools under 4,400 teachers, and 1,400 teachers in embryo are at the Normal school. There are 3,000 physicians or learning to be in this city. And the Columbia College, renamed by Jay and Hamilton, has 1,650 pupils, making Salamanca as it stands tolerably small. We see few convents in the panorama such as sheltered Columbus and his companions at Rabida, but benevolence is not less active. Thirty-six millions are invested in the private charities and hospitals, etc., of New York, and they have a voluntary income of $10,000,000 a year.

Arches on the Line of March.

We continue up Broadway under this everlasting spangle of canvas till we come to Washington square, where the new statue of Columbus is to stand, right under the arch of Washington, which would never have been built here but for the similar celebration of America's independence three or four years ago. Thence the great parade of the week is to take Fifth avenue from the park to this arch. Fifth avenue, therefore, has been adopted as the new Broadway, and those who go along it now will see that hardly ten years will elapse before almost every house on that street to the park gate will be a business establishment, and not a residence.

When you come up to the Fifth Avenue Hotel at Madison Square you see an exquisite arch, or rather arched trellis, covering the street; it has doric columns and opens at the sides as well as at the ends, and the trellis is covered with flowers, as if they grew there in the middle of the street. Union square, not far below, with its statues of Lincoln, Lafayette, and Washington, is a mighty terrace of seats for the displays, and they make one think of the time when Columbus came into Barcelona bringing his Indians. Blessed thing it is that none of this generation have seen a Jew-burning, and few a bullfight.

The upper part of Fifth avenue is magnificent in ornamentation, and there break out the heads of Columbus, Washington, and next to them I think Harrison is most seen, because he is the last of the line of Presidents. The representations of Columbus are sometimes ludicrous, and yet there is a general similitude, as in the faces of Christ. He is generally stepping ashore in the New World. Sometimes he is stepping off the impossible battlements of Palos, that little fishing village which never had anything but a church tower and never knew a wharf or pier. Nevertheless they have got him, like Hamlet's father, on the battlements of Palos. The general story of Columbus seems to be unknown. The two great facts all the artists have got in, that he sailed and that he landed.

At the top of Fifth avenue at the park gate is a magnificent arch so carefully constructed that some think the architect wants to have the city adopt it and keep it there permanently. I am merely running these things over after a Sunday stroll and have omitted the churches.

Ornamentation of the Churches.

Every church is doing its duty in favor of this redeemer of Europe and heavenmaker of America. Yonder is the old Dutch church, whose congregation runs back to 1628, with its beautiful architecture and flying buttresses, forgetting its Calvinism and ringing its bells this Sunday and flying its flags for Columbus.

Then there is the splendid Catholic cathedral with its ivory-white doors, carrying the American flag right up against the cross and letting down a line of pennants of every nation to its portals, above which are carved the shield of the United States and the arms of New York.

How the poets make the beliefs of the people! He who put "Excelsior" as the motto of New York gave a theme to the poet, who has made "Excelsior" a song and a statue. The music within the cathedral today bore out the fine character of that music at all times. After the Pontifical mass the organ took up the various composers and a glorious choir and orchestra sang the praises of the discoverer.

Almost every church in New York had a sermon to Columbus, and I noticed that many of the themes took a practical turn, such as, "Four Hundred Years of American Prosperity." Robert Collyer's sermon was entitled "Columbus Found This New World by Faith." Some sermons were entitled "The Wonderful Voyage," others "The World's Benefactor." A minister said to me Saturday: "I am really glad to have had my mind taken out of the old ruts and put upon such a subject as this, which seems to touch everything. Among my observations," said he, "is the universality of the cyclopedia in the household. I might almost say that the cyclopedia had supplanted the Bible, or at best stood beside it. And yet I am told that the first cyclopedia was issued a little while before the foundation of the American Nation.

"I have had a cyclopedia," said the clergyman naively, "for some time, but I have seldom looked into it. When I was preparing to write a sermon on Columbus, however, I found I had to go to the cyclopedia, and became so much interested in the various articles there that I almost neglected to write the sermon."

Masses View the City's Bright Dress.

As Sunday proceeded the skies became clearer, and though the day was showery the people in vast masses ventured out, and I doubt if the world could show such a scene as Fifth avenue on Columbus Sunday. The influence of religious traditions and discipline was seen in the perfect order. The nearer influence of patriotism and public education was seen in the intelligent countenances. How clean are the American people compared to those who have landed among them freshly with the idea of prospering here. How tremendous the energies required to clothe and ornament all this multitude. How infinite the exchanges between State and State and land and land, and the source of it all is the virgin soil of the hidden world this sinewy skipper found out, raising after him a host of disciples, who came pouring across the seas in their little dories, and the heritage is very thinly covered yet, though we have shut some nations out.



The City of New York
requests the honor of your presence at its
Celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the
Discovery of America
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, October 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th 1892

Committee on Invitation and Reception

Hugh J. Grant Mayor Chairman John H. V. Arnold Vice-Chairman Charles G. F. Wahle Jr. Secretary
David Banks, Joel B. Erhardt, William Lyall, Charles B. Post, William Sulzer, John H. Starin, Chauncey S. Truax,
John W. Bowers, Samuel W. Fairchild, Hugh R. Garden, David McClure, Whitelaw Reid, William Steinway, Walter Stanton,
John D. Crimmins, Arthur Leary, Horace Porter, Robert B. Roosevelt, Charles S. Smith, Lispenard Stewart, William C. Whitney.

Committee on Plan and Scope

Hugh J. Grant Mayor Chairman Horace Porter Vice-Chairman Charles G. F. Wahle Jr. Secretary
John H. V. Arnold, Howard Carroll, John D. Crimmins, Lewis Fitzgerald, Charles A. Moore, William Sulzer.

INVITATION TO THE NEW YORK CELEBRATION.

Tonight the united Italian societies went up

Has Few Historic People.

Compared to the period of Columbus this great and rich city is almost destitute of distinguished historic people. It is perhaps a fact that Morosini, the broker who once did business for Jay Gould, represents the most distinguished Italian name amongst us. One of that name was a great Captain of Venice, and Morosini himself was a sailor like Columbus. The Vanderbilts long lived in these New York waters sailing watermelon boats. The Astors came here with a parcel of fiddles and flutes to sell, yet the original wealth of Venice and Genoa was made by persons who pulled boats and omnibuses of the Crusaders to the East, in the manner that Vanderbilt took the side door is open, and generally the front door of the café.

The overwhelming tide of foreign population in this city, and chiefly from the Catholic countries, has under public suffrage had its will. There is much less private drinking than formerly in houses, flats, and lodgings. There is much more intercourse than formerly. As to the amount of drunkenness there seems to be not much difference; whoever gets drunk is arrested and disappears. The police reports therefore ought to tell the tale. Columbus set no example on this subject. Like most of the Italians he was a frugal man, liking olives, fruit, sweetened grapes, and a little wine. He left no last words on the subject of temperance.

Columbus Monument Unveiling.

We are to have a great Columbus monument unveiling next Wednesday afternoon, when the Archbishop will bless it, the Mayor will receive it, and the Vice-President of the United States will orate. They are to test the combustibility of the Brooklyn bridge Monday night with fireworks, gas balloons, salvos, etc., and to do it again Tuesday night with Chinese suns, Niagara Falls, and bouquets of fire. In one of the pieces 5,000 rockets are to go off at once.

This bridge is the most visible beauty of America, perhaps, next to Niagara Falls. Its towers rival the highest church towers, 270 feet, it is 700 feet more than a mile long, cost $15,000,000, and takes $2,000,000 a year in tolls. Why should it not be called the Columbian bridge, as it poetically portrays the vast leap from shore to shore that navigator took, and its cathedral window tower also suggests the ecclesiastical projection of Columbus from Spain to the New World. We have a Washington bridge on this island, also superb, which is 133 feet above the water, nearly half a mile long, and cost almost $3,000,000. They are now building a bridge over the Harlem River to cost, with a viaduct approach, about $2,000,000 more.

As one looks at the ornamentation of New York he observes that the office buildings, the hotels, and the tenement houses are about equal in the growth of this city. The tenement houses are really the hotels of the poor. The office buildings represent the vast outlying suburbs as far as the distant territories where the actual business is done, which has its factors here.



COMMITTEEMEN OF THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION.

to the Lenox Lyceum at a great celebration of Columbus, with a lecture upon him by Dr. Roversi. The subjects were not exactly serious, as the audience found out. They began with "Cleopatra and the Siege of Corinth" and gradually proceeded to the "Dale of Love" and the music of the Egyptian ballet.

A word might be said as to the system of rule in New York City on Sundays now. We may take the present Sunday for a representative one. The majority of the theaters in the city have what are called sacred concerts, and these are going forward, taking more latitude from time to time, until probably in spite of resistance we shall have in a brief time amusements in general. Municipal liquor laws are quite out of fashion at present; neither political party is making a point of the temperance question, and while persons do not stand at the bars to drink Sundays, the cafés are universally open, even in such old, staid houses as the Fifth Avenue, which never opened its bar in former times, but sent drinks to the rooms. The failure of the high-license campaign two or three years ago resulted in a truce on this subject. Nobody can see anybody drink from the street, but everywhere first settlers to California from New York. Truly has the poet said:

Honor and fame from no condition rise.

Next to the struggle to be rich in New York is the struggle to be noted. Wealth actually makes some people obscure in this city. But there is one thing which no more becomes effete than in the day of Columbus, and that is a beautiful woman, such as a singer, or dancer, or actress, or even a typewriter. Men work as hard as Jacob Artevelde in the fourteenth century to become first brewers and then politicians, and die with a five-line notice, leaving widows and children full of wealth to become as unknown as lost sheep in a bramble field. When we see these things and behold the schools and colleges parading in favor of Columbus, as they will do Monday, with youth, gayety, hope in their midst, we may wonder if to know, to discover, and to dare, are not yet the world's preservative principles as they were 400 years ago.

GATH.

Sentenced to Life for Killing His Wife.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 9.—Simon Johnson was convicted yesterday of the murder of his wife by shooting in July last, and was sentenced to State prison for life.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1892.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, warmer, winds shifting to South.

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3 Raise Money for the West. The Workers Make Demands on Altgeld. Forcing the Issues in Iowa.
5 Ship Wrecked on the Lancashire Coast. Crespo Declared President of Venezuela. Von Der Smith Proves an Adventurer.
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10 Europe Will Adopt Bimetallism. Walker's Proposed Agreement Discussed.
12 London Town Gossip. Effect of the German Road Race. Pointed Stories Told by Turfmen.

CHANGED THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

The New Line Puts Towns and Mines Formerly American Below the Line.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 9.—F. P. Carrello, a merchant of Frontera, Mex., which town was supposed to be located on the line between Mexico and the United States, arrived here today. He states that the international boundary survey has been completed some distance past that place, and that the old boundary line has been greatly changed. The custom-house at Frontera was found to be nearly four miles south of the line and its removal to the line has been ordered. Several rich mining properties, which for the last several years have been worked under the United States mining laws, are in Mexico, under the new survey, and the owners are much exercised, as it means a heavy loss to them on account of the duties on the ore, which is smelted in the United States. Those engaged in making the survey have suffered many hardships owing to the lack of water, and many desertions from the laboring corps have occurred.

EMMET DALTON WILL RECOVER.

Wells-Fargo Express Co. Will Pay a Reward to the Families of Those Killed.

COFFEYVILLE, Kas., Oct. 9.—Emmet Dalton's condition is so greatly improved that it is probable he will recover. An official of Wells-Fargo Express company arrived here today to make arrangements to pay a reward for the Daltons. He says the company will be glad to pay to the families of the men killed in their aid a sum of money sufficient to show its appreciation of their bravery, though there was no reward outstanding at the time of the battle. A committee of citizens will send out circulars to the banks throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for the aid of the families of the dead men.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 9.—The Denver Clearing-House Association will forward to the Mayor of Coffeyville, Kas., the sum of $250 to be distributed among the families of the men who were killed in the fight with the Dalton gang.

DIED FROM TOO MUCH MORPHINE.

Levant W. Judd of Milwaukee Commits Suicide—Left No Explanation.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Levant W. Judd of Milwaukee, agent of the West Shore Freight line, died this morning in his room in the Norman flat building on Grand avenue, from the effects of morphine. He was a single man about 30 years of age and was well known in the city. Yesterday afternoon Judd was found unconscious in his room. All efforts of physicians to resuscitate him failed and he died at 5 o'clock this morning. He had taken morphine and in a letter which he left to his landlady he apologized for the trouble he would cause her by dying in her flat. In another letter to Thomas M. Fairbairn, agent of the Illinois Central line, he asked him to ship his body to his old home at Ypsilanti, Mich., where he has relatives living. His brother will arrive from Michigan tomorrow to take the body home. Judd left no explanation for his suicide.

KILLED BY BEING STRUCK WITH A JUG.

Fatal Result of a Drunken Fight Between Two Hoosiers.

DELPHI, Ind., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Samuel S. Mentor and Nelson Highlander, both of this county, went to Monticello yesterday afternoon, and after imbibing freely started home late last night with a jug of whisky. Several miles out they got into a fight and Mentor struck Highlander with the jug, killing him instantly. The murderer aroused the inmates of a farmhouse near by and assisted in caring for the body of his victim. He then came to Delphi and surrendered. He claims self-defense. Both were young men.

Gloucester Fishing Vessels Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9.—During the twelve months ending Oct. 11 an even dozen of the 200 Gloucester fishing vessels have been lost at sea. Fortunately none of these disasters have been attended by loss of life, but fifty-eight lives have been lost through accidents by men being washed overboard and going adrift in dories. The total money loss will amount to something like $78,000. Last year seventeen vessels and seventy-eight lives were lost. The valuation was $89,000.

Shot and Killed His Little Brother.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Scott of Rock Creek Township came here yesterday, leaving four children at home. The elder, aged 12 years, took down the shotgun. There was no cap, but the boy put one on, supposing that the gun was empty, and snapped it at the three other children. The bulk of the contents struck a 5-year old boy, killing him instantly. Two little girls received stray shot.

West India People Enthusiastic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Col. J. C. Ward, World's Fair Commissioner to Jamaica and other West India Islands, arrived yesterday from Kingston on the steamer Adirondale. "The people down there," said Col. Ward, "are very enthusiastic over the Exposition and every branch of industry will be represented by extensive exhibits." Col. Ward will leave for Chicago tomorrow.

Awarded $2,250 Damages.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Miss Lou Smith, who brought suit against the City of Beardstown for internal injuries received by falling into an unprotected catch basin, was awarded $2,250. She sued for $10,000.

Zinc-Crushing Work in Operation.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The zinc ore crushing works, the first of the kind in the State, started up yesterday. The company starts in with a capital of $25,000 and a capacity of fifty tons of ore a day.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

The tending-boys in the Vineland green-glass works, in New Jersey, are on a strike.

C. S. Price of Fort Madison has been bound over at Columbus Junction, Ia., on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Ralph G. Cole of St. Louis, a student in the State University at Madison, Wis., was killed Saturday by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Two men giving their names as Fletcher and Sutherland were arrested at Grayville, Ill., Saturday night on the charge of passing counterfeit silver dollars.

LAST EDITION.

GOTHAM IS DEVOUT.

Special Services Held in All the Churches.

TRIBUTES TO COLUMBUS.

His Daring and Christian Spirit Extolled.

EDIFICES ARE DECORATED.

Fifth Avenue, with Its Arches, a Most Gorgeous Sight.

ALL READY FOR THE CEREMONIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—New York put itself in a devout frame of mind today as a prelude to a joyous season of Columbian festivities which opens tomorrow. Yesterday's services in the synagogues and today's observances in the churches have been full of meaning to those who cared to trace the life of the great admiral. Yet a large proportion of Gotham's population today seemed to find their chief enjoyment in viewing the completed preparation for the secular celebration. Being New-Yorkers they viewed with complacency.

The decorations along the lines of the parades are finished, and it is here that the most elaborate work has been done. Lower Broadway and Fifth avenue up to Central Park have received the most attention. On these thoroughfares there are miles of waving flags and many more ambitious designs. The Citizens' committee, which employed designers and issued a pamphlet designed to secure a harmonious unity, probably feels fairly satisfied with the results of its labors. The red, white, and blue are everywhere, but the Spanish yellow is not lacking, nor would the green be sought in vain. A shower during the morning and a southwester which blew up from the bay during the afternoon gave some of the drapings a draggled effect. However, with the elements in a kindly mood and the sun not hiding behind the clouds the holiday appearance of the city is complete enough to satisfy local pride.

Beauty Marred by Campaign Banners.

There is a wealth of allegorical representations and illustrations of incidents in the career of the discoverer. Some of them add to the general effect and some do not. The Centennial celebration of the Constitution three years ago has been utilized and many of the decorations which served then have been utilized to illustrate events in American history. It is fitting that the names of Columbus and Washington should be coupled in an international celebration and their portraits are not out of place together. But it is unfortunate that the anniversary comes in the midst of a quadrennial political contest. There is something incongruous to the eye when the streamers, the festoons, the allegorical pictures, and the gay blending of the flags of all nations are dwarfed by immense banners telling the tale of the Cleveland and Stevenson, the Harrison and Reid headquarters, of such and such a club, the this or that Tammany Assembly district, the great American Democratic or Republican club. Probably if some thoughtful citizen had made the suggestion the Mayor would have caused these reminders of present day politics taken down during the week which is given over to a patriotic historical celebration. Chicago is not so much given to political banners as New York. Yet there may be something worth thinking about in seeing how in some sections of this city the effect of the decorations is marred. Fortunately it is confined mostly to Broadway and the side streets, and along Fifth avenue it is only the occasional glimpses that offend.

Fifth Avenue a Living Panorama.

The avenue itself, which is to be the scene of most that is notable in the celebrations, was today a living panorama. Col. Elliott F. Shepard's stages do not run Sunday and a good many thousand people who wanted to see what had been done towards beautifying the avenue had to satisfy their curiosity by walking. But the number who were able to drive was large. Jersey and the country above the Harlem had added their quota of vehicles to the procession of equipages, which was more varied if less brilliant than that which moves along Michigan boulevard the days of the Washington Park races.

In some portions of the avenue, particularly what is left of the residence district up towards Central Park, the showing must have been disappointing to the native Gothamite, for many of the decorations were skimpy to the point of cheapness. Block after block of brownstones with "observation platforms" built out in front of them and an occasional flag or a festoon as a background are not imposing, and hundreds of yards of pine boarding without a shred of bunting are too suggestive of a lumber-yard to be grand. All New York that does not take part in the parades wants to see them at ease and with the least inconvenience possible. In its eagerness it seems to have forgotten that the people in the parades may want to take side glances at the avenue and that strangers may also be moved by something more than curiosity.

Gorgeous Arches Add Splendor.

The one impressive feature on the avenue is the arches. The memorial arch at Washington Square, the permanent record of the constitutional centennial anniversary, gave the suggestion. Trellis arches, with their white columns, their blending of emblematic colors, and their interweaving of evergreen, give beauty to the avenue, while the climax is reached in the Columbus memorial arch at the entrance to Central Park. This is the work of Mr. Hertz, a young American artist. The arch is cut into colossal figures of victory. The crowning figure is the allegorical group surmounting the arch representing Columbus discovering America. The effect is something more than mere decoration. It is truly a memorial arch, and as it stands out in bold relief at the entrance to the park the site is worthy of the subject and the occasion commemorated.

These observations have been made on the appearance of the city because they may have some pertinence to Chicago's appearance during its celebration.

When the programs of the events are compared there is a sense of disappointment that New York has no great commemoration which will be of lasting historic significance. Beyond the unveiling and dedication of the statue of Columbus presented by the Italian residents of the city there will be hardly a permanent memorial. But then New York has no World's Columbian Exposition to dedicate. The aim of its celebration is different. This was two-fold—to stir the patriotic ardor of all classes of citizens and to infuse something of the joyous spirit of Italian and of Spanish festivals into an historical celebration.

Orations Will Be Lacking.

There will be no oration worthy of preservation. Chauncey M. Depew is saving his best

thoughts for Chicago. He may talk at Central Music Hall tomorrow night, when Pratt's "Triumph of Columbus" is to be given, but if the misunderstandings about that are cleared up he will hardly do more than make a few remarks on an occasion where his speaking is an incident to a musical performance.

For the purposes which it was intended to serve, New York's observance of Columbus week promises to be a pleasing success. The civic and military parades on land and the naval parade up the North River have been well planned, while the night pageants are not likely to fall short of expectations.

Wherever God was worshiped in the City of New York thanksgiving was uttered today for Columbus and for the voyage which led the way to the birth of the land of light and liberty. From a hundred altars the song of the Te Deum went up to heaven—the glad chant of St. Ambrose, the church's song of joy for many generations. The chimes in the big steeples took up the glad refrain, and the voices of the other bells which have but a single note pealed it as joyously as they could. It was the hymn which greeted Columbus when his caravel had borne him back to Seville 400 years ago.

Tokens Paid in All the Churches.

From many pulpits were taught the pregnant lessons of Columbus' life, the lessons of his faith and courage and steadfastness of purpose which never faltered amid the storms, waves of disappointment, and perplexity. In all the churches of this city where patriotism is recognized as the handmaid of true religion there was some token paid, even if it be but a few sentences before the sermon, regarding the great historical event in whose honor New York this week will play the host to millions.

Cunning hands have been at work the last day or two putting holiday regalia upon many of the church edifices. In all cases the loved colors of the national flag, the colors which our forefathers took from the sunrise, furnished the groundwork for the decoration. With them were interwoven blossoms of autumn. But the star-spangled banner was the chief ornament. And so it has come that the pulpits which wear the evergreen at Christmas, the flowers of spring at Easter, and the fruits and grains at Thanksgiving time were decked in red, white, and blue in token of the belief that God pointed the way and steered the craft which brought the bold navigator to the gates of the New World when he blindly sought new pathways in the Old. Wherever the cross of the Roman Catholic Church arose there was a scene of festival and rejoicing. It was their cross which he planted on the island where he first landed, the island which he gave the name of the Holy Saviour, and the great church united in paying tribute to the man who had so exalted its name and faith. Everywhere, from the stately marble cathedral on Fifth avenue, with flags on the twin spires, flags pendent between them, with flags and shields on the front façade, and with a suggestion of the national colors even in the sanctuary, to the humblest of mission chapels, wherever the cross of Rome was raised, then was sung the ancient Gregorian chant, "Te Deum Laudamus," and there was upreared the example of the great navigater who wrought so much and gave all the glory to God. The grandest effects of music and illumination and the chanting of prayers and the hymning of praise were evoked in honor of the great discovery.

Somewhat of a new sound swept today through the vaulted arches of the great white marble cathedral. The sound of the national airs played by a master touch on the great organ and the enchanting orchestra, and sung by 5,000 voices with all the fervor and spirits high wrought by the splendor of a solemn high mass and an eloquent and fervid sermon.

Gorgeous Cathedral Decorations.

The cathedral is such a beauty in itself that it needs but little fictitious adornment. The Rev. Father Lavelle, who had the matter of decoration in charge, wisely decided not to add materially to the natural splendors of the sanctuary and altar, but to mass his colors against the organ loft and the sustaining pillars at the Fifth avenue end of the building. The American colors were draped artistically about the conductor's box, and over the shell-like cover of the pulpit was a solid and magnificent mass of flowers. The American shield found a resting place in the sanctuary.

It is a rare thing for the Catholic Church to allow national colors upon its walls, and the compliment paid was intended to be a high one. But it is not often that a Catholic discovers a new continent, as one of the number did 400 years ago. Outside in front of the cathedral was a rainbow, while the apostolic residences were also decorated.

High mass was sung at 11 o'clock. The 10 o'clock mass was omitted in order to concentrate all the forces of the cathedral upon the festival services. Long before the latter hour the waves of an impatient humanity were beating against the entrances. As soon as the doors were opened the people poured in floods into the building, filling all the available pews and standing in dense masses wherever there was space to stand. Many offered high figures for a seat. It matters not whether the sun or rain be king, when there is a jubilee at the cathedral there is never a lack of worshipers.

Opening of the Cathedral Service.

The services opened with the playing of Handel's solemn and beautiful largo by the orchestra, followed by Gounod's Messe Solennelle, which brought out the full powers of Director S. L. Pecher's soloists, chorus, organ, and orchestra. Miss Katherine Hilke, Miss Fremstadt, Mr. Kaiser, and Herr Steimbach all did justice to their numbers, and the augmented chorus showed that it had been thoroughly and splendidly trained for its work.

In the sanctuary was an imposing array of the servants of God, not only the full body of the Archbishop's household turning out, but a number of prelates from other places being honored guests of the occasion. Archbishop Corrigan presided at the solemn high mass, with the Rev. Father Lavelle acting as assistant priest. The Revs. J. B. Daly and Joseph H. McMahon were the deacons of honor, the Rev. P. Daly deacon of mass, the Rev. T. F. Murphy subdeacon, and the Rev. H. F. Newey master of ceremonies. Then followed a sermon on Columbus by the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow. He said:

Two worlds, once as completely isolated from the other as if they were in different spheres, are rejoicing today over the Catholic hero who over 400 years ago bridged over the waste of waters that separated them, converted the trackless sea into a beaten highway to unite them and made one world the suburb of the other.

No wonder then that Church and State join hands in this centennial celebration and that the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., united with the President of the United States in calling on the people of this our native land to thank God for guiding the prow of the Santa Maria to the shores of the New World. Christopher Columbus has not always met with justice at the hands of historians and many even of those who have praised him to the skies have failed to fathom the deeper motives that actuated him—the living faith in God and in the church, that is the keynote of his life.

Service in Other Catholic Churches.

At the German Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer the services were elaborate. The altars and choir loft were decorated as one of the grandest festivities of the church. Flags and bunting covered the altar, while the sides of the edifice were brilliant with flags. This was done in accordance with the command of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., who directed that special services should be held in every Roman Catholic church in America. The memorial was preached by the Rev. Father William Kessel. The text was: "Great and wonderful are the works of God in his saints, but at the same time the power of Almighty God is visible in men of great genius." He said:

How grateful we Catholics of America should be to Christopher Columbus, for was it not he who placed the first altar in the new world on San Salvador in the name of the Pope? The church in Europe had lost thousands of its members, and from the time Columbus placed the standard of the cross on San Salvador Catholicism in America was assured, for it took firm root at once. The numbers who flocked to the cross of the Roman church in the New World compensated in a measure for the loss sustained in Europe. Pope Alexander VI. issued an edict that the praise of Columbus should be proclaimed at mass. The altars of the Catholic church were erected in the West India Islands before even coverings were built for the tents of the discoverers.

High mass in French was celebrated in the French Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul and vespers in English. The big plain church was decorated with flags, American, Spanish, Italian, and French. Flowers were around the altar. The offertory "Santa Maria" was sung by Miss Fassen. The Rev. Father Wucher preached on Columbus as a great man and a great Christian. He extolled his perseverance, his force of character, his tenacity to an idea, and his piety. "Columbus," he said, "had sought a new world and the treasures of Cathay to obtain the means of equipping armies of Christians for a last crusade to the Holy Land. He devoted his life to getting the means, as he supposed, for the capture of the holy sepulcher. It was for the requests of Christianity that Columbus sailed, suffered, and discovered. His life was consecrated to Christly uses, and great as he was it should be our thought that although Columbus discovered America, God discovered Columbus. The festivals of the week were both patriotic and religious. The nobility of a great Christian should be nobly commemorated."

Special Services in Old Trinity.

Old Trinity Church was fragrant with the perfume of flowers and packed with worshipers this morning. The Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele was the preacher and said:

I have been asked why we should have services of a special character in Old Trinity. I made answer that our effort is to render a service, the best we can offer to Almighty God, thanking him for all his gracious mercies to us—for the discovery of this, our dear country, 400 years ago. We all do honor to the memory of Christopher Columbus, a man of sterling worth and integrity of character, with a strong will, determined face, a buoyant hope—a man who exalted not himself but stood, even in the presence of a human monarch, bound in chains. We honor his memory, not because of himself, but because of what he was, under God, the instrument of doing.

Among the thoughts suggested by this day the first is one of humiliation. As a people we are disposed to brag and boast, and have an inordinate confidence in our powers. We are possessed with an idea that American ingenuity can accomplish anything. We regard our own things as far the best in the world, our own institutions as the most perfect. But if we come to view things with an unprejudiced eye and to pass judgment free from self-interest, we must say that as a rule our own things are not the best, the productions of our skilled labor are not always equal to those of older countries. The only things we have any shadow of reason to boast of are those things the production of which we have nothing to do with—namely: those things which are our natural resources and the gift of God.

I feel that I am not going out of my way to sound a note of warning to the press. I am speaking now of the daily press—the newspapers. I would warn the press of its decadence in its hold upon the people and the weakening of its power to mold and guide public opinion. I do not say this power has been lost, but most surely there is great danger of it. How can it be otherwise when the press panders to vicious tastes and is recognized as a partisan in national matters? I trust that what I have said may not be deemed an attack upon the press. I only sound this note of warning because I do not want the press to lose its power over the national conscience. I want it to be fair, honest, truthful, and unsensational.

Simple Decorations at Grace Church.

The Rev. George H. Bottome, the assistant rector, officiated at Grace Church in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, who is attending the Episcopal convention at Baltimore. The church decorations were simple. The pulpit was draped with an American flag, another one was suspended over the exterior of the main entrance, and one each over the Wolfe and Schermerhorn doors. "Who Is My Neighbor?" was the subject of the Rev. Mr. Bottome's discourse. He made no direct reference to Columbus, but said that the people of the United States should not so much consider what the country is today, but should look into the future and think of what is before us. This nation is great chiefly because of what it does and has done for the world. A broad spirit of brotherly love and kindness of spirit should prevail, and any policy which does not include that is condemned by the scriptures. "Patriotism is a great and glorious thing," he continued, "and helps to build up a nation and cement it together more firmly. It binds men not only more closely to their own country but to the world, and thus helps to make men nobler and better. The discoveries of continents have helped the spread of Christianity, but the Christianity of the future will be the discovery of God upon earth. Without God no nation can prosper or progress, and the advancement of this Nation since its origin is due to the great spread of Christianity and to the carrying of the gospel of Jesus Christ to the uttermost part of the country; but the work is by no means completed, and new places throughout the world are still fruitful fields for workers in the cause of Christ."

Some Ministers Belittle Columbus.

Into the handsome edifice of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church a large congregation entered this evening, when special musical features were prepared. Dr. Vandewater said:

It is nonsense to dwell on the fact that Columbus was a Roman Catholic, any more than Presbyterians should glory that Washington was a Presbyterian or for the Episcopalian to glory because Gen. Grant was a member of that church. Columbus lived at a time when he was obliged to be a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and that is all there is to it.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke denounced Columbus as immoral, dishonest, and in effect an impostor, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street. Nearly every seat in the church was taken when the services began. Dr. Van Dyke's text was Isaiah, xiv., 5 and 6. After prefatory remarks Dr. Van Dyke said:

If Columbus discovered America who discovered Columbus? If you say Columbus was a great genius, a noble man, who discovered that there must be a world on the other side of the ocean and that he set out across the Atlantic and discovered America—if you say this you say something very simple and very well adapted to the purposes of hero worship, but the trouble is that it is not true. In the first place it is rather doubtful whether Columbus was a noble man, and it is certain that he was not a hero. In the second place he had not the slightest idea there was a country on the other side of the Atlantic. In the third place he was not the first European who stood upon American soil.

The preacher said it is quite certain that at least on one occasion Columbus obtained money under false pretenses, that he was otherwise immoral and guilty of great cruelty, and was responsible for the West Indian slave trade that marks a dark spot in the history of the Old World. He continued:

It was God who discovered Columbus and used him as an agent in the discovery of America. It was the King of Kings who, back of that avarice and cruelty which Columbus displayed, caused the voyage to be made, and it was the same King who sent the flock of birds to tell Columbus that he was nearing land.

Special Columbian celebration services were held in nearly all the churches of Brooklyn, and many of them were decorated with flags and flowers. At the Brooklyn Tabernacle in the morning the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preached on "The Columbian Celebration," and in the afternoon the platform of the Sunday-school room was gayly decorated with flowers and bunting in honor of the special commemorative exercises which were held. All of the hymns sung were patriotic in character. At the end of the services small silken flags were distributed.

Columbus Statue Placed in Position.

For many hours today Italian workmen were busy at the site of the Columbus statue, Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. They strengthened the legs of the mighty shears that tower ninety feet into the air; they reenforced the tackle, put in big triple pulley blocks, and ran a stout cable through them. Then they wound the cable around and about the shaft of the monument, lying prone on the ground, and inch by inch, foot by foot, raised it till it hung perpendicularly in the air. A little more work and it stood in its destined place on the base of the statue. Then there arose a shout of satisfaction from all, for hundreds had gathered to see the work progress. And it was done in a masterly manner, as accurately as mathematics and measures could make it, and without injury to any part of the statue.

This shaft is a single stone. It is 27 feet in height and four feet in diameter at the base. The weight is 36 tons. It stands on a base that is built up 20 feet from the ground. The heroic statue of Columbus is to surmount it. The total height of the monument, then, will be 78 feet. The base is worthy of close attention in itself. On opposite sides of it are panels of bronze representing in bas relief two important periods of the successful voyage of Columbus. One shows the rapt attitude and attention of those on board the vessels as they become convinced that land is close at hand, almost within sight, and that any moment they may be able to distinguish the welcome line on the horizon. The other represents the landing of Columbus, himself kneeling devoutly on the sand, while overhead floats the banner of Spain and around him are grouped his followers.

Above these, on the southern face of the base, is a heroic figure representing the genius of geography—a clear-featured, youthful being with wings, and with tangled curls of hair that hang over the face and almost conceal it. In front is a globe upon which the attention of the figure is centered. His hands are upon it, and he is gazing as steadfastly as though just comprehending a new and great idea. That is the pose that suggested itself to the sculptor, Gaetano Russo. He wanted to portray the genius of geography at the time when Columbus was preaching his astounding doctrine that the earth was round. The lines of this figure are graceful. By a happy circumstance, too, the veining of the marble corresponds to the veins often discernible about the face and neck.

Many of the people who gathered in such numbers to witness the raising of the column were Italians. They occupied the seats erected for the parade and stood about the sidewalks in masses. Inside the inclosure about the statue only the workmen and a few select ones were allowed.

Spanish Officers Come Ashore.

All day long today a crowd of people thronged the piers and crowded the embankments at the foot of Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, anxious for a glimpse of the foreign men-of-war. Innumerable small boats, tugs, and steam launches plied all day between the shore and the vessels, carrying the curious out to the ships at the rate of 25 cents a head. Commander Garcia de la Vaga and the remaining officers of the Spanish vessel came ashore in a body this morning and attended mass at the Cathedral, in company with the Spanish Consul General, Arturo Baldasano. In the evening the party attended a reception tendered them by A. Lopez at his residence.

At noon tomorrow Consul General Baldasano will make his official call upon the officers of the Spanish ship. He has also arranged, by way of commemorating the fact that the first sermon ever preached upon American soil was preached by a Spaniard and in the Spanish language, to have a mass celebrated Friday morning at the Church of the Assumption. On this occasion the service will be in the Spanish language. Many of the French officers also came ashore today, but there was nothing formal about their movements, and, although the French Consul visited the fleet today, they have not been the recipients of any of the semi-official courtesies that the Spanish officers have received.

The Italian residents of this city took time by the forelock, and, appropriately enough, anticipated the formal opening of the coming four days' celebration in honor of the most famous Italian in history by a concert and lecture under the auspices of Baron Fava, the Italian Minister at Washington. The audience in attendance more than half filled the Lennox Lyceum, and at least nine out of every ten persons in the hall were Italian speaking people. The three boxes over the entrance were reserved for the guests of the evening, Minister Fava, Consul-General Riva, and the officers of the Italian man-of-war Giovanni Bausan. The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Luigi Roversi, editor of *Il Progresso Italio-Americano.*

Fabulous Prices for Hotel Rooms.

A bland smile broadens on the faces of hotel men in these days. The beauty of it is that the pilgrims come with their purses well filled, ready to pay any price for accommodations. One wealty brewer was perfectly willing to give up a $500 roll for a single suite of rooms facing Fifth avenue, and that for only one day, Wednesday. "We get from $20 to $30 a room per day where the windows face on Fifth avenue," said one hotel clerk, "and the people are glad to pay that price."

Altogether the harvest is plentiful, although it would be a mistake to suppose that all the hotels increased rates. The best ones have not.

At almost all the great hotels the clerks said that every room was engaged dating from today and lasting through the entire celebration. They added that there are more foreigners in town than has been the case for a long time, many of them having come to America specially for the present ceremonies.

"How many strangers do you estimate are in New York at present?" one hotel man was asked.

"A hundred thousand at least. By Wednesday there will be half a million people from out of town if we have any kind of weather."

Most of the big railroads around New York are so well supplied with extra equipment that they do not need to give much thought as to how they shall handle the crowds that are expected to come to town this week. They generally adopt the same rule that they did during the Washington celebration, putting extra cars on the regular trains. Where special trains are necessary, they will be run as second sections to regular trains. The railroads will have extra trains in reserve late at night, both Tuesday and Wednesday, and while they do not request every visitor to wait until the last moment before leaving, the railroads hope to get everybody home before morning.

Mr. Cleveland Will Be Present.

Mr. Cleveland telegraphed today to the Hotel Victoria from Greenwich, Conn., to secure a window on the Fifth avenue side of the building from which he and his wife could witness the parade tomorrow. The hotel is just now overcrowded with guests and there are no rooms on that side of the house vacant. Mr. Cleveland's regular suite of apartments is ready for him, but his rooms are on the Broadway side of the building. At a late hour tonight the hotel people were still looking for some one who would give up his room for Mr. Cleveland's benefit, but without success. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are expected to reach the hotel early tomorrow morning. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict will probably accompany them.

MR. DEPEW HAD OBJECTIONS.

He Did Not Want to Speak After the Cantata Was Ended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—[Special.]—It looked much at one time today as if Chauncey M. Depew would not deliver the Columbian oration at the production of the "Triumph of Columbus," the musical allegory composed by Silas G. Pratt, which is to take place at Carnegie Music Hall Monday night. Owing to a misunderstanding of some sort the program of the evening's entertainment was represented to Mr. Depew as containing his address as the last number at the close of the musical part of the exercises. To make an oration at this time did not strike Mr. Depew favorably, and especially as he had not at first understood that anything more would be required of him than a few remarks by way of introduction. He accordingly promptly notified Mr. Pratt that he could not deliver an oration at Carnegie Hall on the evening of the cantata. As Mr. Pratt had not authorized any statement or issued any program giving Mr. Depew the last number of the evening he was much chagrined. Meantime he had also been involved in a difference with Secretary C. G. F. Wahle of the committee of 100 because the latter had failed to send tickets to Mr. Depew for a box on the evening of the entertainment. Composer Pratt, however, visited Mr. Depew late this evening and upon his explaining the situation from his point of view to him, with the assurance that Mr. Depew's address would come first, Mr. Depew withdrew his objection and consented to speak. Secretary Wahle, it is said, took umbrage at Mr. Pratt "as a private citizen" taking it upon himself to invite Mr. Depew to officiate as the Columbus orator. Mr. Pratt claims that Secretary Wahle is jealous over the success his composition has met with, and asserts that Mr. Depew was invited to make the oration through the regular official channel and not by him.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR THE REVIEW.

Only Nineteen Vessels Will Be Able to Participate Therein Next April.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—That imposing fleet of war vessels selected some time ago to make a friendly visit to Chile and other South Pacific ports preliminary to Rear-Admiral Gherardi's return to this coast for participation in the naval review, is rapidly dwindling away. Rear-Admiral Gherardi begins his voyage tomorrow morning from Redono, Cal. Instead of five ships, as originally assigned to this special service squadron, he starts out with only the Baltimore, San Francisco, and Charleston. Orders for the Boston and Charleston to follow have not yet been canceled, but as the latter will not return from Bering Sea until some time next month, and the Boston's departure from Honolulu is contingent upon the settlement of the existing political troubles in Hawaii, there is little likelihood of either of these two vessels joining the special service squadron. Considerable disappointment is felt in naval circles over this unexpected depletion of Rear-Admiral Gherardi's fleet. The two vessels lopped off, while not specially formidable looking cruisers, would have added considerably to the appearance of the fleet, thereby increasing the moral effect of the visit to South American ports.

Besides, these early interruptions in the program do not augur well for the success of the naval review. What has happened to Rear-Admiral Gherardi's fleet it is feared may happen to other vessels, and in the end the naval review will turn out to be a tame affair. It is already manifest that the department will not be able to fulfill its promises in regard to the number of new vessels to take part. Two years ago Secretary Tracy reported to Congress that at least thirty-seven vessels of the new navy would be in line. There will not be more than half that number. Including all the available modern vessels it will not be possible to concentrate more than twenty-five American naval vessels at Hampton Roads and New York next April. An officer interested has just compiled the following list of vessels that will be available for the coming event:

Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Newark, Concord, Bennington, Miantonomoh, Dolphin, Cushing, and Vesuvius, vessels of the new navy now in commission; Kearsarge, Portsmouth, Monongahela, and Constellation, vessels of the old navy on the Atlantic coast now in commission, and the following new vessels nearing completion which will probably be in commission by April next: Detroit, Montgomery, Marblehead, and Bancroft—nineteen vessels in all. This number could be added to by bringing the San Francisco, Charleston, Yorktown, and Petrel around the Horn, but the present intention seems to be to order only the Baltimore from the Pacific.

But for the delay in getting steel plates from the Carnegie works, the New York, Raleigh, Maine, and Texas could easily have been added to the above list. There is now absolutely no hope for the completion of any one of these vessels by April next. Complaints are coming in from all the yards about serious delay in ship building work in consequence of the inability of the Carnegie works to furnish needed material.

CHILDREN MAKING PREPARATIONS.

A Flag to Be Raised and Saluted—Singing and Addresses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Preparations for the celebration of Columbus day, Oct. 21, by the children of the public schools here are in active progress. The order of exercises, which will be the same throughout the schools, will be conducted by the teachers. A flag will be raised and saluted by the children, and it is proposed, when possible, to secure the services of a detail of veterans of the war to perform that duty. Then "The Song of Columbus Day," set to well-known music, will be sung. There will be an address to be declaimed by the best speaker among the boys, and an ode, which will be read or recited by a young woman. The singing of "America" will be the closing of the musical part of the exercises. This program is the one arranged by the Executive committee of the Superintendents of Education and will be carried out in the public schools of the country.

PRESIDENT HARRISON CANNOT GO.

He Will Remain with His Wife—Vice-President Morton to Represent Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Owing to the condition of Mrs. Harrison's health the President has concluded that it will be out of his power to participate in the social events to which he has been assigned in the Columbus celebration in New York the present week. He has, therefore, requested Vice-President Morton, who is now at his home in Rhinecliff, to take his place, to which request Mr. Morton has made a prompt and favorable response. Mr. Morton will be in New York tomorrow morning. It is possible that the President will make a hurried trip to New York to review the military procession Wednesday, but even this has not been definitely determined, and whether he will go or not will depend entirely on the condition of Mrs. Harrison at that time. If he does not go, the Vice-President will represent him in this capacity also.

CADIZ HONORS THE ROYAL PARTY.

Reception to the Queen Regent on Her Way to the Columbus Celebration.

CADIZ, Oct. 9.—The Queen Regent and the royal party en route for Huelva to attend the Columbus celebration there were welcomed on arriving here with thunderous salutes from the forts and from the Spanish and foreign men-of-war lying in the harbor. The Queen Regent and party attended mass in the cathedral this morning and then embarked on the Conde Venadelo, which will start for Huelva tomorrow morning escorted by Spanish and foreign vessels. Tonight the city and harbor were illuminated, presenting a brilliant spectacle, and a grand ball was given at the town hall at which the Queen Regent was represented by Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine.

BANQUET GIVEN TO AMERICANS.

Speeches Expressive of Cordiality and Friendship.

HUELVA, Oct. 9.—A grand banquet was given this evening to the members of the Congress of Americanists. Speeches were made expressive of the cordiality and friendship existing between the different nations. Premier Canovas del Castillo, in felicitous language, proposed the health of the heads of all nations represented. Responses were made by the Mayor of Huelva and Mr. Davis representing America, the latter declaring that the service rendered by the Anglo Saxon in the civilization of America ought not to be forgotten.

Detroit Pastors Observe the Day.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—Today being Columbian Sunday, services were held in observance of the occasion by various churches throughout the city. At the Central M. E. Church the Rev. H. T. Savin preached on "Christopher Columbus." The Rev. J. M. Barcklay, pastor of the Forest Avenue Church, took for the subject of his discourse "An Historical Parallel." The Rev. J. F. Dickie of the Central Presbyterian Church preached on "Christopher Columbus, the Instrument of God in the Discovery of America." The Rev. Charles Arnold of St. Peter's Church spoke on the subject, "What Hath God Wrought?"

Philadelphia Italians Celebrate.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—Fifteen hundred Italians, members of the United Italian Societies of Philadelphia, under the patronage of Chevalier A. Raybaudi Massiglia, Royal Italian Consul, with flying colors to patriotic strains of music, marched to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi this afternoon and there paid tribute to the memory of the fellow-countryman, "the world-seeking Genoese."

Galena Celebrates Columbian Sabbath.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Columbian Sabbath was celebrated today at the three Presbyterian churches in this city by services appropriate to the occasion. At the lay services in the evening addresses relating to the World's Fair were delivered.

DANGER OF AN UPRISING IN THE SPRING.

Reasons Why the Indians May Go on the Warpath After the Snow Melts.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—Dr. V. T. McGillicuddy of Rapid City, S. D., one of the best-posted men as regards the character of the Sioux Indians, has just come from Pine Ridge Agency. He was seen by a *Bee* correspondent today:

"I don't wish to pose as an alarmist," said the doctor, "but the situation at Pine Ridge is not at all satisfactory at present, and there is no immediate prospect of its improving. The Indians are sullen and in many ways show their resentful feeling, and, unless something is done to counteract this, there is danger of trouble next spring.

"The Messiah spirit is not dead and the whites must not depend on the statement that the Indians are no longer considering the promises made by Sitting Bull and the other medicine men who led the trouble two years ago. While there is no open dancing there is quiet discussion of the subject, and the fact that the promise was that the Messiah would come after two springs, which would bring the time in the spring of 1893, is being carefully kept in mind by the Indians. The government has recently paid the Indians at Pine Ridge $85,000, and this is used as an argument that the Great Father fears his red sons, else why should he seek to buy them off? Then the return from Camp Sheridan of Short Bull and Kicking Bear has added another disturbing element to the already deeply stirred state of affairs at Pine Ridge. These fellows are big men among the Brules, who are a turbulent lot, hard to keep in bounds, and who really do not belong at Pine Ridge, where they settled after the trouble up there in 1890. These fellows figure that concession which resulted in their being allowed to remain at the Ridge, instead of being sent back to Rosebud, is a sign that they can secure greater favors by demanding them, and they have leaders who carefully foster this idea.

"But the most significant thing of all is the fact that there have been communications between the various tribes of a secret and apparently important nature during the summer. No Water was on a secret mission to the Crow and old Red Cloud had just returned from Casper, Wyo., where he went in hopes of meeting a delegation of Utes, although his ostensible object was to hunt. He was disappointed, for the Utes did not put in an appearance. But there is a line of communication well established and constantly used between Indian Territory and British America and the Indians all along the line understand each other, and one band is kept posted on the movements of the other. I had a long talk with old American Horse, who seems to think the situation is serious enough to warrant careful consideration.

"One trouble at present and one of the most serious complications of the situation is the fact that the agent at Pine Ridge, Capt. Brown of the Eleventh Infantry, is not the permanent agent, and the Indians are inclined to build a little on the possibility of his being taken away at any time."

Suicide by Shooting.

NEWTON, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Peter Brill, a dry goods merchant of this place, committed suicide in his store this evening by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Of late he had been drinking heavily.

TO SEIZE NEW YORK.

DEMOCRATIC SCHEME TO COLONIZE COLORED VOTERS.

By It the Poorest Element of the Baltimore and Washington Negroes Are to Be Taken to New York and There Used as Repeaters—Those Who Are at the Head of the Scheme and How They Worked—To Test the Pennsylvania Ballot Law.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—There arrived at the Sturtevant House in this city, the latter part of August, a tall man about 60 years old, with a white mustache and the bearing of a Southerner. He shortly afterwards removed to No. 46 West Twenty-sixth street, where he still remains. The Republican National committee had been duly apprised of the expected arrival of this gentleman, who is known as Col. J. W. Elder of Washington, D. C. The Republican committee has now no hesitation in acknowledging the purpose of the simultaneous presence in this city of David W. Martin of Philadelphia, which has so greatly troubled the Democratic press bureau and newspapers. In fact, certain employés of the Republican National committee under Mr. Martin's supervision have been camped on Col. Elder's trail. They have slept with him, drank with him, schemed with him, until the whole plot of the Democratic managers to steal the State of New York next month was laid bare.

Three colored men, Arthur Smith of Washington, Travis Glascoe of Plainfield, N. J., and Charles Brown of this city, have been in more or less constant attendance upon Capt. Elder. Brown is the colored Democratic leader of the Seventh Assembly District. About the middle of September Brown received a letter from Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan directing him to organize the colored voters throughout this State, and he was advised that Dr. Thomas of Saratoga, Stephen Matthews of Albany, and a man named Ross of Iowa would render him useful help. These, with a man named Adams, formed Capt. Elder's original working staff.

Elder lost no time in getting down to business. He promptly placed himself in communication with leading colored men throughout this city and the State. It was announced in his interest that the National Democratic committee allowed him $750 a day for expenses, and he spent it with a small but earnest fraction of the colored community. Capt. Elder reported regularly to Chairman Harrity at Democratic headquarters. Most of his work was done away from his home and largely through the intervention of Smith and Glascoe, who have acted as disbursing agents. Wednesday they were joined here by a well-known Baltimore statesman, whose arrival has been anticipated by Capt. Elder for several days. At an early stage of the game it was decided that the most efficient, because the most experienced, colored workers were to be sought for among the slums of Baltimore and Washington.

To Collect Purchasable Colored Voters.

A scheme was concocted to bring together groups of colored men who would consent to adopt Democratic principles for a proper consideration. To this end the Pennsylvania Colored League issued a call for a meeting Sept. 27, to be held at Philopatrian Hall, below Walnut, in Philadelphia, ostensibly to consider the organization of a National Democratic Colored League, but really to devise plans for colonization. Col. Still of Philadelphia, a colored Democrat, came to New York and saw Chairman Harrity at National Democratic headquarters. Sixteen round trip tickets to Philadelphia were purchased from the Pennsylvania railroad Sept. 24. These tickets were used by Tammany colored delegates to the Philopatrian Hall meeting. These delegates attended the convention and extended their acquaintance among the colored Democratic patriots present. The number of possible colored voters was duly discussed, transportation facilities to New York were duly canvassed, and promises of reimbursements and positions for good results were freely made.

Immediately after this important meeting Capt. Elder began a vigorous canvass of certain sections of the city. He was in search of empty houses and flats adapted for temporary use and made daily inquiry for vacant buildings. He spent considerable time in the building No. 408 Sixth avenue and another building in Madison square, where he received the reports of his colored agents. Arrangements were made with the notorious "Sonny" Mahon, a colored political star of Baltimore, looking to deputations of colored men from Baltimore and South Washington to come on to New York during the week beginning today.

Meantime Elder and his associates were at work on another kind of canvass among the class which they expressively designated as "the Christian vote." They made the acquaintance of the colored preachers and addressed them on the duty of keeping partisanship out of the pulpit, placing here and there where it would be received a little subscription to the church building fund or extension society. Every Republican colored club was spotted and assailed in detail. Colored orators were set at work to retail the alleged services rendered the colored race by the Democratic party, while numerous colored agents devoted day and night to spotting floaters and locating where money can be advantageously used.

To Register Many False Names.

Thus it is intended that a large number of negroes from other States shall be registered under assumed names and then brought here a few days before the election to be ready to vote. The plan is one that saves expense. Col. Elder's agents are to see to it that the owners of the colonization houses are furnished with a list of names to be entered on the registers of such houses. Then a few days before election a sufficient number of colored repeaters will be brought in from Baltimore, South Washington, Philadelphia, and other places to enable Elder's gang to carry out the plot. Each man will be assigned the various names under which he is to vote, together with the lodging-houses from which each name has been registered. He will go to one poll as John Smith of No. so and so such a street, and he will cast his vote there. Then he will go to another poll as John Jones of a different address and to a third poll as John Brown of still another address, and so he will spend the voting hours going about from poll to poll, getting in as many votes as the length of time within which he can operate allows.

Not all the schemes that have been outlined here have met with success. The colored preachers have generally reported the fact of the attempt to bribe them at Republican headquarters and several have denounced the conspiracy from their pulpits. The available stock of local colored floaters is found to be much smaller than the Elder gang had supposed it was and this accounts for the strenuous efforts now being made to bring in thugs and toughs from the outside. The work, however, goes merrily on despite these embarrassments and despite the fact that the ballot law stands in the way of the identification of the voters.

TO TEST A BALLOT LAW.

Pennsylvania Republican Lawyers Will Move as to Its Constitutionality.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—The constitutionality of the Baker ballot law is to be tested in court. Ex-Deputy Attorney-General Sanderson of the law firm of Lyon, McKee & Sanderson of this city is preparing the papers, and, if finished, the matter will be brought before the Supreme Court, now in session here, tomorrow. It is not yet definitely known what particular points in the law the Supreme Court will be asked to pass upon. This action was decided at a conference of local Republicans yesterday. An effort will be made to have Chairman Brennan of the Democratic County committee join in the proceedings, but it was said tonight that he would refuse, as he regarded it as purely a Republican measure.

Cleveland's Campaign Fund Subscription.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—It is reported that Candidate Cleveland has subscribed $10,000 to the campaign fund of the Democratitic committee. It is also reported that Mr. Cleveland's personal friends, E. C. Benedict, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Dickinson, have each contributed $10,000. The amount of Chairman Harrity's check was $25.

Smaller Parties May Fuse in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—A conference of the State Chairmen of the People's, Prohibition, and Socialist-Labor parties will be held here early this week to arrange a fusion Electoral ticket so that the three parties will secure the 3 per cent of the vote necessary for the printing of their full tickets on the ballot next year. The Electors for the parties named are printed alphabetically on the ballot this year and it is proposed to vote for the first thirty-two names irrespective of politics. It is claimed that the combined vote will exceed 50,000, which will be more than the required 3 per cent of the total vote.

Sherman Says the People Are Active.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—Senator Sherman, who addressed a large meeting in this city last night, was asked what he thought of the political situation and said: "I take a hopeful view, a very hopeful view, of the situation, but I believe that the result of the contest depends upon New York. The general idea is that there is a wonderful apathy in the canvass. This may be so, so far as the speech-making is concerned, but the result of my observation has been that this feeling does not extend to the people. The public is taking a great part in this canvass and they are anything but apathetic."

GREAT CONCESSION MADE BY HONDURAS.

Government Scheme to Establish Plantations and Gain 5,000 European Colonists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Official information has been received by the Department of State of the concession granted to the New York and Honduras Steamship company of New York City by the Government of Honduras. The company agrees to establish plantations in the Department of Santa Barbara for the growth of sugar cane and the production of sugar, alcohol, rum, and vinegar; to enter upon the cultivation of wheat on a grand scale, to cultivate various grades of tobacco and purchase the product of native farmers for exportation; to engage in the manufacture of soap, candles, clothing, and shoes, and to organize a canning establishment for fruits, meat, and fish. They also agree to bring in 5,000 or more families of colonists from Europe, to establish a line of steamers between Puerto Cortez and New York, and to found a bank for the convenience of merchants and others of the country. In consideration of these works the company is granted the free introduction of the necessary machinery and material needed for their operations and the exclusive privilege for ten years of exporting to Europe only is given to the company. The company is permitted to construct the necessary railroads to carry their products. The exclusive right for ten years for exporting manufactures of soap, candles, canned goods, and footwear is granted them. Colonists introduced by them will be allowed the free importation of materials for the construction of their houses, and the necessary food to maintain them for six months. They will also be exempt for five years from all municipal charges. Banking privileges are to be exclusive for ten years. The company is to issue to the Honduras Government 300 shares of capital stock at a par value of $100 a share and agrees to establish a warehouse and telegraph office at Puerto Cortez and to furnish free transportation to public officials between New York and Honduras. Goods on account of the government are to be carried at a reduction of one-half the regular rates. If the company does not begin its works within one year and have them completely established by the end of four years all rights under the concession will be forfeited.

PRAIRIE FIRE SWEEPS DAKOTA FARMS.

Two Hundred Square Miles of Territory Burned Over—Farmers Lose All.

HURON, S. Dak., Oct. 9.—A terrible prairie fire started seven miles northwest of this city this afternoon, burning over a stretch of country ten miles wide by twenty miles long. The towns of Broadland and Hitchcock narrowly escaped destruction. Citizens turned out and fought the fire till dark, aided by a large force of men from this place. The country burned over is thickly settled by prosperous farmers, many of whom have lost everything. This country was devastated by prairie fire last fall. The fire originated by men burning a fire break about a timber claim. Up to 8 o'clock tonight the fire was still raging, though less fiercely. The wind blew at a velocity of forty miles an hour, driving the flames before it at fearful speed. The heavens are ablaze with light tonight.

REYNOLDS, N. D., Oct. 9.—A bank and a hardware store have burned at Cummings. The fire is still raging and the town is threatened.

PRIZE-FIGHTER DIES FROM A BLOW.

He Was Knocked Out and Lived but Twenty-four Hours After the Fight.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 9.—A rattling eight-round mill took place last night at the Amateur Athletic club in this city between Jack Davis, a professional prize-fighter from Texas, and Dick Barker, who hails from Louisville, Ky., which resulted in the death of the latter at noon today. Towards the end of the eighth round Davis landed a swinging left-hand blow on Barker's chin which knocked him out. Nothing serious was apprehended until today, when Barker took to his bed. Medical aid was called in to no purpose. Barker died, and the doctors decline to state until after the autopsy, which will be held tomorrow, whether death resulted from the force of the blow or from congestion.

Davis is in jail pending investigation. The seconds are being arrested and placed under bonds. The officials of the Athletic club, it is likely, will be arrested tomorrow.

Cleveland's Brilliant War Record.

Col. Cockerill's New York *Advertiser* (Ind.): Cleveland's army record does not consist entirely of hiring a substitute in 1863 out of the Buffalo bridewell, or the vetoing of over 500 soldiers' pensions. There is a gap in the record, as the public knows it, and our esteemed morning contemporary closes it up, making a perfect and beautiful whole.

When Mr. Cleveland was Mayor of Buffalo he vetoed a resolution of the City Council appropriating $300 to defray certain expenses in connection with a proper observance of Memorial day. When he was Governor he vetoed a bill to authorize the Supervisors of Chautauqua County to appropriate money from the county treasury to erect a soldiers' statue. On another occasion when Governor he vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature appropriating money to erect suitable monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg to mark the position of New York troops in the battle "and in preserving or reproducing and perpetuating the several defensive works thrown up by them." This was a worthy purpose, and although the money was to be expended under the direction of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association the bill was obnoxious to the Governor, who had hired a substitute, and it was vetoed.

Subsequently, as Governor, he vetoed a bill appropriating $2,000 to provide for the issuance by the Secretary of State of a certificate to each veteran soldier from New York. Gov. Cleveland also vetoed several other bills, all of which in some small way were intended to benefit the Union veterans who were alive or honor the memory of the dead.

The grounds upon which these bills were vetoed are trivial. Some of them he found were unconstitutional, just as he now finds that it is unconstitutional to protect American industries and maintain American wages. The fact that all these bills had passed both branches of the Legislature by a unanimous vote made no difference to him. They were honoring American soldiers and were therefore distasteful to him.

No wonder the veterans resent as an insult his insincere praise of them in his letter of acceptance.

Protection Prosperity—Democratic Figures That Do Not Lie.

Net increase of wages, New York State, in 1891, as reported by Commissioner Peck (Dem.)	$ 6,377,925
Net increase of production, New York State, in 1891, as reported by Commissioner Peck (Dem.)	31,315,130
Net increase of savings bank deposits, New York State, in 1891, as reported by Superintendent Preston (Dem.)	13,755,448
Amount invested in building and loan associations, New York State, in 1891, as reported by Superintendent Preston (Dem.)	18,789,720
Increase in valuation of real and personal property, New York State, in 1891, as reported by Democratic Board of Equalization	152,347,753

—*New York Tribune.*

Looted the Sacred Vessels.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—St. John's Church was raided by burglars at an early hour this morning. The gang secured about $4,000 worth of gold fragments from the sacred vessels. To secure the booty the interior of the building was gutted and property to the amount of $10,000 destroyed.

Iowa Catholics Are Interested.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—In accordance with instructions from Bishop Hennessy collections were taken up in all the Catholic churches for a fund to be used by the Catholic schools in Iowa in making an exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Precious Stones.

Fine rubies are enormously more valuable than diamonds. A fine ruby of real pigeon-blood color and eight carats is worth from $45,000 to $50,000.

FIVE MEN ARE DEAD.

STEAMER PREMIER SINKS OFF THE WASHINGTON COAST.

The Collier Willamette Collides with the Passenger Boat in the Dense Fog and Cuts It Down—Four Men in the Forward Cabin Crushed to Death and One Passenger Jumps Overboard—Many Are Injured in the Crash—The Steamers Locked Together.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 9.—The Canadian Pacific Navigation company's steamer Premier was struck by the steam collier Willamette in a dense fog off Whidby Island about ten miles south of Port Townsend yesterday afternoon. Four persons were killed, one drowned, and seventeen badly wounded. The steam tug Goliah arrived here at 12:30 a. m. with three of the dead, all of the wounded, and the other passengers, after having spent several hours in the attempt to save from the wreck the body of an unknown passenger wedged in there.

The dead are:

MOE, JOHANNES, aged 40 years, Tacoma, motorman on electric line.
RANKIN, JOHN, aged 25, Seattle, waiter.
RICHARDSON, W. F., age 40, contractor custom-house at Port Townsend.
WYNKOOP, FRANK, aged 13, Tacoma.
UNKNOWN MAN jumped from the Premier and was drowned.

Among the injured are:

DAVIS, GUS, watchman, Premier, ribs broken, injured internally.
FORAN, THOMAS, Seattle, leg broken, arm hurt.
GILBERT, C. S., St. Paul, Minn., bruised and cut.
LUNDBERG, A. F., injured internally.
LYSLE, JOHN, freight clerk, Premier, face cut.
LEVY, JACK, Premier, badly cut and bruised.
PHILLIPS, W. H., Helena, Mont., both legs crushed, ribs broken.
VEST, E. W., St. Louis, badly bruised leg and arm.
WYNKOOP, D. J., Tacoma, face cut, bruised.
WYNKOOP, MRS. D. J., Tacoma, badly bruised.

The Premier left Port Townsend about 1:30 o'clock for Seattle in a heavy fog, blowing its whistle continuously. When off Point-to-Point another whistle sounded close by, and almost immediately afterwards a crash was heard. The forecabin of the Premier was smashed to splinters and the prow of the Willamette was found jammed right into the bow of the Premier.

The Willamette was laden with coal, and was on its way from Seattle to San Francisco. There were a number of men in the Premier's cabin, one of whom was killed, together with a boy. The steward, who was in the saloon eating his dinner, was instantly killed. Several other passengers were jammed in the débris, some of them seriously injured, and all more or less bruised. The stem of the Willamette was so deeply imbedded into the Premier that passengers scrambled over the broken woodwork to the collier. The women were handed up first, followed by the wounded as fast as they could be moved.

It was soon seen to be impossible to draw off the Willamette without sinking the Premier, so Capt. Anderson determined to forge ahead, driving before him the steamer spiked on his bow. He forced it back on the beach and was so tightly wedged that he could not back off without dragging the Premier with him.

The tug Goliah towing out a schooner was hailed and it took off the passengers, bearing them to Seattle, where they arrived after midnight.

Two powerful tugs succeeded in pulling the Willamette free from the Premier. The body of William Richardson was recovered. The Premier then sunk in twenty-four feet of water. It will cost $50,000 to raise it. The steamship Premier was an old and well-known boat of the Canadian Pacific Navigation company. It was built at San Francisco in 1887, was of 1,080 gross and 602 net tonnage, 200 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 12 feet 9 inches depth. It was a screw propeller.

FIREMEN KILLED BY A BUILDING'S FALL.

An Explosion in a New Orleans Grocery Causes the Destruction.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—At 2:30 this morning a fire occurred in a grocery store corner St. Anthony and Canal streets. When the firemen arrived they entered the burning building and commenced to work, when there was a terrible explosion. The building was partially wrecked and fell in, burying two firemen—John Cavanaugh and B. F. Perroto—beneath the burning débris. Their comrades rushed gallantly to their rescue, and Cavanaugh was brought out dead while Perreto was fatally injured, dying later.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—The Georgia factory in Clark County was burned this morning. Loss, $130,000. The factory employed 300 operatives.

A Real Estate Agent Robbed and Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Drugged and robbed of all his money and jewelry, Chester T. Greisemer, a prominent real estate agent of Tacoma, Wash., was found unconscious in the low dive at No. 425 Spruce street, and was removed to the Philadelphia hospital, where he died this afternoon. Charged with having had a hand in the man's death, Hugh McDevitt and Kate Eberling were arrested and held to answer.

Grand River Valley Railroad Officers.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—W. H. Withington, J. M. Root, Alonzo Bennett, and E. W. Barber of Jackson, E. S. Lacey of Chicago, H. G. Barber of Vermontville, and N. Barlow of Hasting have been elected directors of the Grand River Valley railroad. The board has elected J. M. Root President, W. H. Withington Vice-President, and E. W. Barber Secretary and Treasurer.

Both Fell Off the Train.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Conductor George Starr of Waterloo had an encounter with a negro tramp whom he attempted to eject from an Illinois Central train yesterday. The negro attacked him with a razor and he received several severe gashes, one just missing his jugular vein. In the struggle both men fell off the train. The negro has been arrested.

Yard Switchmen Want More Money.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 9.—The yard switchmen on all the railroads entering Columbus held a meeting today and decided to make a formal demand Tuesday for the same wages paid at Pittsburg and Cincinnati. The men expect the advance will be granted by the companies without any trouble.



Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller
Altoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema

In Its Worst Form.

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following from grateful parents:

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." MR. and MRS. M. M. SOLLER, 1412 2d-av., Altoona, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

TO WORK IN THE WEST

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS ARE RAISING A FUND.

It Will Be Devoted to Attempts to Capture Wisconsin and Indiana from the Republicans—News Which Was Cheering to Republican National Committeemen—Senator Spooner Has a Large Audience at the Oshkosh Meeting—Republican Rallies Throughout Illinois.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Democratic party managers in Pennsylvania have given up the idea of a contest in this State and will devote all the money they can raise to carrying Indiana and Wisconsin for Cleveland. In other words, the "Pennsylvania Democrats are to make a fight in these two States," to use the language of the Democratic State officials. Attorney-General Hensel has undertaken the task of raising $250,000 among Pennsylvania Democrats. If the men to be asked for contributions were told the money was to be used in this State they would give nothing, but the alluring hope of carrying Indiana and Wisconsin is held out to them and they will respond liberally. Mr. Hensel, in conversation with a Democratic friend from one of the smaller counties, unfolded the plan to him and told him that his county would be called upon to contribute $2,000. The friend assured him that the money could be raised, but he wanted in return the assurance that the money would not be used in Pennsylvania nor placed in the general fund at national headquarters in New York. In short, it must be for a specific purpose, and placing it in Indiana and Wisconsin was an excellent idea.

REPUBLICANS HEAR GOOD NEWS.

Connecticut and Wisconsin Contribute to the Glory—Democratic Talk.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Republicans here were elated today by two pieces of good news from outside the State. One was about the disaffection of Democratic tobacco-growers of the Naugatuck Valley in Connecticut and the other was the declaration of support to the Republican ticket by the *Germania*, the leading German newspaper of Milwaukee. Gen. Mahone went to see Mr. Carter again yesterday to talk over Virginia affairs. He has a plan which may do good down there. He wants the Republicans to indorse the People's party candidate for Congress and get the People's party to indorse the Republican ticket; by this trade he thinks the Electoral ticket may pull through. Mr. Carter and his advisers hesitate to adopt this plan because they think there is a chance for the Electoral ticket without fusion and for three or four Republican Congressmen. The Republican Congressional committee has lately been calling attention to the fact that another House is to be elected this year and the National committee doesn't feel like throwing away chances.

W. R. Grace was at Democratic headquarters today and nicely acknowledged his defeat by the youths of the anti-snap organization. But he said he was still firmly opposed to a third ticket and would do all in his power to prevent it. Oscar R. Sundley of Alabama came along to indorse Mr. Grace's views. He said a third ticket would hit a tremendous blow at Cleveland's chances everywhere outside of the city.

The most notable caller was Gov. Benjamin E. Tillman of South Carolina, who fought Cleveland to the last ditch at the Chicago convention. He gave to the Democratic press bureau a rainbow interview of the usual type.

SPOONER HAS A LARGE AUDIENCE.

The Ex-Senator Speaks of Tariff and Finance—Overflow Meetings.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—The grandest political demonstration held in this city during the present campaign occurred here last evening, when John C. Spooner, the Republican nominee for Governor, addressed an audience of about 2,000 in the Grand Opera-House. Mr. Spooner, accompanied by Judge Baensch of Manitowoc, who is the nominee for Congress in this district, arrived in the city at noon and later in the day held a reception. When evening came the speakers and party were escorted from the hotel to the opera-house by a procession of 1,000 men. The opera-house was wholly inadequate to accommodate the crowd. When it became apparent that a large number must be turned away an overflow meeting was organized in Market square and it was addressed by Judge Baensch, whose audience was also a large one. Mr. Spooner's address seemed to impress his audience greatly, and many of the argumentative climaxes were loudly applauded. The first portion of his speech was a discussion of the tariff question, to show that the ideas proclaimed by the Republican party were the American ideas. He went into the details of the question and showed the fallacy of the Democratic argument, the same that Col. Vilas made use of at Kenosha, to the effect that the tariff on an article is a tax which the consumer pays, because the tariff is added to the selling price of an article. He talked on what the Democrats are pleased to term raw materials. He was, he said, at a loss to comprehend what Cleveland could mean by declaring wool to be raw material in the sense in which he used the term. Wool was the raw material of the manufacturer, but it was the finished product of the farmer, and the farmer should be as interested in having his products protected as the manufacturer. He also discussed the wildcat money issue, and said the only thing that stood in the way of a return to this wildcat money was the 10 per cent prohibitory tax which the Democratic platform proposed to remove.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton and Others Address Rallies at Many Points in Illinois.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Republicans held an evening meeting in the court-house square last night. Ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton was the principal speaker. He came out from Chicago at 8 o'clock and was met at the depot by the Republican Marching club with a band and escorted to the stand. His speech dealt with the tariff and was well received by the people present. About 1,200 people were at the meeting.

GENESEO, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—George W. Prince of Galesburg, Republican nominee for Attorney-General, spoke to an immense audience at National Guard Hall last night. Prior to the meeting there was a large torchlight procession.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—F. X. Schoonmaker of New Jersey addressed a large audience at the opera-house last evening in an aggressive argument on the tariff. The flambeau club paraded before the address and the house was packed. Mr. Schoonmaker was applauded to the echo.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—A special over the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern last evening took about 700 Republicans to Plainfield, where Robert A. Childs, candidate for Congressman from this district, and Mr. Grosscup of Chicago addressed the largest meeting ever held in the town. The Democrats also held a meeting here last night in the theater, being addressed by James Duncan and Francis Hoffman Jr. of Chicago.

WILL HAVE PLENTY OF BALLOTS.

Many Offices in Pennsylvania at Work on Their Preparation.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The action of State Printer W. Hayes Grier in sending a notification to the Democrats of the State to prepare their ballot sheets has caused a great sensation. There is no occasion for the scare that has been raised, and Gov. Pattison and Secretary of the Commonwealth Harrity would not permit Mr. Grier or any one else to attempt to disfranchise the voters of this State. All the tickets are printed by the State and contain the name and address of each candidate. The Republicans have been aroused from a feeling of fancied security regarding the printing of the ticket, and now that Chairman Reeder has made a serious protest there will be no trouble. Every printing office in the State is busy making the tickets, and there is business for the offices outside of Philadelphia. The size of the ticket has caused great annoyance, and had it not been for State Printer Grier's wild talk serious difficulty may have arisen at the last minute.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—Gen. Reeder, Chairman of the State Republican committee, said: "Our people will all vote and their votes will be counted. I have three clerks at work at Harrisburg going over the nominations, so that I can furnish the County Commissioners such information as will enable them to go on with the work of having tickets printed.

"By Monday I will have a ticket prepared, regularly set up but shorter than the one decided on at Harrisburg, to show that a smaller ballot can be printed and be in form, size, and makeup within the provisions of the law. I will have enough of them printed for distribution."

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Chairman William F. Harrity of the Democratic National committee said in reference to the form of the official ballot to be used in Pennsylvania: "Mr. Reeder ought to know that Sept. 13 was the last day for filing certificates of nomination and Sept. 20 the last day for filing nomination papers. He ought to know further that objection to such certificates of nomination and nomination papers may be filed within thirty days after the last day for the filing of such certificates and papers."

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 9.—Attorney-General Hensel said in reference to the ballot muddle: "Anybody who talks of a conspiracy among the officials in the Executive Department of the State to defraud any candidates or any party of an opportunity to vote this year is either a knave or a fool."

BLAINE WILL TAKE THE STUMP.

Minister Egan Says the Ex-Secretary Will Make Many Speeches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—"I shall remain in the United States until after the Presidential election," remarked Patrick Egan, Minister to Chile, "and will vote at my home, Lincoln, Neb. I bring with me from Chile a commercial treaty with that country, and commercial reciprocity will soon be an assured thing. There never would have been the attack upon the Baltimore's sailors if it had not been for the Democratic papers of this country. They misrepresented my position, the attitude of the administration, and the sentiment of the people here. Articles were copied into Chilean papers and the citizens who attacked our sailors thought they would be upheld by public sentiment here.

"I have direct advices that Mr. Blaine is anxious for the reëlection of President Harrison," continued Mr. Egan, "and that he intends to show his interest by making some speeches before the close of the campaign. He would have spoken sooner if his health had permitted. I intended to go and see him next week while in New York, as I go over there Tuesday to attend in official capacity the Columbian celebration. I desired first to pay my personal respects to Mr. Blaine, and incidentally I intended to urge him to speak out for the Republican candidates if his health would admit. Well, I got direct information through a mutual friend just before I left New York yesterday that it would not be necessary for any one to suggest to Mr. Blaine that he go upon the stump. He will speak, and in no unmistakable way.

"Democrats are going to be disappointed when they feel the influence of the Irish vote this year. It will be much heavier for the Republican candidates than it has ever been. Why? Because the Republican is naturally the Irishman's party, and he has just come to realize the fact. What has the Democratic party ever done that is in an Irishman's line? On the contrary, it has sought for almost everything the Irishman does not want, and has favored everything and everybody the Irishman does not like."

INGALLS' OPENING SPEECH.

The Ex-Senator Talks to a Great Throng at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Ingalls made his first speech in the Kansas campaign to the Young Men's Republican club of this city last night. The Grand Opera-House in which he spoke was crowded to the galleries and hundreds were turned away. He was accompanied by his wife and a delegation of citizens from Atchison, and Flambeau clubs from towns along the route boarded the special train which brought him here. Before beginning his speech Senator Ingalls said that it was confidently asserted a short while ago that he had gone abroad for the purpose of avoiding the campaign. This rumor he was permitted to contradict tonight, and he was under obligations to the Young Men's Republican club, which had given him the opportunity.

Since the announcement of his intention to make speeches he had received so much advice and counsel that he felt in a quandary. By some his presence in Kansas had been construed to mean that he wanted to break into the Senatorial campaign. He would hasten to correct this impression, reiterate the statement he had made before, he was in the campaign solely for the State of Kansas, and had no personal ambitions to gratify. As a successor for Senator Plumb, when the latter's fifth term, for which he had been elected, had expired, he advised the selection of a man who had been intimately associated with the dead Senator.

"My own seat in the Senate is not yet vacant," he said, "and in saying that I am not a candidate for the Senate I do not consider myself barred. When my seat is vacant if I desire to return I will see the people again." He had been counseled to be very cautious about what he had to say about Democrats, and he intended to be. He had heard a great deal about Democrats voting the Republican ticket in October, but somehow they never materialized in November."

In speaking of the Electoral vote he said he would a thousand times rather see the Electoral vote go to Cleveland than Weaver; that would be a digrace the State would never get over. The contest had been transferred from the East to the West. Unless the Democrats could secure enough Republicans on some pretext or other to vote for Weaver, the election of Harrison was as assured as the rising of the sun tomorrow. After denouncing the treatment Gen. Weaver had received in Georgia the speaker passed to a discussion of the Lodge bill. He had no authority to speak for the Republican organization in this campaign, but agreed with Mr. Dana that the force bill ought to be an issue. He would rather have negro domination in the South than domination that exists there now, if the Republican party had not the honor and courage to devise some scheme whereby every citizen could put his ballot in the box and have it counted, then some other party ought to take hold of the government.

The latter part of his speech was devoted to a discussion of the McKinley law. He took occasion to pass glowing eulogies on President Harrison and Mr. McKinley.

DISFRANCHISED BY GERRYMANDER.

Residents of One Baltimore Ward Who Can Neither Register Nor Vote.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—A complication arising out of the Democratic gerrymander of the Legislative Districts of this city will, unless the court decides otherwise, disfranchise the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward, including hundreds of Republicans. The matter will be brought before the Supreme Bench tomorrow on an appeal from a citizen who changed his residence and whose name the registrars refused to change from the old list to the new. To insure a Democratic majority in the Legislative districts of the city it was divided into three parts in 1882. No regard was paid to the unequal distribution of the then existing 20 wards and 180 precincts. Subsequently the Twenty-first ward was constituted, and, by the system in vogue, this ward was cut in two, the first four precincts being added to the Second Legislative District, the other five precincts going to the Third Legislative District. Other wards were cut up in a similar manner. Thus in the changing of the boundaries of the Second and Third Legislative Districts the Sixteenth Ward was entirely omitted. According to this the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward have neither the right to register nor vote.

DETROIT DEMOCRATS IN A ROW.

The Leaders Had a Crowd on Hand and It Prevents a Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Democratic county convention for Wayne County held here yesterday was ruled and finally broken up by the fiercest and most disorderly mob that ever disgraced a political convention. The accepted leaders had fixed a slate to their liking, and it was supposed had their heelers well in hand. But the anti-ring men had gathered a big crowd and sent them to the convention. When an attempt was made to clear the space set apart for delegates they refused to move or allow the convention to come to order. Amid the uproar Judge Gartner took the chair and ordered the police to clear the hall. The officers went to work, but without success. Although few blows were struck every man tackled his neighbor to throw him out. The heelers used the most horrible threats, and finally made a dash for the Chairman. Realizing his danger Gartner declared the convention adjourned until Monday, went out a back door, locked it after him, and escaped. It was twenty minutes later before the police and cooler heads could quell the disturbance and clear the hall.

BENNETT LAW ISSUE DEAD.

Editor Koeppen Says Lutherans Will Vote Their Individual Preferences.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—The Democratic leaders are very much disturbed at the friendliness shown by the *Germania*, the great Lutheran organ, for the Republican State and national tickets. Said Editor Koeppen of the *Germania*, in an interview today:

"The Lutherans maintain that the Bennett law issue is dead in this State, and that they are now free to vote as they individually please on other issues, and that is the position the Germania has taken. The Germania has not changed its attitude toward Mr. Spooner in the least. What we said Wednesday night we said two years ago, that Mr. Spooner was in favor of amending the obnoxious Bennett law. We were in a position to know then that Mr. Spooner would have changed it if he could, and we said so. That statement was repeated in justice to Mr. Spooner. Our attitude has not changed in the least. We left the Republican party because of the Bennett law, but we have always been in favor of protection and sound money. We could not support a national ticket advocating free trade and fiat money. The *Germania* has almost as many subscribers in Illinois as it has in Wisconsin. The Lutherans do not vote as a unit. Some are Democrats, and some [most are] Republicans, and it is a godsend that they are divided. They voted together against the Bennett law issue, but that issue is now dead, and they are free to vote as they please, for free trade or protection, or fiat money or what they please. The whole thing in a nutshell is this: The Lutherans maintain the Bennett law issue is dead in this State, and that they can now vote individually as they please on other issues, and that is the position the *Germania* has taken."

DECIDED NOT TO NOMINATE.

Mississippi Republicans Say They Will Not Put Up a Candidate.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—At a meeting yesterday of the Republican Executive committee for the Seventh Congressional District, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Under the disfranchising clause of Mississippi, and the additional restrictions imposed by the registration and election laws of the State at large, a majority of the Republican voters of this Congressional District have been prevented from registering; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Congressional Republican Executive committee of the Seventh Congressional District of Mississippi, that we deem it inexpedient and unwise to nominate any Republican candidate for Congress, to be voted for at the ensuing election in November.

The race is now left to Charles E. Hooker, Democrat, and Dr. Robinson, Populist.

Charges Out of a Fusion Fight.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Members of the People's party who desire fusion with the Democrats are wrought up over the rumor that members of the State Central committee have been bought off. Some have bitterly opposed fusions or concessions of any kind, while other members of the committee are unanimously in favor of such movement in exchange for two of the four Electors. The Democratic nominee for Governor has expressed a willingness to withdraw in favor of the People's party candidate, thereby electing him and placing the State patronage in the hands of that party.

Judge Altgeld at Beardstown.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Democrats held a meeting here yesterday. Judge John P. Altgeld, Democratic candidate for Governor, was the principal speaker and addressed a multitude of people in the afternoon. He was followed by Maj. Alfred Orendorf of Springfield. At night a large torchlight procession was indulged, in after which John J. McDonald, Democratic candidate for Congress, and T. W. McNely of Petersburg spoke.

Georgia Republicans Refuse to Fuse.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Republical Electoral ticket of Georgia will not be fused with that of the People's party. This was decided at a called meeting of the selected candidates yesterday. The question was put to them whether half their number would not give way to the same number of People's party nominees. The refusal was emphatic. Thus there will be four Electoral tickets voted in Georgia—Republican, Democratic, People's party, and Prohibition.

Williams' Nomination Papers Filed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Pearson received today the necessary papers for the nomination by petition of James L. Williams of Chicago as an Independent Republican candidate for Representative in the Third Senatorial District. This completes the list of State nominations required to be certified to the Secretary of State, as the time of filing certificates of nominations and petitions expired today.

Stevenson Going to Alabama.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Adlai E. Stevenson today accepted an invitation to deliver an address to a Democratic mass-meeting to be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26. He will resume campaigning in Illinois with a speech at Olney Tuesday night. From Cairo, Ill., next Saturday he goes direct to Birmingham, Ala., where he will speak Monday following.

Republicans Nominate in Wisconsin.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Douglas County yesterday nominated E. G. Mills for the Assembly on the assumption that whatever the next apportionment this county will nevertheless constitute an Assembly district.

Lincoln to Stump Illinois.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The cable announcing the departure from London of Minister Lincoln for a visit home is regarded by many politicians as significant. The general opinion is that he is coming to take the stump for Harrison, and that whatever influence he possesses is to be exerted in Illinois.

To March Under Phelps' Name.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—William Walter Phelps has cabled from Berlin accepting the suggestion of naming the new Yale Republican battalion after him and insisting upon paying entirely for the uniforms of the club.

DOWN IN JOE CANNON'S DISTRICT.

Busey, the Democratic Candidate's Bid—Proposes to Bribe a Union Veteran by Promises of a Pension and Office Through Altgeld—The Offer Scorned.

Danville (Ill.) *News:* The following is a verbatim copy of S. T. Busey's letter to Comrade Henry Herring of Rankin. If disputed by Busey or his friends we will have a facsimile made. The letter is in possession of E. H. Whitham, Rankin, and we made the following copy from the original:

BUSEY'S BANK, URBANA, Ill., Sept. 26.—Mr Henry Herring—Dear Sir: I tried to see you while in Rankin last week. Had learned of your record as a soldier and wanted to make your acquaintance.

If you have not yet received your pension send me the number of your application and I will help you.

If Judge Altgeld is elected come and see me. A man with the military record you have deserves some consideration. Your friend, S. T. BUSEY.

Henry Herring is a naturalized citizen, born in Germany; was a Union soldier; has a farm near Rankin, and is an honorable, upright man, held in high esteem by all, and a stanch Republican.

When Mr. Herring got the above letter he was insulted, correctly understanding it to be a bribe. The offer to help to get a pension was plain enough, but the broad offer in the words, "If Judge Altgeld is elected come and see me," was so glaring that the honest man was indignant.

The letter opens broad daylight into the Busey-Altgeld methods. Both are immensely rich; neither would have been thought of for the place for which he is running had it not been for his wealth. They are working together and intend to bribe and purchase their way into office if possible.

Busey poses as a soldier and as a soldiers' friend, yet is aiding Altgeld to try to corrupt old soldiers from voting for Fifer.

Altgeld and Busey have ordered their papers and speakers to rattle the knownothing skeleton while they themselves prowl about and bribe voters.

Mr. Busey threw the bait to the wrong fish when he threw it to Henry Herring, and the hook is in Busey's own nose.

The voters now know fully what they have to meet; what Busey and Altgeld are doing in this district is being done all over the State. As sure as the people are honest—and they are honest as sure as God lives—they will overthrow these corrupters of public morals, J. P. Altgeld and S. T. Busey.

THEY WANT HIS BAR'L

DEMOCRATIC WORKERS HAVE DESIGNS ON ALTGELD'S MONEY.

The Assessments of Newspapers Alone Approximate Half a Million and Calls from All Parts of the State Aggregate a Fortune—With Them Are Coupled Threats That No Work Will Be Done if the Money Is Held Back—Many Democrats Will Not Vote for the Candidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Democratic campaign in Illinois is in a bad way notwithstanding the talk about harmony in the ranks. The candidate for Governor is complaining about the way he has been assessed by the workers throughout the State. He recently reported to the State committee that the newspapers alone had assessed his bar'l to the tune of $438,000.

"What shall I do about it?" he inquired in accents wild of Secretary Nelson.

"Pay up, of course," put in Denny Hogan.

"Answer all of them by a circular letter in typewriter type, explaining that you have paid your campaign assessment to the State committee, and all such letters are referred to that body for action," calmly proposed Mr. Nelson.

"It will then be my painful duty to state to many anxious inquirers that the Judge has not yet paid his campaign assessment," declared Treasurer Brinton, biting his cigar in two.

"Well, I'll see about it," and the candidate for Governor took his departure from the committee-room.

It is rather unfortunate for the candidate that the Democratic papers of the State were led to expect before the nomination of Altgeld that he would treat them liberally. Now they are only demanding their due. It was Mr. "Buck" Hinrichsen of the State committee, who traversed the State from stem to stern, bisected and trisected it several times, blazing away for Mr. Altgeld among the rural communities. Mr. Hinrichsen assured the impecunious country newspaper men he met in a casual way that the "jedge" was worth $3,000,000, and would spend all his fortune to carry the State this fall. The published statements that the candidate had converted certain street railways and blocks of business houses into cold cash to the amount of about $1,000,000 before and immediately following the State convention buoyed up the "hungry cormorants," as the "jedge" himself describes them, into a firm belief that the world was theirs for the asking. They have made their demands and have received letters thanking them "in advance" for their zeal and good will, and inclosing a promise to take care of them in the distribution of the patronage of the State. Same old story of the spider and the fly. It was unfortunate for the candidate that "the boys" had been raised to that seventh heaven of bliss by Mr. Hinrichsen and his fellow-workers in the Altgeld vineyard.

Cold Cash Must Be Forthcoming.

"I don't believe the stories that I hear about Altgeld being really a poor man and mortgaged for all he is worth," remarked a Democratic worker at Galesburg last week. "We didn't nominate him for a pauper, and it is too late to play that game on us. If we do any work here it will have to be paid for. We've got gumption enough left to know that if elected Altgeld will pass around the offices as some of the fellows in Cook County dictate, and they don't know us. We only know them by reputation. We ain't in such a deal. Money talks here. I was present at a little meeting of a few Democrats when Altgeld was here a few weeks ago. I saw him give one man a meaning look, and I want to tell you now that that man can't disburse the money to the satisfaction of the boys in this city."

"So far as we are concerned," writes a Democrat from one of the Egyptian counties that Altgeld failed to visit, "we will not turn a wheel until there is an indication that we will be taken care of. Our county was switched into the Altgeld line in Springfield last April with promises. He can't get us to wear out good shoe leather trying to elect him by that means. He knows it, too, for I wrote him a pretty plain letter myself. Our member of the State Central committee tells us that Altgeld has not given a cent to the campaign fund, and that the committee has about given up hope of getting anything out of him. He is running his own campaign of brag and bluster, and the only thing the State committee has got to do about it is to answer letters demanding stuff. It is their place to placate with promises and smooth the rough edges. It won't work in this section."

Here is a wail from Col. Morrison's district: "THE TRIBUNE says that Wilbanks published Col. Morrison's letter during the last Senatorial fight to serve Altgeld and that Wilbanks was Altgeld's agent in Springfield during the Senatorial fight. If this is true no friend of Morrison's can vote for Altgeld. Why isn't this point made plain to the voters by respectable Democratic papers? I was told at the time that Bob Wilbanks was employed by Lambert Tree during that fight. It is a shame and an outrage on decency that such a man could by the use of money and combinations attain to the place he now occupies in the Democratic party."

Altgeld Is Still Shy.

In answer to the query above THE TRIBUNE correspondent can advise Col. Morrison's friend to question Col. Morrison himself in regard to the matters mentioned. The bluff old veteran may not want to answer directly, but if pressed he will tell the truth. But he may ask all his friends to "vote 'er straight."

The question of money is worrying the Democratic State Central committee. Not only has Altgeld refused to "put up" but there is no indication when he will get ready to toe the mark. He is evidently waiting to see which way the cat will jump Nov. 8. His assessment was fixed at $7,500. One member of the State committee last Monday "hoped that he would pay the $500." Joe Gill was mulcted for $2,000—rather, an attempt was made to garner that sum from his bank account. He turned in $500 and told the committee if they were not satisfied to return the check. Joe has lately begun to realize that if he wins he must win alone. He is a popular young fellow with a fair to good legislative record, and the Altgeld incubus is seriously handicapping him. A friend of Gill recently told THE TRIBUNE correspondent why Ramsay and Gill started a campaign on their own accont.

"Soon after Altgeld began his hand-shaking campaign," he declared. "The personal friends of Ramsay and Gill and the other candidates began to send letters to the latter telling how Altgeld would instruct his German Republican friends to mark their ballots. There were many Republican Germans who were willing to vote for Altgeld for Governor, but wanted to stand by the balance of the Republican ticket. The reports went to show that Mr. Altgeld after a little byplay for his colleagues would tell this class of voters to put a cross before the words "Republican ticket" and another cross before his own name on the Democratic ticket. Now I would like any fair-minded man to tell me how such an instruction would benefit the Democratic candidates for other State offices? Gill and Ramsay are the only other Democratic candidates who are making a bona fide campaign for election, and they felt hurt at the treachery of the leader. I have no personal knowledge of Altgeld's actions, for we have few Germans in our community, but taking his past record of infamous double dealing with Palmer and Morrison and I am ready to believe anything I hear to his discredit."

Mr. Ramsay's assessment was $5,000, and last summer he paid in $500 on account. That is probably the last the State committee will see of a check with his name on it during the campaign. Mr. Ramsay is making a furious campaign among the colored voters and any element that can be turned by any possible means from the Republican party.

How About a Sherman House Bill?

The Democratic committee let "Buck" Hinrichsen off with a light assessment on account, probably, of his eminent services last winter and spring in securing the Altgeld prize for the voters. He was asked for $500. He has not only not paid it, but there is a story in regard to a board bill at the Sherman House which he had charged to the State committee. In regard to this latter allegation, Boniface Pearce some time ago presented a bill for about $300 against the committee for board and etceteras. Included in it was an item of $78 and odd cents for Mr. Hinrichsen. There was a row over the payment of this item. Treasurer Brinton, with his face the color of a turkey gobbler's comb, asserted with great warmth that he would not pay that item unless the full committee ordered it paid by resolution. He held that Mr. Hinrichsen not only ought to pay his own board bills while in Chicago, but he ought to come to taw with his campaign assessment. A campaign of education could not be conducted on promises one day and Chicago atmosphere the next, with a reverse andrepeat. It looked much like paying a man to accept a nomination on the State ticket.

And so it goes. Mr. Gore at last accounts had not found his spectacles and could not read the notice of assessment, and Mr. Moloney was not expected to contribute anything more valuable than his services on the stump.

The effect of Mike McDonald's man on the voters is not at all satisfactory to the leaders of his campaign. "O, if he had only taken the advice of long-headed Mike last spring and staid in his office and let the barrel do the talking we might have made a decent show in the State," somewhat lugubriously remarked an old liner at the State Fair last week. A fair illustration of the sentiment of the rank and file of the Democratic party is afforded by the result of the Mendota speech of the candidate of the tough element in Cook County. A number of Democrats left the hall before the speaking was over, and the next morning a patriotic Republican offered to pay the expenses of another Democratic rally in Mendota "if your candidate for Governor is the principal speaker." This was respectfully declined, and then the Republicans applied for some of the Judge's lithographs to distribute among the farmers.

The Slanderer of State Institutions.

The Democrats of Joliet and Jacksonville are in a fury because their standard bearer chose those cultured and intelligent cities as points from which to send out malicious statements in regard to their local State institutions. The charges of the candidate are known to be false in every particular, and in Jacksonville the better element of the Democratic party declined to indorse his tirade against the hospital for the insane and the institutions for the education of the blind and deaf and dumb by honoring his reception with their presence. Feeling runs high, and only a few members of his own party cared to even apologize or explain away the sting of Mr. Altgeld's misrepresentations.

There is no telling to what length a man will go when in search of the nimble and elusive vote, especially if he is ambitious and needs the vote. The record of the Democratic candidate for Governor in the last Senatorial fight in this city and his perfidy to Gen. Palmer a second time in the last Democratic State convention are just beginning to make an impression upon the farmers and rank and file of the party in the rural communities of the State. And the Democratic State Central committee are beginning to hear from them. But they retreat behind a breastwork of paper claiming that for every Democratic vote Altgeld will lose he will gain ten Republican Germans. It is not a hard matter to make claims of this kind.

The revolt against the candidate for Governor is much graver than the State Central committee will acknowledge, and they have for some time been engaged in inducing respectable Democrats in Chicago who are known throughout the State as honest men to write personal letters to friends and acquaintances in the interior, indorsing Altgeld as an honorable man and one that can safely be trusted by the people as Governor. But the treachery of the candidate is becoming too well known for anything less than his withdrawal to restore confidence in the masses of the party. The hostility towards him is becoming more pronounced every day, and in some quarters is assuming the proportions of a tidal wave. Many members of the party in this county and district would rather suffer an overwhelming defeat on this office than be compelled to shoulder their responsibility as decent citizens and honorable men for the possible election of such a character as Altgeld to the Governorship of the State of Illinois. Here in Springfield the County committee is controlled by the Altgeld influence entirely, and the screws are placed on the individual who breathes a word against the candidate. This committee point to the majority Chicago gave Gen. Palmer in 1888 as a reason why Palmer's home now should shove Altgeld to the front of the procession. Several members of this committee have the brass to deny the public statement that Altgeld sold out Gen. Palmer in the State convention and used all his powers to defeat him for the United States Senate.

The better element in the Democratic party is inquiring: "Can such a character be trusted with the executive office of the third State in the Union, and World's Fair year, too?"

SUCCESS PROMISED IN NEBRASKA.

The Democratic and People's Parties Made Bad Records and Must Suffer.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The campaign has now been in active operation in this State for three weeks and it is growing warmer daily. The three parties in the field have arranged joint debates in such a manner that the people in every county in the State will be given an opportunity to hear the issues of the day discussed by the leading speakers of each party. Notwithstanding all that has been printed by the Democratic press about the situation in Nebraska and their expressions of confidence that the Electoral vote of the State will be cast for the Independents if it is not secured for Cleveland, the leading Republicans and those in a position to know assert that their prospects were good when the campaign opened and that their position is growing stronger as the day of election approaches. And the facts fully warrant this view of the situation.

One of the greatest advantages the Republicans have is the record both the Democrats and Independents have made during the last two years—the only opportunity they ever had in this State. The Alliance controlled the Legislature and the Democrats possessed the Executive chair. They were elected purely upon reform ideas. The result was instructive in the extreme. The "reform" Legislature will go down in history as the most remarkable production of the political workshop of the West. The ridiculous and corrupt proceedings commenced from the day Speaker Elder was selected to the closing scenes when the railroad lobby boldly took a Senator out of the State in a private car as the cheapest way of defeating unfavorable legislation. Charges and counter charges were rife among the reformers before the body had been in session a week as to the receipt of bribes until it became almost constantly a question of the division of the "spoils." The few measures passed by the body were of little importance, and when the curtain went down on the aggregation at Lincoln it was discovered that the session had been more costly than any previous legislative session in the history of the State. To this more than any other fact is attributed the disposition of so many farmers to return to the Republican party who were so enthusiastically in favor of the Alliance faith two years ago. Then, too, the more intelligent of the Independents now realize that their vote virtually elected the only Democratic Governor the State ever had. This has had much to do with causing the old soldiers to return to their first political love.

Then there are many features of the situation, so far as the Democrats are concerned, which have strengthened the Republican prospects. The Democrats were simply intoxicated by their unexpected success two years ago in electing a Governor. There was a small army of the faithful who were anxious to serve the State in various capacities. Gov. Boyd was not given much time in which to make his selections in the way of filling State positions. As a result the State board is just at present engaged in an investigation of the manner in which the asylum for the insane at Lincoln has been conducted during the last two years, in which some very juicy details are being made public concerning the treatment of inmates and the purchase of supplies. This has given the people of the State a fair idea of what might be expected of the Democrats if they should get control of the State.

The discord existing in the ranks of the Democrats is another reason why they are not figuring very largely in the campaign as far as results are concerned. Their candidate for Governor, J. Sterling Morton, is bitterly opposed to the free coinage of silver. Congressman Bryan, who is making a warm canvass in the Second District, is favoring free coinage. This has caused a serious conflict, and a delegation is now with the National committee trying to settle the matter. Morton threatens to withdraw if something is not done and let the State ticket go. Nebraska Republicans are enthusiastic and confident of success on both national and State tickets.

Kansas People's Party Chairman Acquitted.

ABILENE, Kan., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Chairman Breidenthal of the Alliance State committee, accused of violating the banking law, after a three days' trial, attracting much attention, was acquitted last night. The court ruled that as Secretary of the Sinaloa company, the law did not apply to him, and the case was dismissed and Populists claim a victory over Republican persecution.

FORCING THE ISSUES.

IOWA REPUBLICANS GIVING OPPONENTS A HARD STRUGGLE.

Calamity Howlers' Arguments Lost on the Farmers Whose Corn Crop Is Excellent—Populists Coming Back to the Party of Protection—Joint Debates Are Doing Democrats More Harm than Good—Republicans Sure to Redeem Several Congressional Districts.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—It is rather an easy-going campaign that is progressing in Iowa at present. Not that the committees, State, Congressional, and local, are neglecting their duties in any way, but the people seem to think that political enthusiasm and hot weather are incompatible and they are waiting until the temperature falls before they join in any general hurrah. However, before election day comes around there will be a decided working up all over the State. Both State committees are busy and speakers are being sent in every direction.

Chairman Blythe of the Republican committee is a stirring and enthusiastic representative of the young Republican element, and is an indefatigable worker. He has the State well organized, and is watching the movements of the enemy closely. Chairman Fuller of the Democratic committee has been out of town for several days. He and Editor Stivers of the local Democratic organ went down to New York to meet Cleveland in company with National Committeeman J. J. Richardson. They went to assure Mr. Cleveland that the Boies forces were really for him, and incidentally to find out how much boodle might be expected to aid in carrying on the campaign in this State. As soon as the interview was ended Mr. Stevens rushed to the telegraph office and sent a decidedly rose-tinted special to his paper here which greatly braced up the boys.

The Republicans propose to put a number of speakers of national reputation into the field in this State in a few weeks. Gov. McKinley is down for at least one speech. Ex-Gov. Foraker, Congressmen Butterworth and Fry, Mr. Rankin, and a number of others are expected. Congressman Burrows and ex-Congressman Hoar have already been in the State. Senator Allison will also devote a good part of the time until election to speech-making in various parts of the State. He goes to Mitchell, S. D., Wednesday, after which he will return to Iowa and speak in each district. He says he is satisfied with the outlook in both State and Nation, and considers that the chances are favorable for Harrison carrying every Western State with the possible exception of Nevada.

Comfortable for Republicans.

At this distance from election day it seems probable that the Harrison Electors will have a comfortable plurality in this State. The Republican leaders recognize that if Cleveland is elected that result will have to be brought about by defections in the West, and they are using every effort to keep Iowa in line. Fortunately there is little chance for any calamity howling this year. Director Sage of the weather and crop service, who is a careful statistician, estimates that Iowa will harvest this year about 155,622,400 bushels of marketable corn. This will put Iowa clearly in the lead in this cereal, and the farmers will have no cause to complain on that score. And so it happens that the outlook just now is not good for any great increase in the Populist vote among the farmers. This vote is bothering the Democratic leaders greatly. There is a growing suspicion in their minds, which is becoming almost a certainty, that the vote which Gen. Weaver will get in this State will come quite largely from the Democrats or from those who have voted that ticket for several years. Out at Atlantic the other day a little knot of Populists listened to the Remley-French debate. They apprehended Judge French's subtle argument for free trade, but when the debate was over one of them was overheard to say: "It's all right, what he said about the tariff. I tell you we went to war with England for a less tax than this tariff amounts to, but what's the good of voting for Cleveland? He don't believe in free trade no more than Harrison. I voted for Cleveland before, but I'm for Gen. Weaver all over this time." The balance of the coterie agreed to this.

Down in the First District, where Gov. Gear is making a splendid campaign, the Populists are largely of Democratic antecedents. In Jefferson County they have placed in nomination a county ticket, every man of which has been a Democrat, and, so far as could be learned from careful investigation, the same tendency was manifested all over the district, of recruiting the Populists from the ranks of the Democrats. Here in Des Moines a prominent local Democrat said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "I rode downtown today in a street-car with a gang of workmen, all of whom I knew had been Democrats, and I'm blest if every one of them wasn't talking for Weaver."

Coming Back to Harrison.

On the other hand, the reports of the treatment accorded Gen. Weaver in the South have set quite a number of the Populists who were formerly Republicans to thinking if after all it isn't about time to come back to the Republican party and stand by it until freedom of speech is assured. In the Sixth District, which was Gen. Weaver's old stamping ground, the feeling among the Populists is bitter towards the Democrats. However, Gen. Weaver is expected to return here the 19th, and he may be able to smooth things over somewhat. As to the vote which the Populists will poll in the State, estimates are greatly at variance. Some put it at 15,000 others all the way up to 40,000.

The prohibition vote is a question to which no one is paying much attention. Helen Gougar has made a number of speeches in the State, but her influence in Iowa among those of her way of thinking has waned considerably since she secured the defeat of the proposition giving school suffrage to women by her inflammatory speech during the session of the Legislature four years ago. The prompt and decided black eye that was given the efforts of members of the Executive committee of the State Temperance Alliance to range that organization in opposition to the Republicans has apparently dulled their ardor, and little is heard of a prohibition party in this campaign thus far. True, Gov. Boies and all the other Democratic speakers are laying great stress upon what they characterize as the cowardice of the Republican party in discarding local issues and making the campaign on the national platform, but the applause which greets each refusal of the Republican speakers to be entrapped into a discussion of prohibition shows that the people are in accord with the position taken by the platform-makers in the last Republican conventions.

Many Republicans who seem best posted say that this very position taken in the Republican platform will gain many votes from the anti-prohibition Republicans for the Republican Electoral and Congressional tickets, and it is confidently predicted that Harrison will have from 5,000 to 15,000 plurality in Iowa in November. No one puts it below the first figure and many think the latter a conservative estimate.

Close on State Issues.

In respect to the State ticket the indications are that the contest will be close. Mr. McFarland, the Republican nominee for Secretary of State, is making a splendid canvass. Reports from the joint debates in which he and his Democratic competitor are engaged all agree that he is getting the better of Mr. McConlogue at every turn. He is making an exceedingly able presentation of the Republican protective idea. Unfortunately for the Republicans, the series of debates between them is scheduled for the smaller towns, where it is impossible to get very large audiences. This was unquestionably a mistake, but Chairman Fuller of the Democratic committee insisted upon these gentlemen, who head their respective State tickets, being relegated to the rural district, and he carried his point. The other men on the Republican State ticket are in the field and doing well.

The contests in the several Congressional districts are interesting features of the campaign. Two years ago the Democrats surprised every one by electing six Congressmen from Iowa and thus obtaining a majority of the delegation. This year the Republicans hope to win back several of these districts and the indications now are that in this they will be successful. Leaving out of account the Second District, which is and probably always will be solidly Democratic, the Democrats carried five districts in 1890, each one of which the Republicans had carried in the previous election. The way these districts voted in 1888 and also in 1890 is shown in the following table:

District.	1888 Rep.	1888 Dem.	1890 Rep.	1890 Dem.
First	18,130	17,256	16,388	17,459
Fourth	18,852	16,630	16,023	17,972
Fifth	19,453	16,937	17,860	18,153
Sixth	18,009	17,181	16,572	17,093
Ninth	20,380	16,686	17,322	18,605
Totals	94,824	84,690	84,165	89,281

This shows that while the Democrats only gained 4,591 votes in the five districts, the Republicans lost 10,659 votes. It is also noticeable that in the First District the Democratic candidate only gained 203 votes over 1888, while Gov. Gear, the Republican candidate, lost 1,742 votes as compared with the previous Congressional election. This year it seems probable that "Old Business" will regain what he lost before and be elected. He is making a strong canvass, and he and Mr. Seerley are holding joint debates in each county in the district, and the ex-Governor is unquestionably much more than even with his competitor in these discussions thus far. Two years ago Mr. Seerley made his campaign solely on the McKinley law, and he prophesied all sorts of disasters to follow as a result of this measure. The people got scared and the calamity howler won. But his predictions didn't come true, and now Gov. Gear is putting questions to him about the "why?" that are difficult for Mr. Seerley to explain. And the people are beginning to see that they were hoodwinked.

An Example of How It Works.

An example of this is to be noted at Fairfield. There is a carriage manufactory there which gives employment to a large number of hands. The proprietors got frightened over the increased duty on linseed oil. This they purchased by the carload at 61 cents per gallon. They were not favorable to Mr. Gear's reëlection. Said one of the partners the other day:

"I thought I understood something about the tariff, but this linseed oil business beats me. We supposed when the duty was raised that the price would go up too, but now instead of the price rising above 61 cents per gallon we are paying only 39 cents per gallon."

There will be quite a number of strong supporters of Gov. Gear in that factory this year. There are other things too that do not tend to increase Mr. Seerley's popularity in that part of the First District. The counties of Jefferson, Van Buren, and Henry are large producers of wool. In Jefferson County there are some 15,000 sheep, and the wool shipped from Fairfield amounts to something like 500,000 pounds annually. Mr. Seerley voted for free wool and the sheep farmers will not forgive him for that, neither will they forgive his party's position on free raw materials. Jefferson County also ships about 100,000 head of horses annually. These horses go down East where they come into competition with Canadian horses, but the tariff gives them a chance to compete successfully in that market which they could not do if Mr. Seerley's party could establish its theory as the law of the land. And the horse men, too, are not Mr. Seerley's political friends. What is true of Jefferson County is true of nearly all of the other counties of the district, and it is pretty certain that this fall the bugaboo of the McKinley law will not result again in the defeat of one of the best Congressmen who has occupied a place in Iowa's delegation for years.

Will Redeem the Ninth.

The Ninth is another district that the Republicans propose to redeem this year. Two years ago, although Joseph R. Reed, the Republican candidate, was defeated by "Tom" Bowman by a plurality of 1,283, yet John Y. Stone, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General, carried the district by a plurality of 242. This time Senator Hager of Adair County is the Republican candidate and he is giving his Democratic competitor a lively chase. He is riding through the district and often speaking both afternoon and evening of the same day at places many miles apart. In the six days last week he made seven speeches and after speaking one evening had to drive all night to be able to meet his next appointment. His Democratic competitor is J. F. McGee, the Judge of the Superior Court of Council Bluffs, who was elected by Republican votes. Mr. McGee is a son-in-law of W. H. M. Pusey, who was formerly a Democratic member of Congress from that district. When Mr. McGee was nominated, L. T. Genung of Hastings thought he had a cinch on the nomination, and now he claims he was sold out. He is actively in the field as a supporter of J. A. Meiers of Harrison County, the Populist candidate. He says, however, that he shall vote for every Democratic candidate on the Democratic ticket, but claims that McGee, whom he designates as "Baby McGee," is not a Democrat because he ran against the regular Democratic nominee for Judge of the Superior Court in Council Bluffs and defeated him. The Democratic papers in Mills and Montgomery Counties have bolted McGee, with possibly one exception, and are supporting the Populist candidate. Then, too, there are a host of old-time Republicans in Council Bluffs who will vote the Republican national and Congressional tickets this fall. So it looks as though the Ninth District would again be represented by a Republican Congressman.

The fight in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, which are the other districts that the Republicans hope to regain, is going on at a lively pace. Updegraff in the Fourth, Cousins in the Fifth, and Lacey in the Sixth, the Republican nominees, are making a good canvass with strong chances of success.

Father Gets Possession of His Child.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—A habeas corpus case was decided in the Circuit Court yesterday by Judge Vail. Jane Ward, aged 13, whose mother is dead, was in controversy. John Ward, her father, who resides at Pana, Ill., was the defendant, and his older daughter, Mrs. Josh Lukenbill of Forsyth, was the contestant. Two years ago Mrs. Lukenbill took Jane from Pana to Forsyth, and since then the father has been unable to get her away. Judge Vail gave the father the custody of his daughter.

Grateful to Harvard's Fire Department.

HARVARD, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Mayor O. M. Pettit of Kenosha, with thirty citizens, representing the City Council and the Fire Department of that city, were entertained by the Harvard City Council and Fire Department at a banquet last night. The citizens of Kenosha presented the Harvard department with a silk banner in token of the work of the fire company of this city performed for Kenosha April 19, when that city lost nearly $1,000,000 by fire.

Free Delivery to Four More Towns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The free mail delivery service has been ordered established at the following offices, Dec. 1, 1892: Austin, Tex.; Watertown, Wis.; Independence, Ia., and Ashtabula, O. In case any of these cities fail to comply with the regulations as to posting names of streets and numbering houses before Nov. 30, 1892, the order establishing the service will be rescinded as to non-complying offices.

An open letter to women No. 3.

Thurlow, Penn.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

"If any one wants to know how good you medicine is, just refer them to me.

"I was so low, people thought I never could get well again.

"The trouble was in my womb, causing bearing-down and severe backache. I was so nervous and irritable my people could hardly live with me. Sometimes I would almost fall down, I was so dizzy, and how I did lie awake nights! I thought I should go crazy!

"But now all that is changed, and I am a well woman. I owe all to Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound.* Now, when I do not feel just right, I take a bottle of your medicine and a box of your pills, and they never fail me."

Mrs. L. Travis.



All druggists sell it, or sent by mail in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co., Lynn, Mass. Liver Pills, 25c.

The Tribune.

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22 to 28 pages	4 cents
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1892.

"Gene" Higgins of Baltimore has been imported to New York by the Democratic leaders. "Gene" Higgins is a henchman of Gorman's whose currupt partisan work in Maryland is notorious. He next appeared in Indiana, where his crooked work was thwarted by Republican vigilance. He is now brought to New York by the Democratic National committee for purposes only too apparent. His presence there is a confession of prospective crime in November. When this man Higgins was at his crooked partisan work in Maryland there was an indignant outcry by the virtuous mugwumps. We have not noticed that these hypocrites display any indignation at his coming to New York, though they well enough know why he is there.

The Quincy *Herald*, Democratic, comes boldly to the defense of the plank in the party platform demanding the repeal of the tax upon State bank issues, declaring that "from any and all standpoints the repeal of the tax is demanded, but the fact that it is unconstitutional is sufficient."

We observe that the Democratic newspapers are gradually feeling the pulse of their readers and breaking ground as fast as they dare for a repeal of the law repressing the pestiferous wildcat issues of State banks. Not many Northern Democratic papers have yet arrived at the same conclusion as their Southern brethren that the tax is unconstitutional, but they are coming to it. Whenever the South takes snuff the doughfaces sneeze. In their platform they denounce protection as unconstitutional, and now they are declaring that wildcat State issues are so constitutional that it is unconstitutional to prevent them. What next?

Proposals were issued last week by the Navy Department for the vessels authorized by Congress. The one is a battle ship, the other a cruiser. The former will be 360 feet in length, 48 feet beam, 24 feet draft, and will have 11,000 horse-power. Its armament will consist of four 12-inch and six 4-inch breech loading rifles, twenty 6-pounders, and five 1-pound guns. The cruiser will be 400 feet long, 64 feet beam, 23 feet draft, and will have 16,000 horse-power. Its coal capacity will be 1,700 tons, which will give it a steaming endurance of 15,000 miles at ten knot speed, its highest speed being twenty knots. Its armament will consist of eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 5-inch breech-loading rapid fire rifles, and a battery of Gatlings, six-pounders, and torpedo tubes. In all respects the two vessels will be the equals if not the superiors of any other vessels in the world of the same class, and with the awards of these contracts every vessel authorized by Congress in recent years will have been provided for. It will be time when Congress meets again to continue the important work of completing the navy.

WORLD'S EXPOSITION BONDS.

There is room to hope that the subscription lists to the issue of World's Fair bonds will be filled up by the end of the coming week, when it is proposed the books shall be closed. A few have been subscribed for in the city, and Saturday brought a telegram from Marshall Field, who is now in Europe, authorizing President Higinbotham to subscribe for $500,000 worth. This, with a little more than $1,500,000 previously taken by the banks, absorbs fully half the issue, and the next few days should witness an activity in application that shows how much the people appreciate the importance of completing the financial status of the enterprise on a satisfactory footing. As stated in the prospectus, it is necessary that these bonds shall be taken up before the directors can receive the souvenir coins to be issued by the government in aid of the Fair, the law providing that those coins shall not be paid over till provision has been made for the full cost of the Exposition.

The bonds are only for an aggregate of $4,000,000, of which a little less than half now remains to be offered to the public, including the shareholders. These people have the right to an allotment equal to the amount of their stock, provided that not less than $200 be so applied for, individually or collectively. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, and are made payable on or before the first day of 1894, the directors reserving the right to take them up previously and expecting to have retired most of them by the close of next summer. The directors and other good judges say they have no hesitation in recommending the bonds as a safe and proper investment for private and corporate funds. The preliminary estimates indicate that fully $13,000,000 will be available from the receipts to pay off bonds, while the directors have pledged themselves not to issue bonds or any other evidence of indebtedness to exceed in the aggregate $5,000,000, that including the bonds now offered, and insurance has been effected on the buildings in excess of $4,000,000, so that the payment would not even be jeopardized by the outbreak of a fire, supposing it possible a conflagration could make headway where the most careful provision has been made against it. So there need be no doubt the indebtedness will be duly honored, and the holders of the bonds fully satisfied in a pecuniary way, besides having had the pleasure of rendering essential aid to the finances of the Fair.

There should be no harm in stating that the bonds *have to be sold* as a condition of success to the Fair. This is a necessity for the management, as without the funds expected to be realized from the sale they could not meet the expenditures that must be made before the doors are opened to visitors. So every man who has taken shares as a stockholder is vitally interested in seeing that the bonds be properly placed, and ought to regard it as a duty to himself as well as to the city to aid in their disposal to the extent of his ability. There may be a possible danger of this point being forgotten amid the active rush of business in which many are engaged in preparation for the Fair, and the use of all funds available in pushing that business to the utmost.

CHICAGO POLICE AND FIRE MEN AND FREE TRADE.

The average wages paid policemen in England are $6.60 a week, or $343 a year. The pay of London policemen of the first class, who have served seven years, is $7.40 a week, or $385 a year. They are supplied, however, with uniforms and boots. Chicago policemen when they go on the force get $720 a year and are promoted speedily to the regular pay of $1,000 a year. They furnish their own uniforms. So it will be seen that the Chicago patrolman gets decidedly more than twice as much as the London officer in spite of the fact that the population and wealth of London are enormously greater than those of this city, and, other things being equal, the largest wages are paid in the larger city.

Is the Chicago policeman—many of them have been in and are familiar with England—ready to change places with the English "peeler" because the latter pays less for a few manufactured articles which play but a trifling part in the household expenses? Does he think that the London officer has an easier time while on duty than he himself has, is subject to a less rigid discipline, and can violate the regulations as often and keep his place through Aldermanic influence? There is not one Chicagoan who would swap places with the Londoner, who gets very much less money and pays about the same or more for most of the necessaries of life.

But do the Chicago policemen expect to keep their $1,000 a year wages if those of workingmen of all classes and conditions are cut down about a half? Do they expect to remain as monuments showing what the wage rate was before the free trade flood? If so they are very much mistaken. The mechanics would put up with no such nonsense, least of all those of them who are taxpayers. When nearly all men have been pulled down it would grate on their feelings to see a chosen remnant who voted for free trade still receiving protection salaries, and they will insist that the "coppers" must come down in their pay also. Aldermanic influence could not withstand that pressure. About $600 a year will be the highest pay for policemen and firemen under the Democratic free trade régime.

Democratic success involves a radical lowering of the wages of men working in protected industries. That reduction would be followed immediately and sympathetically by a similar lowering of the pay of those engaged in what are called non-protected industries. The salaries of railroad men, of all grades of clerks, salesmen in stores, drummers, agents, etc., would be razed in equal ratio. Municipal employés of all classes would be taken in hand and operated on by the economists. Hard times and cheap pay would overtake all classes of wageworkers. Therefore policemen and firemen who vote the Democratic ticket this fall should understand clearly that if they elect their free trade man Cleveland and a Democratic Congress they have looked their last on thousand-dollar salaries. They will have to take their free trade medicine in the shape of half their present wages, like all other wage earners. But if they place the interest of Democratic officeseekers above their own then let them vote the Democratic ticket.

HOW IT WOULD WORK OUT.

Grand Chief Arthur is reported to have told a meeting of locomotive engineers recently that "he felt sure if the laboring men of this country or any other country are ever rescued from the thralldom of wage slavery it will be through and by organized efforts." This statement, made by one of the most conservative of the labor leaders, suggests the questions, What is hoped to be accomplished by the efforts referred to and then "what good would it do them" if they should succeed?

The great aim of the labor unions is to obtain for their members higher pay for less work, which is natural enough. All else is subordinate and incidental to this purpose. Now suppose that by means of a grand comprehensive organization the million or so railroad employés in the United States should be able to dictate terms to the companies. Let it be conceded they would be content with a doubling of their present weekly pay, with a halving of the number of hours' work per week, and that not much short of that would satisfy them. The railroads would then have to pay *four times* as much as now for the same amount of work, and must double their rates for transportation of freight, and perhaps passengers, in order to pay expenses and dividends. The necessary result would be a great increase in the cost of living to everybody. The prices of all agricultural produce would be lessened to the producer and increased to the consumer by reason of the rise in freights and manufactured articles would advance in cost, with a smaller consumptive demand at the increased prices because other people could not afford to buy as much as before. The farmers would not be able to make a profit on the cultivation of their poorer lands, and would sell less and buy less, partly returning to old time conditions of supplying their own needs at a minimum of exchange with the cities. With the consequent falling off in freight traffic, the amount of passenger travel would be cut down one-half, and the railroads must then make a further increase in their charges to meet the deficit in revenue. This would result from the quadrupling of pay per hour if the billion and a half dollars per annum thus added to the pay of the million railroad workers were saddled upon the other 16,000,000 adult males of the United States.

This could not be borne. Before the arrangement of quadruple pay for the railroad workers had been in force a month the workers in every other employment in the cities and towns would demand a similar increase, and have in favor of their claim the strong argument that without it they were much worse off than previously. All these would want their wages doubled, trebled, or quadrupled, and lawyers, doctors, teachers, and ministers would later on ask at least 100 per cent more compensation for their services. Policemen, firemen, and all other officeholders would demand far higher compensation and clamor therefor with the plea that otherwise they could not live. The necessary increase in the prices of everything the consumer had to buy and pay for would incite a demand that the wall of protection be built twice as high around the country to keep out foreign cheap goods. Those who are now the strongest free trade Democrats would insist on a tariff twice as high as that of the McKinley bill, and the protectionists ask to have it trebled. Lastly would come the farmers, constituting some 40 per cent of all the American people. Already they have learned how to organize on a large scale in behalf of fiat scrip, "Subtreasury," and other absurdities. Suppose they should change their plan of action to one of self-defense, organizing to fix a scale of minimum prices to be paid for their products, the figures being marked up to correspond with the increased prices paid for the labor of workers in the cities and on the railroads. They would double and treble the cost of food to the people, and probably insist on a further increase in the tariff by two to five hundred per cent.

The result of all this would be a new artificial scale of prices throughout the United States, every other class protecting itself against the exaction of the railroad employés. Then the latter would be no better off than at first, but in fact worse. Their higher wages would be so much decreased in purchasing power that they could buy no more and probably less of the comforts of life than they can get today. The only ones receiving a benefit from the change in conditions would be those whose wages were advanced before the general rise incited by that movement; to them the benefit would be only of a temporary character, lasting but a few months at most, and gained at the expense of all other members of the community by placing them at a great disadvantage for the time being.

As often pointed out by the press, an improvement in the condition of the wageworker is to be looked for in the inventive ingenuity of man. That has already reduced the hours of labor and greatly increased the daily compensation of the toiler while making his dollar go a great deal further than in former years. Its usefulness in this respect has by no means reached the limit. There is a continual tendency to higher pay for a smaller number of hours of labor, but the change must be a gradual one in the future as it has been in the past. It cannot be brought about either by trade combinations in private nor public legislation designed to elevate one class in the community at the expense of all the rest. The "thralldom of slavery," to which Chief Arthur refers, is nothing more nor less than the necessity of having to work for a living and to produce the things which the people want to consume, and that "thralldom" can only be mitigated by the march of labor-saving invention, showing how such production may be achieved with a less amount of toil than was formerly required in the work.

WELSH TIN WORKS COMING TO THIS COUNTRY.

A London dispatch says that the President of the Elwood (Ind.) Tinplate company has been spending a week in South Wales impressing on the tinplate manufacturers and workingmen the fact that the United States will sooner or later make for itself all of that article it needs, and that the wisest thing for them to do is to pack up and cross the ocean, or they will be left stranded. The dispatch says:

Already several large manufacturers have decided to take his advice, and he has had no difficulty in persuading some of the best workmen to agree to immigrate. Neither masters nor men seem to have much choice in the matter, for trade is so bad that the Tinplate Manufacturers' Association has actually declined as useless the proposal of the men to meet in conference with a view to devise some scheme which should include a large reduction in wages by means of which some of the closed works might be reopened.

Since matters are taking this shape, and the tinplate industry is making satisfactory progress, Congress should at the next session rid that business of a burden which will be imposed on it July 1 next. The McKinley law provides that after that date a duty of four cents a pound shall be levied on cassiterite and pig-tin, but that it shall be collected for only two years, unless it turns out that the product of the mines of the United States exceeded 5,000 tons of tin in any one year prior to that time.

The object of this provision was to stimulate tin mining, especially in the Black Hills, which it was alleged were rich in that mineral. Two years have elapsed since the bill was passed. The Temescal mines company in California has turned out a few tons of tin and then closed the mines as unprofitable, but those in the Black Hills have produced nothing but disappointment in spite of all the money invested in them. There is nothing as yet to show that they are going to turn out the necessary 5,000 tons in any year between now and 1895.

Hence this duty of four cents a pound ought to be repealed. Otherwise there will be for two years a discriminating duty against the American manufacturers making tinplate when it will hurt them the most—at the time when they are building up their business. Democrats who believe in free raw materials for manufacturers and Republicans who do not believe in imposing duties on articles of which a sufficient quantity cannot be produced at home should find no difficulty about uniting to pass a bill to prevent this provision of an injurious duty on a raw material which protects nothing going into force.

THE COINAGE RATIO.

A memorandum of his views in regard to bimetallism has been submitted by Dr. A. Soetbeer to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and a few others who are interested in the forthcoming monetary conference. The principal features of the plan proposed by him may be thus briefly stated: 1. To recognize distinctly some definite weight of pure gold as the universal foundation of the measure of value for the monetary system. 2. To maintain the existing gold monetary systems of the various countries, but with the condition that they shall immediately cease the coinage and issue of gold coins under 5.8065 grams (89.612 grains), or a little less than $4, and equal to the 20-franc piece, and retire their smaller gold coins within the next ten years. 3. A uniform gold coinage charge of a fifth of 1 per cent. 4. The issue of gold certificates for gold deposited by the principal mints and central banks for amounts of 500 grains of fine gold (a little more than one avoirdupois pound in weight), and agreement on a uniform mode of assaying. 5. Retirement within the next ten years of all bank notes hitherto issued and of other paper money of a value less than that of the value of the smallest gold coin in use under the new order of things, and a refusal to issue either bank notes or other paper money under the said value in gold. 6. Retirement of existing silver coins of a higher nominal value than 10 per cent of the lowest future gold coin. This to be done within the next fifteen years, and thereafter the exclusive coinage of the principal coins to be in the value ratio of silver to gold 20 to one. The coinage of the same to be only on account of the government of each country, and each country to retain its freedom as to the coinage of small divisional coins. 7. Each government to be obliged to receive into its treasury the principal silver coins bearing its own stamp in payment of all sums. 8. All private individuals and moneyed institutions to be obliged to accept the principal silver coins of their own country in payment of an amount equal to three times the value of the smallest gold coin. 9. The issue of silver certificates by the principal mints or central banks against the deposit of the full face value thereof in the principal silver coins in denominations not lower than one half the value of the lowest standard gold coin, and the immediate specie redemption of the silver certificates in principal silver coins, on demand and at all times at the places of issue. 10. No issue of credit notes payable in silver only. 11. The several governments to undertake to inform each other within eight weeks after the close of each calendar year of all the laws, regulations, and proclamations issued by them in relation to the monetary system, as well as of the coins retired and new coinages. And 12. That each State agreeing to these terms shall be at liberty to recede from the monetary treaty after twelve months' notice.

It will be observed that this plan is for the recognition of gold as the standard of money value, with a fuller use of silver as money at a ratio not far from half way between the old ratio and the nearly twenty-five to one, which has been the commercial ratio for several months past. It involves the retirement of the half sovereign in England and the ten mark piece in Germany, both of which are now in extensive use as money. These and the ten franc and ten crown pieces of other countries would make a total of nearly $400,000,000 worth of gold to be ultimately retired from circulation, increasing the reserves of the banks and being replaced to a great extent by silver. Dr. Soetbeer thinks that even India might ultimately become a party to the new order of things, and that thus all great fluctuations in the Indian rate of exchange might be avoided at least for a long time to come. He cites reasons for believing that the active stock of silver in India at the present time cannot exceed 1,300 million rupees, which is less than half what has been claimed by some writers on the subject. The lesser sum named is about equal to $600,000,000 in face value, or two-thirds of that in actual value.

Harrison and Cleveland in 1864—Where They Were "At."

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Hon. Lewis Hanback at the State convention at Topeka four years ago. The points made are equally applicable in this campaign. The speech affords a graphic illustration of the difference between the man who was at the front in '64 and the man who staid at home while his place in the ranks was filled by a substitute, and it will be fully appreciated by every old soldier:

Time, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Peach Tree Creek, Ga. Gen. Hooker (to aide)—"Tell Harrison to move up his command."

Time, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Buffalo, N. Y. Enter three persons into a saloon. To barkeeper—"Where's Grover?" Barkeeper—"He will be here in a few minutes."

Time, 3:10 in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Peach Tree Creek, Ga. Harrison to Hooker—"Where shall I put my command?" Hooker—"Yonder on the left, in two lines."

Time, 3:10 in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Buffalo. Enter Grover. "Hello, boys; what will you have?"

Time, 3:20 in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Peach Tree Creek, Ga. Harrison to aide—"Say to Gen. Hooker the enemy is moving heavily on my front." Hooker to aide—"My compliments to Col. Harrison, and tell him to double his skirmish line."

Time, 3:20 in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Buffalo. Grover—"What shall we play?" The boys—"Seven up."

Time, 3:30 in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Peach Tree Creek. Harrison to aide—"Say to Gen. Hooker the enemy is advancing in heavy columns on my front." Hooker to aide—"My compliments to Col. Harrison; say to him to withdraw his skirmish line slowly and to hold his position at all hazards."

Time, 3:30 in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Buffalo. Grover—"What's the trump?"

Time, 6:00 in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Peach Tree Creek, Ga. Harrison to Hooker—"Gen. Hooker, we have driven the enemy with great slaughter at every point and are in full possession of the field." Hooker, with a mighty oath—"Col. Harrison, you have won your star by this day's work, and you shall have it."

Time, 6 o'clock in the afternoon, July 20, 1864. Place, Buffalo. Grover—"I have won the game and drinks." Bartender—"You can't be beat at seven-up." Enter newsboy, greatly excited—"Evening paper. Great battle in Georgia! Our side wins!" To Grover—"Buy a paper?" Grover (with a sweep of his hand)—"Don't bother me."

A pin could be heard drop for a second, followed by cheers, stamping, yelling and throwing up of hats and canes; in fact, a perfect pandemonium for at least ten minutes, after which the speaker continued:

"O, men of America! Proud of your country, of the glory of its past, and of its promise for the future; O, citizens of this grand State, for whom will you vote? For him who won his star at Peach Tree Creek or for him who won the drinks at Buffalo?"

No Great Democrat Ever a Free Trader.

Andrew Jackson and Thomas Jefferson, the two greatest Democratic Presidents who ever lived, were ardent protectionists. Mr. Jefferson was elected before the days of party conventions and party platforms, but compare the Democratic platform on which Jackson was elected with the creed of Cleveland:

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1832.	DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1892.
Resolved, That adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and that an abandonment of the policy . . . would be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation.	We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only.
The Almighty has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, lead, iron, and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war.—*Andrew Jackson's Letter, April 26, 1824.*	Such a proposition (protection to American industries) is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance, by selfishness and greed, of patriotic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine.—*Grover Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance, Sept. 26, 1892.*

Presidents Polk, Buchanan, and other Democratic failures were free traders like Mr. Cleveland.

The Straight Democratic Doctrine.

Down with the thieving duties at the customhouses; down with the swindling reciprocity treaties; down with the cant about the wage-earners; down with the fraud that taxes make wealth; down with all the fallacies of protection, and up with the starry flag of the Union, free trade and sailors' rights.—*Henry Watterson!*

Compare this with Cleveland's squirming and twisting on the tariff and his crawfishing on the free trade plank of his platform. Who would not prefer the bold Watterson to the fat prophet if he, too, had not begun to crawfish because Cleveland did?

Looking back at Gov. Flower's hasty remark of some weeks ago the reflection occurs that if he had said he didn't care a clam for votes he would have expressed the idea about as well and saved the recording angel a tear.

If in doubt as to the size of the Democratic majority in Georgia add two or three ciphers to the published estimate and let it go at that.

"Adlai may not be paying the freight, but he is at least working his passage," says the Buffalo *Express*. And the boat is a Salt River packet.

The sturdy patriots who have never invested one cent in the World's Columbian Exposition are all in favor of "throwing open the gates to everybody" Oct. 21.

The lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus now in America is entitled to the freedom of the country in any kind of box that will hold it.

Candidate Stevenson will soon be forgotten as a Vice-Presidential nominee, but as the "Bloomington butcher," with a record of 40,000 heads chopped off in the sacred cause of civil service reform, he will go thundering down the ages.

The annexation idea in Canada has become a Movement. We are led to this conclusion by observing that when the Canadian newspapers refer to the subject for the purpose of pooh-poohing it they do so in double leads.

Is the Street Superintendent aware that Chicago is a good deal torn up over its preparations for Oct. 21?

Gen. Weaver has looked again at the returns from Georgia and is convinced that the Georgians will not pass under the yolk of the third party.

In a little over four weeks Adlai will be a political corpse, and a noble pile will be erected as his monument. It will be a pile of 40,000 grinning skulls.

The American banking system is beyond the reach of any dangerous attack on the part of the Democratic wildcat. The animal is unsuited to the climb-it.

If you are holding a promissory note of long standing that is only "worth the paper it is written on" let it comfort you to know that the paper is worth at least 10 per cent more than it was a month ago.

PERSONALS.

Daniel Grant, one of the famous triplets of Torrington, Conn., died last week at the age of 71 years. Two brothers survive. A few weeks ago the three brothers celebrated their 71st birthday anniversary.

Editor Dana, before starting for Italy, paired with a Republican for the coming election. Mr. Dana prefers his crow on a side dish. He could not eat it in the wholesale way of the other New York Democrats.

Gen. Weaver's record as a Union soldier appears to stand in his way in every portion of the South. The General might as well apologize for having helped lick the Confederacy, or else come home and vote the Republican ticket.

Most men who have distinguished wives do not parade the fact on their visiting or business cards, but "Count Ch. Bozenta Chtapowski" is an exception. On all of his cards may be seen the words: "Husband of Mme. Modjeska."

Susan B. Anthony made an address to the women of Kansas City a few days ago and "raked the men folks fore and aft," as the report says. "All we have worked for," said the great champion of woman's suffrage, "is that a woman's opinion shall be equal to a man's." If that is the case it may be considered that Miss Anthony's battle is nearly over and her victory about won.

Thomas Hodgkins of New York has given £20,000 to the Royal Institute for Scientific Researches. About a year ago Mr. Hodgkins gave $200,000 to the Smithsonian Institution. Half this was given without conditions. The other half was to be devoted to the distributing of information upon the subject of atmospheric air in its relations to the physical and intellectual welfare of mankind.

That the Crown Prince Ferdinand should celebrate his marriage with the Princess Marie of Edinburg in Bucharest is the general opinion of the Roumanian press. The fact that he is a Catholic is urged as a reason why the ceremony must needs take place outside of England. But the Vienna *Presse* says that if this plan be carried out it will be the first time that an English Princess has been married abroad.

Marie Bashkirtseff's tomb in the cemetery at Passy is still a place of pilgrimage. On the tomb are inscribed the titles of Marie's works of painting and sculpture and within is a roomy apartment handsomely furnished. Carpets, chairs, footstools, cushions, bric-à-brac, and draperies once used by her are there, as well as her portrait in stained glass and her bust surrounded by palms and surmounted by a wreath.

Mme. Tisza, wife of the Hungarian Premier, is a strong Protestant, like her liege lord. Recently she precipitated an animated discussion at a meeting of the Ladies' Association, by which a hospital is maintained at Grosswardein, over the question whether Sisters of Charity alone should be employed as attendants, or whether various creeds should be represented. She favored the latter course, but was sadly out-voted.

Some one asked Chauncey M. Depew not long ago this question: "You have been to Europe many times, have hobnobbed with Dukes and Princes, have climbed mountains, meditated by ancient tombs, and after all some one thing or incident stands out in your memory the most absorbing, interesting, and instructive; now, what is it?" Without a moment's hesitation the great after-dinner speaker replied: "The Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau."

Prof. C. A. Young, the eminent astronomer, writes from Princeton to Prof. Barnard at the Lick Observatory to say that with the 23-inch telescope—the fourth instrument in size in America—he cannot see that fifth moon of Jupiter; which seems to dispose effectually of all those claims from Washington, Detroit, and elsewhere of discoveries of that body before it was seen from Mount Hamilton. If Prof. Barnard saw it at all, therefore, he deserves all the credit of the achievement.

CURRENT NOTES.

Clothes may not make the man, but suits make the lawyer.—*Elmira Gazette.*

"Workin' now, Pete?" "Naw. I got a job in de city hall."—*Buffalo Express.*

Flint—"Why does young Dumley always wear that big mackintosh?" Fogg—"He doesn't know enough to go in when it rains."—*Grip.*

Chappie—"Excuse me if I have been thoughtless." Maud—"Certainly; I'm not given to exacting impossibilities."—*New York Herald.*

"Named your boy John after yourself, Mr. Barrows?" "No, Mrs. Tomson. We have named him James after a prolonged family row."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Husband (going off on a hunt)—"I know I'll miss you when I'm away, dearest." Wife—"Of course you will. You always miss everything when you are off hunting."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Old Friend—"I hear you are engaged, Fanny. Can it be possible you are going to marry that young Fiddleback?" The Heiress—"O, no. He asked me as a favor to become engaged to him for a few weeks to help out his credit."—*Life.*

Little Girl—"Papa, what's in those bottles?" Papa—"That's the bait." Little Girl—"Well, don't they have trouble to keep the bait on their hooks?" Papa—"No; the trouble is to keep their hooks off the bait."—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

Merchant Prince—"Miss Johnson, will you kindly try and collect the bill?" New Clerk—"Pardon me, sir, but I must decline." Merchant Prince—"On what grounds, may I ask?" New Clerk—"Because woman's work is never dun."—*Detroit Tribune.*

How Free Trade Works—Wages on British and American Railways.

American Economist: M. R. Jeffords, C. E., of No. 18 Bishopgate street, Within, London, has just issued a large and very interesting sheet containing tables and diagrams which try to account for the fact that the English pay so much more for having a ton of freight carried a mile than Americans do.

The following table from Mr. Jeffords' sheet, showing the payments made for like service in the two countries, will be of interest to our readers:

	New York Central.	*London and North-western.*
General office clerks	£226	£100
Station agents	118	75
Telegraph operators	103	70
Other stationmen	105	49
Engine drivers	230	94
Firemen and wipers	122	64
Guards	191	75
Other trainmen	122	60
Mechanics and helpers in shops	112	72
Other shopmen	89	52
Road masters and track foremen	107	86
Switch, flag, and watch men, etc	97	52
Mechanics, helpers, etc	131	78
Employés on floating equipment	132	..
All other employés	179	..

It will be noticed that, comparing the first fourteen lines, Mr. Jeffords marks the English rate of compensation about 54 per cent of the American. This is in substantial conformity with other comparisons of the rates of wages paid to the employés of the railroad companies of the two countries; all of which seems to point to the fact that the English wages are between 50 and 60 per cent of the American wages.

It is not probable that any free trader will try to explain why, with wages a little more than half those paid in this country and with the boasted cheaper material of free trade, the British railways find it necessary to charge about two and a half times as much for carrying a ton of freight one mile as the American roads receive.

Halstead on MacVeagh.

If Wayne MacVeagh had been as wise as Judge Gresham and refused to give reasons for voting for Cleveland he would have been in a stronger position. The New York *Times* names MacVeagh with deep emotion, and tells us the Republican party has undergone dreadful changes since the time when Garfield was President, and the intimation is that Cleveland is now walking in the footsteps of Garfield. This is the giddy folly of a dizzy man—the vertigo of politics. Garfield and Cleveland did make mistakes—or rather the same mistake. Each thought he had to have a mugwump in his Cabinet. Garfield had MacVeagh for the conciliation of Cameron, and Cleveland Endicott to meet the requirements of the Cape Cod and Buzzard's Bay and Bostonian professors of a poetic Democracy that is a fad, a fraud and a folly, a foolery and a falsehood. The excuses—they should not be called reasons—given by MacVeagh for going into the Democratic camp [when he bolted Blaine in '84 and voted for Cleveland] are frivolous, if not worse. There is not a bit of sense twaddling about "high" tariff. The tariff law we have is for "protection," and it is made as nearly scientific as possible. The Democrats have not proposed, and are incapable of framing a substitute law. They pick here and patter there and palter yonder and muddle wherever they meddle. The Republican policy is a big free list, reciprocity, and distinct straight protection, and Mr. Cleveland and his crowd have fled from the encounter, as the letter of acceptance from Cleveland shows. Yet they are, though fugitives, destructives. They would set fire to the country with Standard Oil if they could, and thought after the conflagration they should boss the ruins. Is Mr. MacVeagh in favor of restoring the tariff on sugar, and getting revenue from war taxes on incomes and manufactures, as recommended by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in the true spirit and substance of the Chicago platform? Mr. MacVeagh's objections to the tariff are fourth-rate misrepresentations.

True as Gospel.

Yes, the Democratic party is the party of the poor man, and if he continues to vote that ticket he will never be anything else than a poor man.—*Terence V. Powderly's recent letter.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A play more pretentious than those which outlying theaters usually offer to their patrons is "The Witch," which was presented last evening at the Windsor. Were it enacted with a care equal to that with which it is written it would be more worthy of attention than two-thirds of the dramas that are offered at the central houses. Its authors are Philip Hamilton and Marie Madison. These have aimed to give a true picture of life among the Puritans in those dark days when Quakers were persecuted and supposed witches were burned in Salem. The play is both interesting and instructive as it left the authors' hands, and its scenic investment is historically correct, and therefore an object lesson to the spectators whom it entertains.

The story, like that of "The Scarlet Letter," which will be seen at the Grand tonight, carries the imagination back to Colonial days, when the new world aped a few superstitions of the old. The heroine is of French extraction, a waif who is brought up by a missionary in the wilderness. She wanders into the town of Salem in search of her husband, who is of Amsterdam stock. The strange girl is, in those distracted days, easily mistaken for a witch; and when her husband reproaches her—he is suffering from aberration of mind—she is pressed through the ordeal of a trial and condemned to death. It is clearly shown in the writing of the play how superstition may color trifles of chance until they are as convincing as "proofs of holy writ." Much of the truth of the play is, of course, lost on the gallery gods—especially Sunday gallery gods—who clamor for bloodshed of the dime novel order. Plays like this, however, may help to civilize the young barbarians who choose the first day of the week on which to go to the play.

Marie Hubert Frohman, who has the title rôle, is a slight young woman who is jerky in her movements and is indistinct in enunciation—two faults which come from exercising her naturally agreeable voice in the backwoods settlements. She has not the gait or speech of pagan or Christian; and yet she must have had intelligence when she began to be an actress. The companion rôle, that of the Huguenot lover, is taken by a young man who, in the trial scene of Act IV., struck out one gleam of power which moved the unappreciative audience; but even his elocution, as a general rule, is so vitiated by "barnstorming" methods that his delivery is as incomprehensible as Choctaw. Minor actors who have little to do are not brilliant, but they condescend to speak the honest English tongue. Among these are J. O. Roberts, who plays Father Ambrose; Herman Hirshberg, who is an Indian brave; Thomas Branick, Marshal of Salem; Jennie L. Casey, an obstreperous scold; and Alice Brown, an everyday young woman who happens to be in love with the hero. James A. Kelly as a physician and Frederick Backus as President of the court are acceptable figures. "The Witch" will be presented shortly at theaters in different sections of the city.

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Of all the obnoxious pictures that are allowed to deface the dead-walls of Chicago perhaps the ugliest that ever advertised a farce were those which announced "A Pair of Kids" at the Alhambra. They were a nightmare, especially to all residents of the South Side, and they were well calculated to frighten all who saw them from visiting the pretty theater where the dramatic scarecrow held forth. "A Pair of Kids" is not new to this city. Its chief figure is Ezra Kendall, who made a hit as a quack in Mestayer's "We, Us & Co." some years ago, and who forthwith plunged into the mire of "A Pair of Kids." Out of this he is unable to extricate himself. Miss Jennie Dunn, a bright soubrette, is his chief assistant. Others in the company are John J. Magee, Marie A. Sanger, Connie Thompson, Leo Hardman, Mortimer Roberts, and others.

"Jerry" is the title of a rough but somewhat picturesque sketch which is given at the People's by half a dozen performers. At the head of these is J. W. Summers, a comedian who impersonates an escaped convict. Jerry, like the hero of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," has good instincts and good intentions, but in climbing up the hill of decency he is thrown in his struggles with good society. Jerry has a sense of humor, however, which wins the world to his side and also the audience. Mr. Summers is assisted by Messrs. Charles Mestayer, Percy Kingsley, Randolph Murray, and William Bradley, and Misses Kate Toncray, Dollie Brooks, and Clara Summers.

Carroll Johnson, one of the imitators of the unfortunate William Scanlan, appeared at Havlin's in an Irish comedy, "The Gossoon." The author is Mr. E. E. Kidder, who has furnished Sol Smith Russell with tolerable plays. The scene of this piece is near the lakes of Killarney. Like plays of its class this one idealizes Irish peasant life. The comedian sings and dances satisfactorily, and thus satisfies the esthetic needs of his patrons.

The Hanlon Brothers' ingenious spectacle, "Superba," has returned to the Haymarket, where its many tricks are delighting the younger class of playgoers. James J. Corbett in "Gentleman Jack" will be the next attraction at this house.

"Ali Baba" began the fourth and last month of its run to the usual Sunday audience of overwhelming size. The one feature missing was Bianciflori, who was suffering from a sprain. He is expected to make his appearance tonight.

Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" was seen for the last time at the Grand after a successful engagement of three weeks. Tonight Mr. Mansfield in "The Scarlet Letter."

"Imagination," of which sufficient has been written, has entered on its second week at Hooley's.

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New York, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The week's only new play will be found at Proctor's Twenty-third Street, in "Ye Earlie Troubles," a romantic drama of the Revolutionary period, by Henry Guy Carleton, whose "Dominie's Daughter" and "Victor Durand" are remembered as Broadway productions of several seasons ago. "Ye Earlie Trouble" was first acted at the Boston Museum last season.

In the cast are Joseph Haworth, W. F. Owen, John E. Ince, R. F. McClannin, Theodore Roberts, Harry Woodruff, Mary Shaw, Jane Stuart, Olive Oliver, Mrs. Mary Barker, and Mrs. Tannehill—a good enough assortment to make up a fine stock company.

Helen Modjeska, an actress whose art is always admirable and whose aim is constantly high, proposes to essay a new rôle tomorrow night at the Garden Theater. She will come forward as the injured Queen, Katherine of Arragon, in Shakspeare's tragedy, "King Henry VIII." A warm welcome awaits her, and her performance will be regarded with eager and hopeful interest.

The folly shows in and near Broadway are doing well. Friday night "A Trip to Chinatown" will have its 350th performance at the Madison Square.

The charm of comic opera has not yet departed from Broadway. On two stages there is sprightly music, and with colder weather there will be an increase in the proportion of mirth and melody. Pauline Hall and "Puritana" seem to be deservedly settled at Miner's Fifth Avenue. The opera and all persons conspicuously associated with it are distinctively American, and that is a pretty good reason why its approval is pleasant to record. It will run through October and perhaps well into November. The Broadway will have "Wang" not longer than next Saturday night. The next production there will be Sidney Rosenfeld's comic opera, "The Lady or the Tiger," which had a short term at Palmer's some years ago. At that time De Wolf Hopper's unctuously extravagant impersonation of an eastern potentate with gleeful enjoyment of arenic sports was considered one of this burlesque actor's most laughable essays. In the reproduction Jefferson d'Angelis will, as before, be the aged prophet. Della Fox, who has been popular in trousers, will appear in the draperies of a Grecian maiden. A fine scenic setting is promised. The Standard, with "The Fencing Master," and the Garden, with "Robin Hood," will join the list of comic opera houses next month. "The Fencing Master" will be new here. Marie Tempest is its chief singer and actress. The opera is by De Koven and Smith, authors of "Robin Hood." The cast for that week at the Garden will include most of the members of the Bostonians who originally sang it here.

In the domain of comedy and farce, uninterrupted by variety, there is a bountiful exhibit at the theaters this week. What is more to the point all the offerings are excellent. It is particularly pleasant to know that Joseph Jefferson will come before us again at the Star tomorrow night, and that he will make his reappearance in "Rip Van Winkle." In "Rip" he will have the support of that sturdy veteran, Edwin Varrey; of George F. Nash, a vigorous and finished young actor; of Alice Fischer, Maude Monroe, Joseph Warren, Nanon Fowler, Theodore M. Brown, and others. The engagement is for only two weeks, which will be too brief, doubtless, since "Rip Van Winkle" has not been acted here by Jefferson in nearly four years. A younger comedian, whose purpose is also high, has triumphed on Palmer's stage so signally as to make it certain that henceforth John Drew's name will be one to conjure America's best play-goers with. Still another comedian whose art is of the best quality is Edward H. Sothern. In "Capt. Lettarblair," the Lyceum's charmingly acted play, Sothern has gained a valuable success. His engagement has been brilliant and prosperous, and that is enough to encourage all persons who still have faith in the discretion of our theater-goers. In "Jane," the Standard's farce, there is an abundance of the most extravagant sort of comicality, but at no time does the entertainment leave the path of propriety. Johnstone Bennett seems to have pretty thoroughly established herself as a favorite with New York theater-goers. The continuance of Lottie Collins and "Ta-ra-ra" is justified by crowded houses. What the public wants it will have. The "Ta-ra-ra" fad needs no apologist. It is clean and artistic with all its mad extravagance.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Streator *Monitor:* The leading Republicans are not at all disturbed about Illinois. It will give the usual Republican majorities this year.

Springfield *Journal:* Fears that Senator Palmer would "set the prairies of Illinois on fire" have not as yet raised insurance rates in this State.

Peoria *Journal:* Gov. Fifer's position on the school law need not be misunderstood. He favors compulsory education, with absolute free choice as to the means by which that education is secured to the growing youth of the State.

Peoria *Journal:* This country wants no more wildcat money. Besides it will not tolerate any more. If Mr. Harter and his party would devote as much energy to rehabilitating silver as they are to making the country believe that its salvation lies in a wildcat currency they would certainly make more converts.

Decatur *Republican:* Judge Altgeld points the laboring men to the pernicious system of State banks and depreciated silver, but he fails in his campaign to point them to the manner in which he proposes to secure himself against his own wildcat money schemes to rob the laboring man, by making his rents payable in "sterling gold coin of the United States."

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* With the tariff as the leading issue, backed up by the prosperous condition of all classes of business and the marked success of his administration, President Harrison should receive at least 30,000 majority over Mr. Cleveland in Illinois, and if Republicans are earnest and active in his interest for the next few weeks he will get it.

Springfield *Journal:* It is evident that the McKinley "robber tariff" has not seriously injured the coal miners of Illinois. The daily average wages paid them this year is 26 cents a day higher than it was last year, and none of the necessaries of life cost them any more. The coal miners surely have no reason to complain of Republican legislation and Republican administration.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* The Chicago Democracy is in a bad way. It is not likely that the $500,000 of boodle will help them the least bit. The decent citizens of the State will promptly sit down upon Democracy of this sort. Illinois was expected to give the Republican candidate a good majority under any circumstances; but in view of the recent developments in Democratic circles the majority will doubtless be bigger than usual.

Galena *Gazette:* The Republican party has never broken faith with the people nor repudiated a promise. Such a course would be dishonorable and would be bad politics, too. Are the people of this State to be humbugged into believing that the solemn pledge of that party to remedy the defects in the Edwards law is not to be credited, because an irresponsible aspirant for office tells them so? Such an assumption is an insult to their intelligence.

Decatur *Republican:* John P. Altgeld says there is a trust between the manufacturers of steel beams. He forms this conclusion from the fact that he was unable to buy steel beams cheaper by shopping around. He seems to have forgotten that there is such an organization as the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers whose scale of wages is fixed on the selling price of steel billets. Was Altgeld trying to reduce their wages when he was buying steel girders?

Alton *Telegraph:* This is a peculiar campaign and resembles very much the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872. The Democracy then was as badly disgruntled with its nominee as Democrats are now, and but few meetings were held. This had the effect upon the Republicans of making them feel that it was little use to make much of an effort. The election resulted in the overwhelming defeat of Democracy, as a large section of the party did not vote at all. The campaign of 1892 is a fac-simile of '72, so far as it has progressed.

Quincy *Whig:* The Republicans assumed power in Illinois in 1856, and since then have been in continuous control of the State Government. In that time they have paid off every dollar of the enormous debt bequeathed to them by the Democrats, and there is now a comfortable balance of a couple of million dollars in the State Treasury. Besides that they have built and paid for the great charitable, educational, reformatory, and penal institutions of the State, which will stand for ages as monuments to the enterprise, philanthropy, and public spirit of the people of Illinois.

POLITICAL POINTS.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Indications multiply that in attempting to touch the button the New York Democracy inadvertently touched the live wire.

Boston *Traveller:* Grover Cleveland talks about impossible free trade; but Henry George's book is still circulating as a Democratic campaign document.

Boston *Journal:* A political party is in an extraordinary plight when it has to devote its chief energies to disavowing the main plank in its platform of principles.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and after Nov. 8 the Democracy will need the serious attention of all the doctors in the land.

New York *Press:* "The people are entitled to sound and honest money," remarks the platitude peddler of Gray Gables. They are, indeed, and that is why they want no return to the old Democratic system of wildcat banks.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* We had 1,570 State banks before the war and the notes of only fifty of them were received at par. That is the kind of a currency system that the Democratic party proposes to substitute for the present one.

New York *Recorder:* Bourke Cockran's throat is so sore that he cannot make any more Cleveland speeches. If, however, any one is in need of a good lawyer, and is able to pay a fee of from $5,000 to $50,000, Bourke's throat will be found all right.

Indianapolis *Journal:* "The commercial sky is without a cloud," is the report of the conservative commercial agency of Dun & Co. for the last week, and "business continues larger than ever at this time of year." If this sort of report continues Dun & Co. and Bradstreet will be indicted by the Democratic National committee, as has Commissioner Peck.

Boston *Advertiser:* Candidate Cleveland is now in favor of the Nicaraguan Canal scheme, though it will not be forgotten that he squelched the Nicaraguan treaty which President Arthur negotiated as a measure to facilitate the construction of this very canal. Cleveland delayed the great work ten years. He believed the now rejected Tehuantepec ship railway scheme "an entirely practicable transit," and superior to all others!

"LET ME ALONE!"

David B. Hill Administers a Stinging Rebuke to William C. Whitney.

New York *Advertiser*, Oct. 7: Within the last week a prominent Democratic President of a leading fiduciary institution, whose main office is in this city, called on Senator David B. Hill with an invitation for him to dine at Mr. William C. Whitney's with "several mutual friends," one of whom was to be Grover Cleveland.

"Are you here in the capacity of a messenger from Mr. Whitney?" queried Senator Hill.

"I am," was the reply.

"Then," was the response of Senator Hill, "I want you to act in the same capacity for me. Go back to Mr. Whitney and tell him I will not accept. I want none of his invitations to dine. I want his crowd to let me alone. They have done all they could to damage me, both in this State, before the National convention, and in Chicago. I am a Democrat, and I need no coaching from them. I have never been a straggler in my party, while they have often with great difficulty kept step to Democratic music. Tell them once and for all to let me alone."

Cleveland's Weakness.

Springfield (Mass.) *Union:* It is plain that Mr. Cleveland's letter has fallen flat, and the reason is not far to seek. The ex-President's strength, which gave him the nomination at Chicago against odds that seemed practically insurmountable, lay in the fact that a great many men in all parts of the country and including some who are his political opponents believed him to be a man of exceptional courage who would not hide his convictions or trim his course to suit political exigencies. This belief has received a severe shock and Mr. Cleveland will be the loser on this account.

Pepsin.

A correspondent asks if pepsin is a good thing to take. We don't know. Pepsin is obtained by cutting open the stomach of hogs, slightly washing them to remove the adhering particles of food. "The cleansed mucous membrane is then scraped with a blunt knife or other suitable instrument, and the viscid pulp thus obtained" is dried and treated. The resulting product is pepsin.—*Homeop. Envoy.*

The Soldiers Are Solid.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Gen. Sickles thinks Cleveland's antagonism to the ex-Union soldiers will defeat him. This undoubtedly will be one of the powerful factors against him. Sickles is a Democrat, and he probably represents the sentiment of four out of every five Democratic veterans. It seems safe to predict that the soldier vote will be cast almost solidly against Cleveland.

DRIVEN ON THE ROCKS

NORWEGIAN SHIP SIRENE WRECKED IN A FURIOUS GALE.

Fears Along the Lancashire Coast That Much Damage Has Been Done to Shipping, if a Loss of Life Does Not Follow—Danger That Famine Will Follow the Plague in Hamburg—Grave Situation Among the Peasants in Ireland—Chancellor Caprivi Wins.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A furious gale is prevailing on the Lancashire coast, and it is feared much damage to shipping and possibly loss of life may result. The Norwegian ship Sirene, which sailed from Fleetwood for Sapelo in ballast Saturday, encountered the storm in all its fury and was terribly buffeted by the howling wind and tremendous seas. The vessel strained and labored through the angry waves, and its sails were split and torn away, until finally it became entirely unmanageable, and, to the dismay of the officers and crew, they found that the ship was at the mercy of the wind and sea, and that it was in imminent danger of being blown ashore and smashed to pieces on the rocks. Those on board the Sirene struggled heroically to head the vessel out to sea, but they could not prevail against the elements, and the ship drifted ashore this morning.

The people in the vicinity had become aware of the Sirene's perilous position and large crowds anxiously watched the vessel as it was tossed about helplessly on the water, and it went ashore in full sight of thousands of persons who had collected along the beach and on the pier at the place where it struck. Those on the pier fled with great precipitation as the vessel sailed by them, threatening to smash into the structure with terrible force. The ship finally became jammed between the pier and a stone breakwater, breaking away the supports of the pier by the terrific force of the contact, and destroying four shops which were situated at the entrance to the structure.

The crowds rushed to the spot as soon as the vessel struck, and efforts were at once made to rescue the crew of eleven men. The storm was still raging and the scene, as the volunteers set out to the assistance of the imperiled sailors, was one of intense excitement. At the risk of their lives a number of boatmen put off from the pier, and after a desperate battle with the waves succeeded in bringing all the crew safely to dry land amid the plaudits of the watching thousands. The vessel was badly damaged by the collision with the pier and breakwater, and, being exposed to the full fury of the sea, was bombarded by the breakers and forced upon to the breakwater until it was torn apart and became a complete wreck. The pier suffered severely from its encounter with the vessel, the framework being extensively smashed and torn away. The loss to the structure is estimated at $5,000.

FAMINE WILL FOLLOW THE PLAGUE.

An Organized System of Relief Needed in Hamburg—Grave Situation in Ireland.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

HAMBURG, Oct. 9.—The outlook for the coming winter among the poor and bereaved of this city is gloomy. The money thus far subscribed for the relief of distress caused by the cholera has already been entirely spent, with little visible result. The need of an organized system of relief is urgent, and unless something in that line is speedily accomplished famine will follow the plague.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The *Sunday Sun* publishes an article on the prospects of Ireland. It says that it refrained from raising an alarm in regard to affairs in Ireland at the time of the last general outcry on that point because the matter was then exaggerated, but now the danger is actual. It cannot be longer disguised that the agricultural outlook for the winter is grave. This is as true of Ulster as of the South of Ireland. In view of this condition of affairs the increased activity of evictors becomes a serious thing. Landlords cannot in justice be permitted to exact rent which the people have not been able to extract from the land. The people, thus assailed by the landlords and pinched by nature, ought to join together in self-defense. It is expected that the Irish party will shortly summon numerous conventions throughout the country, at which the best method of confronting the situation will be discussed. These conferences ought to restore the old spirit of confidence and union and to result in burying the quarrels of the last two years. Redmond's suggestion for the release of the Paris fund ought to be complied with. The *Sun* adds that it believes Healy and other leaders share this view, and this being so there ought to be no difficulty in having the matter settled speedily and amicably by a committee of delegates from both sides.

The Odessa correspondent of the *News* says: "The four-months' drought in the south of Russia has reduced the peasants to despair, and they are now denouncing the government for rescinding the decree which prohibited the exportation of grain from the empire. Applications are being made by wholesale to the land banks for extensions of credit. The government, becoming alive to the seriousness of the situation, has ordered a 40 per cent reduction in railway freights. The only hopeful sign as regards the prevention of another famine is an abundant harvest in the Caucasus. A cattle plague is ravaging the Don country."

FRESH CHOLERA CASES IN PARIS.

Twenty New Patients and Five Deaths Reported—Thirteen in St. Petersburg.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Twenty fresh cases of cholera and five deaths from the disease were reported in this city and suburbs yesterday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—Thirteen fresh cases of cholera in this city were reported to the authorities today. Five deaths due to the plague occurred during the last twenty-four hours.

CRACOW, Oct. 9.—The fresh cases of cholera here today numbered three. Only one death was reported. Several cases of the disease have occurred in other places in Austrian Poland.

PULPIT REFERENCE TO TENNYSON.

General Reference to the Dead Poet Throughout the Kingdom.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Pulpit reference to Tennyson was universal today in London and general throughout the provinces. At Westminster Abbey Canon Duckworth, at St. Margaret's Archdeacon Farrar, and at Haslemere the Bishop of Winchester commented upon the life and works of this late great son of England, and hosts of less prominent clergymen paid their less conspicuous tributes. The tenor of all the addresses was the same. All dwelt upon the purity and deep religious influence of Tennyson's poems, albeit they are not avowedly sacred. The Bishop of Winchester declared that though Tennyson was not regarded as an eminent scholar he was a man of remarkable culture, far surpassing Wordsworth in this respect and even matching Shakspeare.

The Prince of Wales will represent the Queen at the funeral. Lord Salisbury is expected to be among those present at the poet's interment.

BATTLE ON THE CHINESE FRONTIER.

French Soldiers Sustain a Loss and Ask for Reinforcements.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Letters received here from Tonquin contain the information that several battles recently took place between the "black flags" and the French forces on the frontier, while the French soldiers were reconnoitering for a missing detachment. In one of the engagements the French sustained a loss of six killed and thirteen wounded. The commander of the French forces asks for reinforcements in order to surpress the frontier raids, which he declares are instigated by Mandarins. The French press speaks in an alarmed tone of the serious condition of affairs existing on the frontier, and urges the government to demand an explanation from China.

HOW CAPT. BUCKLEY WAS KILLED.

His Body, with That of His Wife, Cut Into Halves by the Chinaman.

CHRISTIANSEN, Oct. 9.—Capt. Larsen of the Norwegian bark Thorobecke VI., which was boarded in latitude 4 north by the mate and a portion of the crew of the American bark William Hale, the master of which, Capt. Buckley, and his wife were murdered by the Chinese cook while the bark was on a voyage from New York to Capetown, has been interviewed. He says the mate told him that the murder was committed at 2 o'clock in the morning, Sept. 4. The bodies of the victims were hacked into halves by the murderer. The murders were committed in the cabin and there was no one to prevent the Chinaman giving his murderous instincts full play. After he had killed the Captain and his wife the Chinaman went on deck, sprang over the rail into the sea, and went down before a boat could be lowered. What the Chinaman's motive was in killing Captain and Mrs. Buckley is not known.

TWO MORE BATTLES IN DAHOMEY.

News of an Engagement Between the French and the Fierce Amazons.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Col. Dodds, commander of the French forces in Dahomey operating against King Behanzan, has telegraphed to the government further accounts of the state of affairs prevailing in Dahomey and the position of the French troops. Recently Col. Dodds sent dispatches to the Minister of Marine giving details of a desperate battle which took place Oct. 4 between his command and King Behanzan's warriors, including many amazons. Col Dodds related that he had crossed the River Oueme and was opening a road through the forests surrounding Obede, where the fighting took place, the Dahomeyans occupying a strong position surrounded by thick brushwood. In his latest dispatches Col. Dodds says that the French soldiers continued the opening of the road Oct. 5 and 6. The Dahomeyans, undismayed by the severe punishment which they had received in the battle Oct. 4, made a desperate attack on Maj. Gounard's scouting party Thursday, Oct. 6. The encounter took place near the French camp. Reinforcements were speedily sent to the assailed soldiers which enabled them once again to repulse the enemy with heavy loss. The French lost four Europeans during the fighting. Three of the natives were killed and twenty-two others of Behanzan's followers fell wounded. Some of the Dahomeyans, who were taken prisoners, declared that King Behanzan's forces were demoralized.

Unofficial dispatches received here in reference to the warfare in Dahomey say that the enemy numbered about 5,000 and that in the ranks were the famous amazons, whose ferocious fighting abilities are so well known. These dispatches also say that the Dahomeyans occupied a strong position on the other side of the river, and had strongly fortified the bridge between the two shores. Maj. Gounard carried the bridge at the point of the bayonet. It was a sanguinary engagement, the native warriors contesting every inch of ground and furiously resisting every attempt of the French to dislodge them.

The enemy, however, were at length forced to yield to the attacks of the trained and better armed soldiers and sullenly retreated, leaving the dead bodies of a large number of their companions and many rifles on the field.

A French Lieutenant was killed while charging on the ranks of the Dahomeyans. Another Lieutenant of the name of Bosano has died from the effects of wounds which he received while taking part in the battle of Oct. 4. A telegram dated Oct. 8 has also been received from Col. Dodds, in which he reports that he is now in such a position that he expects to soon make an attack on King Behanzan's last line of defense. He says that the French troops are zealous and are well supplied with victuals and ammunition, and he is confident of entirely routing the Dahomeyan forces when the next engagement takes place.

New Yacht for the America Cup Race.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Earl of Dunraven has been interviewed on the subject of the America's cup challenge. His Lordship states that a few days ago he sent a conditional challenge to the Secretary of the New York club, and that Thursday he received the following reply: "Your letter will be considered at a special meeting of the club Oct. 18." He says the match will take place in American waters. A new yacht will be built. He considers that next year will be a suitable time to stir up international rivalry, that being the period of the Chicago Exhibition.

Demonstration in Honor of Parnell.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—The people who took part in today's demonstration in honor of Charles S. Parnell equaled in number those who attended his funeral a year ago. Thousands of visitors came to this city from Cork, Galway, and the North of Ireland. Floral tributes in the form of wreaths, harps, and other designs were received from political bodies throughout the country and completely filled the memorial car and two carts. The procession to Parnell's tomb was accompanied by bands playing the dead march and the corporations of Dublin and Cork, who attended in state. J. J. O'Kelly delivered an oration at the grave.

Gladstone Attends Hawarden Church.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Mr. Gladstone today attended service at Hawarden church—a fact which gives strength to the denial of yesterday's report of his illness.

Brevities by Cable.

CITY OF PARA ARRIVES AT PANAMA.

PANAMA, Oct. 9.—The City of Para arrived yesterday. It was held in quarantine for three days.

LOSS OF 1,000,000 MARKS BY FIRE.

Weipert's machine works at Heilbronn, Germany, have been burned, with a loss of 1,000,000 marks.

MEXICO NO LONGER AFRAID OF CHOLERA.

The Mexican National Board of Health has advised the authorities of the various Mexican ports that New York is no longer considered suspicious on account of cholera in New York Bay. Therefore ships with a clean bill of health should be allowed to land.

Seeking Early History of America.

HUELVA, Oct. 9.—The Congress of Americanists has held two sittings and has decided that it should also sit again. Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, has granted the request of Mr. Davies of British Guiana to be allowed to search the archives in Seville for information on the early history of America.

Quips and Saws.

The reason so many horse-races are crooked is because the human race isn't straight.

The man who puts his heart in his work often has very little of it left to bring home to his family.

People who cling to the anchor of hope often have to go down into the mud with it.

Man is 90 per cent water; and, like water, he finds it easier to go down hill than to climb.

A stoic is a man who has so keen an appreciation of the intensity of sensations that he is ashamed to acknowledge his own real feelings.

Genius is only another form of insanity. The genius is the only man who will put in hours of earnest labor when he doesn't know whether his wages are to be $1.00 or $100.

Dear friends, be not unhappy. If you can't get what you want in this world be assured that there is a plenitude of things that you don't want waiting for you. There is always enough in the world, but most of it is a misfit.

All men are born equal; but equality is the first thing they grow out of.

The street gamin is never contented with any other place than the head of the procession; but inman hood he usually drops behind it.

Man has to begin at the foot of the ladder; and if he doesn't look out he often takes a tumble into the sub-basement, where there is neither sweetness nor light.—*Puck.*

Prince and Peasant.

During his recent visit to Kissingen Prince Bismarck took great delight in mingling with the people. While out driving a few days before leaving the famous resort he chanced to meet an old, weather-beaten peasant who was returning home in a hay wagon from a long day's work. Bismarck saluted the man, and leaving his own carriage, took a seat at the peasant's side. They talked of the crops, of the weather, wages, village politics, and other matters in which the peasant was interested. As he was about to leave him the Prince, without revealing his identity, asked if he could do his companion any service. "I have my horses, cattle, and crops," the man replied, "and need nothing. But, stranger, if you wish to please me tell me where you get that fine tobacco for your pipe." Bismarck, promising to send the tobacco upon his return home, took his leave. A few weeks ago the peasant, according to German papers, was surprised to receive twelve packages of tobacco, accompanied by a letter bearing Bismarck's signature. He is now an ardent advocate of the ex-Chancellor's return to power.

Oddities About Memory.

The memory remains intact and in perfect working order in cases where the left side of the brain is badly diseased, from which it may be inferred that the right side of the brain is the seat of this remarkable faculty. From the physiologist's point of view the power of memory is badly diminished by too much food, by an excess of physical exercise, and by education! If this is true the illiterate has a better memory than the educated man of the period. It has also been proven that the memory is better in the morning than in the evening, in summer than in winter, and much better in warm than in cold countries.

Large Barometer.

The largest barometer yet made has been put in working order at the St. Jacques tower in Paris. It is 41 feet 5 inches high.

The Hairs Numbered.

On the head of an average man there are about 120,000 hairs, provided, of course, that he is not bald.

CRESPO IS PRESIDENT.

DECLARED EXECUTIVE OF THE VENEZUELAN REPUBLIC.

Loud Hurrahs Greet Him in Caracas as He Assumes the Reins of Government Until Congress Shall Meet and Choose His Successor—The Cabinet Announced, with Pedro Ezequiel Rojas Minister of Foreign Affairs—United States Marines Suppress Rioting.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Gen Joaquin Crespo was accorded a most enthusiastic reception upon his triumphal entry into Caracas today, and the city tonight was brilliantly illuminated in his honor, while the streets are crowded with wildly cheering multitudes. The gallant old warrior marched into the capital this morning at the head of the remainder of his army, 3,000 men having taken possession of the city yesterday.

As soon as Crespo had reached the Congress Building he summoned his chief military and political leaders about him. The result of their conference was the proclamation of Crespo as Provisional President of the republic. He is to hold office only until the regularly elected Congressmen shall have had time to meet again and proceed to the election of a constitutional successor to ex-President Raimundo Andueza Palacio.

Caracas shouted itself hoarse over the choice of Crespo. The veteran promptly issued a pronunciamento naming the members of his Provisional Cabinet, as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Pedro Ezequiel Rojas.
Minister of the Interior—Leon Colina.
Minister of Finance—Señor Pietri.
Minister of War—Guzman Alvarez.
Chief of Police—Gen. Victor Rodriguez.
Chief of Telegraphs—Leopoldo Baptista.
Minister of Public Works—Munoz Tebar.
Minister of Instruction—Silva Gaudolphy.
General-in-Chief—Ramon Guerra.
Governor of Caracas—Señor Andrade.

Cabinet Gives Satisfaction.

These are all well-known Venezuelans who have aided the cause of the Legalists by active service in the field or by financial contributions. The Provisional Cabinet gives general satisfaction. It is believed that as quickly as is possible under the circumstances it will restore order throughout the distracted republic.

Gen. Ramon Guerra is the owner of a large coffee plantation. He led Crespo's fierce men of the plains in the late war. Gen. Leon Colina was at the head of the artillery and Gen. Victor Rodriguez also rendered efficient aid in bringing about the triumph of the Crespists.

The rumors concerning the escape of the de facto President, Villegas-Pulido, and his Ministers are confirmed. They managed to get on a vessel bound for Martinique. It is said to be their intention to proceed to France and join their former chief, Dr. Palacio, in Paris.

Another body of Crespist soldiers entered La Guayra today. Their presence helped materially in restoring order.

United States Marines Suppress Rioting.

Before Crespo's detachment got here La Guayra was filled with rioters. The news of the defeat of the government forces created something of a panic. That had not got fairly under way before the town began to fill up with refugees and stragglers from the army of the Pulido government that had met its Waterloo and adherents of the government who had fled from Caracas so as to be out of the way when Crespo's men got there. There was a lot of incendiary material gathered in the town. Pillage and plunder soon became general. Many houses were looted and there was much wanton destruction of property.

How far things might have gone it is impossible to say if Admiral Walker, acting with admirable energy and decision, had not landed a force of sailors and marines to hold the mob in check and preserve order. The sailors were warmly welcomed by all who were not themselves seeking plunder. There is no doubt that much property and perhaps many lives were preserved by the landing of the men from the cruisers Chicago and Kearsarge.

Fugitives from Caracas report the roads between here and the capital are almost impassable. They are filled with people who are flying, they know hardly where, and are seeking, many of them, to take their portable property with them. Stragglers and camp-followers are hurrying and scurrying to get to the seaside, thus adding to the general confusion.

It is rumored that Pulido and the members of his Cabinet embarked from here and got safely on board some vessels that will carry them beyond Crespo's reach. It is probable that they have done so, but I have not been able to find anything of them. The advent of the Crespoists was hailed with delight. They met with no resistance. There was no organized force to oppose them. The remnant of government had reached here without officers to command it. The officers deserted.

PILLAGED AND PLUNDERED CARACAS.

The Mob Had Possession Until Crespo's Army Restored Order.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CARACAS, Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Caracas has fallen. The triumph of Gen. Crespo over the government forces is completed. The revolutionists are victorious.

After defeating the army of the government at San Pedro, Gen. Crespo began his march upon the capital. Three thousand of his troops commanded by Gens. Guerrard, Rodriguez, and Fernandez entered the city last night.

After the crushing defeat at San Pedro the government perceived that it had played its last card, and Acting President Pulido and his Cabinet fled before the advancing hosts. The news caused an instantaneous panic throughout the city. It grew in intensity as stragglers and refugees from the defeated army came pouring into the city, telling the terrified inhabitants that Gen. Crespo and his army were close at their heels. Confusion and disorder reigned. Hundreds of persons joined the army of fugitives which had started for La Guayra when the first news of disaster to the government forces was received.

Then all semblance of order was at an end. People who had been too cowardly to fight either for or against the government and many of Pulido's soldiers took advantage of the situation to begin rioting and pillaging. Scores of houses were sacked. Those who had the manhood to protest against such outrage were menaced with instant death. Many were cruelly clubbed. The rioters were no respecters of persons. When the Spanish Minister ventured to remonstrate with a gang of plunderers he was grossly insulted.

Acting President Villegas Pulido and the members of his Cabinet took advantage of the confusion to slip out of the city. It is rumored that they embarked on some ship in the harbor of La Guayra—perhaps one of the government vessels. It is impossible, however, to trace their movements at present. That they sought safety in flight is certain. During the three hours that elapsed between the ignominious flight of the Cabinet and the advent of Gen. Crespo's advance guard the looters simply held possession of the town. There was nothing to restrain them and they plundered right and left, seizing whatever portable property they could lay their hands on. The inhabitants, who at first dreaded the advent of Gen. Crespo's soldiers, began to hope and pray for their speedy arrival as the only possible means of obtaining protection for themselves and property against the brutal violence and greed of the mob. Their expectations were not misplaced.

The followers of Crespo, as soon as they reached the city, at once devoted their attention to restoring order, and soon succeeded in stopping all open demonstrations of violence. But of necessity it must take some time before the unfortunate city can again be restored to a condition of tranquillity. As Crespo's men marched into the city they were greeted with the applause of hundreds of their sympathizers who have long been shut up in the capital. It was a good account of themselves, too, that Crespo troops gave to the inhabitants of the city, by the business-like way in which they dispersed the rioters wherever they encountered them and put an end to their nefarious work.

PRESIDENT WALDO SILVA DYING.

He Was at the Head of the Revolutionary Junta Against Balmaceda.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Oct. 9.—[Copyright, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Waldo Silva, who was President of the revolutionary Junta which waged its successful war against President Balmaceda, is ill and it is feared that he may die.

There was a marked rise in exchange yesterday and better commercial conditions prevail throughout Chile. This was largely caused by the decision of the Peruvian corporation to accept the agreement in regard to the settlement of claims. The agreement has been officially passed upon by the British Chargé d'Affaires.

The work of raising the cruiser Blanco Encalada, which was sunk during the revolution by a torpedo, is progressing favorably and the task will soon be accomplished.

An official notice has been issued at Santiago relative to the placing of a loan with the Rothschilds to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

The appointment by the British Government of Consul-General Joel to be Chargé d'Affaires to succeed Mr. Maude, who died last week, gives general satisfaction to the British community. With Señor Errazuriz Mr. Joel will negotiate a treaty for the appointment of a commission to settle claims of Englishmen against the Chilean Government.

There is great excitement in Valparaiso over the reported discovery of heavy placers of gold on an island in Terra del Fuego. A steamer will soon start to the island, carrying a large number of miners.

A correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that an uneasy feeling still prevails, especially among the troops at Santa Catalina. The city is being closely guarded.

The court martial which investigated the disaster to the cruiser Rosales has made a report in which the loss of the ship is attributed to its faulty construction. The responsibility is put upon the builders of the vessel.

APPEAL FROM LEADING GERMANS.

Asking Their Friends to Vote for Harrison—Their Reasons Set Forth in a Clear and Convincing Statement—Business and Industry Now Prosperous—Why Imperil Them by Free Trade and Wildcat Issues?

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Prominent German-American citizens have issued the following letter to all voters of German descent:

Recognizing the great commercial and industrial importance of the approaching Presidential election to our adopted fatherland, and being fully convinced that the Republican party not only represents the best interests of the nation, but is ever most actively engaged to further them, the undersigned citizens of German descent have constituted themselves a committee to work for the election of the standard-bearers of that party. We have no active connection with politics, but as citizens and business-men who realize that the prosperity of this country is due to the wise commercial policy of the Republican party, we consider it our duty to give energetic expression to our convictions and to oppose the vague theories of the free traders, which have no substantial basis in fact.

The Republican party has, true to its traditions, declared itself for the protection of our industries and for honest money. The Democratic party has declared itself for unlimited free trade, and for a return to that dangerous system of State banks which, in times past, affected our commerce so disastrously. It was the small business-man, the workman, who were chiefly injured by that system, and it is these men who will be injured if it is reintroduced.

Both free trade and protection have been sufficiently tested. The direct consequence of the free trade legislation of 1833 was the marked decline in our national prosperity, which culminated in the great commercial crisis of 1837. Protection took the place of the tariff for revenue only; the country recovered, commerce and industry throve, till in 1846 the tariff was again reduced, and the terrible panic of 1857 was the result. Again the people of the United States declared for protection. The consequence was a development of all our national resources beyond the wildest expectations, and a general prosperity such as the world had never seen before.

When Grover Cleveland, true to the reactionary principles of the Democratic party, declared himself for free trade in his message of Dec. 6, 1887, the people, mindful of the bad experiments which it had made in the past with free trade, rejected the Democratic party and again intrusted the government of the Nation to the Republican party.

Never was the balance of trade so favorable to us as now, never was the prosperity of the whole country so general, never were the wage-earners so well off as the extraordinary increase in the deposits of the savings banks proves. Foreign capitalists have come to us, have built factories, and are paying the workman three to four times as much as they had to pay their workpeople in Europe. The inquiries of the Finance committee of the United States Senate demonstrated that wages have risen and the necessaries of life become cheaper under the McKinley bill. The Democratic Chief of the Labor Bureau of the State of New York attests that wages in our State have risen over six millions while the value of products has increased over thirty millions, the very first year after the McKinley tariff became law.

In the face of these incontrovertible facts, what sensible man can or will be in favor of the introduction of a policy of free trade which would bring about a revolution in business, cause a general cessation of work and enterprise, and such a terrible depreciation in the value of property that the consequences cannot be foretold? We are all aware that leading Democrats openly declare that their party will, in no case, carry out the platform adopted by the Democratic National convention at Chicago. This more than doubtful position is the most important issue of the present campaign, which can have no other purpose than to mislead voters, if after all only an empty promise, but nevertheless one more reason for us to support the Republican party, which, in startling contrast to the Democratic party, possesses the courage of its convictions and stands by the principles which it has laid down in its party program.

The legislative activity of the Fifty-first Congress and the shameful inaction and uncertainty of the Fifty-second Congress sufficiently illustrated the difference between the parties. Both the Presidential candidates have been tried by the people, both have served a full Presidential term, their administrations belong to history.

Every reason given in the year 1888 for the election of Harrison is valid today, only in a higher degree. Through his firm stand on the silver question he saved the country from a great financial crisis.

Disdaining grandiloquent promises and preferring to gain the respect of his fellow-citizens by a blameless administration, President Harrison has fearlessly defended the honor and dignity of the Nation, and has once more forced from foreign nations that respect for the Stars and Stripes which had almost been entirely lost under Cleveland. Under President Harrison civil service reform has been a reality, while his appointments to the most prominent offices are admitted, even by his most bitter political enemies, to be unassailable.

If we compare with this the administration of Grover Cleveland, we find that in spite of bombastic promises of reform in the civil service the spoilsmen never, since the days of Jackson, raised their heads so boldly as when Grover Cleveland, through Adlai E. Stevenson, deposed 44,000 Postmasters, who had honestly and faithfully administered their offices, to make room for the Democratic place-hunters who were to help him to a second term of the Presidency. Not only has Mr. Cleveland been untrue to all his pledges of reform, but as a matter of fact, he has ever yielded to the worst elements of his party, whenever his personal interests were at stake, and in this very campaign we find him allied in the closest way with Tammany Hall.

It was Grover Cleveland who, elected because of his promises to reform the civil service, retained Garland in office, and it was Grover Cleveland who, having declared himself in the most explicit terms against a second term, handed over the entire machinery of the government to the spoilsmen in order to secure his own renomination.

Finally, let us consider the two candidates for the Vice-Presidency.

In Whitelaw Reid we have the tried patriot, the experienced diplomat, who through his own ability and force of character worked himself up from among the people to the highest places of trust.

The candidate of the Democratic party, on the other hand, was an outspoken enemy of the Union during the Civil War. He advocated and introduced the most reckless financial system ever known, and finally, as the trusted henchman of Cleveland, prostituted public office for party purpose.

The possibility that one of these two men may succeed to the Presidency should be gravely considered.

With these facts before us, and being convinced that the introduction of free trade (to which the Democratic party according to the Chicago platform is pledged) would give an element of uncertainty to all business enterprise which would necessarily bring commerce and industry to a standstill and be a calamity whose extent cannot be estimated, we call on all our fellow-citizens who share our sentiments to join us in our energetic efforts to help the Republican party to victory.

The letter is signed by the following well-known citizens of New York:

Dr. William Balser,	C. F. Balzer,
Julius Bien,	Julius Bien Jr.,
S. Bachman,	Emil Berolzheimer,
Blumenthal Bros. & Co.,	Dr. P. A. E. Boetzkes,
Julius Brunn,	Gustav Blumen & Bros.,
Herman Cantor,	George Dennerlein,
Leopold Deutchberger,	Alfred Dolge,
Frederick Flaccus,	P. Goepel,
William F. Grell,	F. W. Holls,
Charles Horn,	C. A. G. Intemann,
Max Jaegerhuber,	Gustave L. Jager,
Gustave H. Jaeger,	Sit. Carl Kapff,
Dr. Hermann Kudlich,	Adolph Kutroff,
William H. Kiencke,	S. J. Lesem,
Lucius N. Littauer,	Joseph Loth & Co.,
Charles Maurer,	Paul H. Mehlien,
Henry Merz,	Carl Merz,
Dr. N. W. Muller,	C. W. Neuling,
George Rau,	William Reichman,
Henry W. F. Schulz,	Nicholas Schultz,
Charles Splitdorf,	Charles Stahl,
Moritz Seckal,	Ralph Trautmann,
Edward Vorster,	William Vigelius,
Dr. H. J. Wackerbarth,	William Wicke,
Wurzburger, Goldschmidt & Co.,	Henry Zimmerer, from Newark,
Dr. Edward J. Ill,	Fred Kuhn,
J. L. Kufer,	Herman Lehlbach,
Carl Lentz,	Paul Roder,
Carl F. Seitz,	Julius Stapff,
R. G. Salomon,	Henry Brennich,
And from Brooklyn—	
Louis Bossert,	Herman Leibmann,
Charles Naeher,	John Rueger,
H. C. Roehr.	

SMITH WANTED MONEY

WHY A YOUNG BROOKLYN COUPLE HAVE SEPARATED.

The Husband Is Now Denounced as an Adventurer Who Only Married Miss Perry Because She Was Wealthy—He Began to Borrow at Once and Succeeded So Well That He Has Many Creditors—Has Departed and the Deserted Wife Says He Will Not Return.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The first society of Brooklyn is startled by the separation of Mr. and Mrs. von der Smith and the discovery that Mr. Smith, who, a year ago, married Miss Katherine Perry, a daughter of the late Cornelius Perry, and one of the belles of Brooklyn society, was a daring adventurer. Smith was introduced to the Perrys four years ago, and he called frequently at the house. While Mr. Perry was alive Mr. Smith was not allowed to pay his addresses to his daughter. The father did not believe that Smith was in a position to do so. But after his death Smith managed to win Miss Perry's affection and was married to her at her residence, the Rev. Dr. Storrs officiating. The true character of the man soon appeared, and it became evident that he had married Miss Perry principally because she was a wealthy young lady. He borrowed money in large sums from members of the family even upon his wedding morning. When the eyes of his wife and relatives were opened to his true character they became suspicious; then they were shocked to find he was borrowing right and left from friends of the family on the strength of his relationship, and making no attempt to repay the loans. He even began taking things from the house and selling them when his wife refused to let him have money. These circumstances led to a separation, which Mrs. Smith insists shall be final. Her husband has secured a great deal of money from herself and her friends, and no one seems to know where it has gone to. Smith was a pleasant, agreeable man as an acquaintance. His fault appears to have been a great desire for luxurious surroundings, without a willingness to work for them. He has left Brooklyn and his whereabouts is unknown.

TO SELL THE ALGERIA STUD.

W. L. Scott's Horses Will Be Sold Soon—Other Good Horses.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The furor which the dispersal of the late August Belmont's famous Nursery stud occasioned last year among the horsemen and breeders of the country is likely to be repeated the week after next, when the late W. L. Scott's equally famous and larger Algeria stud is brought under the auctioneer's hammer. Both these gentlemen were pillars of the turf and breeding worlds, and each achieved great distinction and success in both fields. Mr. Scott's stud includes the great French horse Rayon d'Or, among whose brilliant sons and daughters are Tenny, the $30,000 Bolero, Banquet, Tea Tray, Gipsy Queen, Cotillon, and other lights of the turf. The 128 animals composing the Algeria stud will be only one of the features of this sale, which is mammoth in proportions, including as it does the entire studs of the late William Astor and the Countess d'Agreda, formerly Mrs. George Lorillard, as well as a hundred or more of English brood mares and yearlings of the choicest blood, such as that of St. Simon, Galopin, Ben d'Or, Hampton, and Hermit. The sale will occupy four days, the first two (Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 17 and 18) being devoted to the Algeria and Ferncliff studs at Tattersall's Hunt's Point paddocks, the third (the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 19) at Tattersall's sale repository in this city, and the fourth at the same place Thursday, Oct. 20, beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning and continuing throughout the day.

CHINESE SAILORS HAVE BERI BERI.

The Entire Crew of a German Steamer Stricken with a Serious Complaint.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The German steamer Tetarlos arrived this morning from the Philippine Islands with nearly all of its crew suffering from a disease seldom seen in the Western hemisphere, and which Chinese and Japanese sailors fear almost as much as they do leprosy. It is known in China and Japan as "beri beri." It causes the abdomen and lower limbs to swell to an immense size and pure physical agony causes death. The Tetarlos left Iloilo July 24 and a week later a seaman was stricken with the disease. From this man the boatswain's mate, Chu Fan Tsai, caught it and died Sept. 19. The disease continued to spread until nearly all of the crew had it. Eight of the crew were still afflicted when the vessel arrived at quarantine this morning. They were able, however, to attend to their duties. The crew of the Tetarlos are all Chinamen.

NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Michael Furlong and His Wife Killed by a Train at a Crossing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Michael Furlong, a foreman for the New Brunswick, N. J., Gas company, and his wife were returning to their home in Somerset street, this city, from a visit tonight when, finding the gates down at the Paterson street crossing of the Pennsylvania railroad, they walked under them and tried to cross the tracks. Both were struck by a fast train and instantly killed. The body of Mrs. Furlong was thrown more than 100 feet. The body of Furlong was carried to Dean's Station. There the engineer, who was looking out of the window, saw a body thrown to one side of the track and, stopping the train, had it picked up.

Failure of A. B. Alden & Co.

Arthur B. Alden, doing business under the style of A. B. Alden & Co., manufacturers of straw-goods at 605 and 609 Broadway, and as the Bay State Straw Works at Middleborough, Mass., made an assignement today to George W. Stetson and Hugh B. Thompson. Mr. Alden's father started the straw-goods business over thirty years ago, and the assignor became a partner with him in the firm of A. Alden and & Co. in 1871. In 1882 the firm of A. Alden & Co. was formed in which it was supposed that David Hartshorn was a partner, his name appearing in the business cards. It is now said that he is not a partner. For the last six years the concern has had no capital rating and a poor credit rating at *Bradstreet's*. Mr. Macrea and Kelly & Macrea, attorneys for the assignees, said today that the liabilities at this end of the business would be about $40,000, and the total liabilities might run up to $150,000. The failure was attributed to a bad season in the straw-goods trade. The assets consisted of stock, accounts, and the plant at Middleborough.

Militiamen Are Disciplined.

Gustavus Barnett and Samuel L. Barnett, sons of A. Barnett, a merchant, were expelled from Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, Thursday night. The charge against S. L. Barnett was "cowardice in not reporting for duty at the time of the Buffalo riots," and that against his brother "disobeyance of orders in failing to report promptly at the time of trouble at Buffalo." The expulsion occurred at a regular meeting of Company K. The result of the action of the company will be a lawsuit, if not several of them. Mr. Barnett, the elder, said tonight that he would sue Capt. Hart, who commands the company. He had not yet decided what manner of legal action he will take, but said he would probably sue the Captain on the criminal charge of slander and civil suit for damages to reputation of his sons.

Soo Line Meets the Northern's Cut.

A further complication was added today to the freight rates situation between New York and St. Paul by the issue of a new tariff by the Canada Atlantic Fast Freight Line, or "Soo" Line, to meet the cut rate of the Northern Steamship company, or Great Northern railway. A meeting of the Trunk Line Association may be held this week to take some action to compel the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads to call off the Great Northern, which uses these routes in sending its business out of New York. It is suggested that it is less than a month before lake shipments will cease to be contracted for and that the rate-cutting competition will then stop of its own accord. It is believed, however, that Mr. Hill intends to keep up a thriving rail business all winter out of New York and new developments in rate making may be expected.

Donated Money for Strikers.

The Central Labor Union delegates did considerable wrangling today over a proposition by George K. Lloyd to appropriate $500 for the benefit of Homestead strikers. Several delegates sarcastically inquired, "Who are the Homestead strikers?" Others wished to know if they had not gone to work yet. Delegate Tobin suggested that it would be much better to appropriate money to the idle brick-handlers if the Central Labor Union had any to spare. It was finally decided to give $100 to the Homestead strikers and $200 to the brick-handlers.

Miss Emma Vaders Much Better.

Miss Emma Vaders, the well-known actress, who was reported to have been taken violently insane while playing with Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" company, of which she was leading lady, was said to be much better. Dr. O'Hanlon said he found Miss Vaders suffering from hysteria brought on by intense mental excitement.

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ALL WILL VOTE FOR HARRISON.

The Sisseton Indians Have Just Become Citizens and Prove That They Intend to Be Good Ones.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. Dak., Oct. 7.—All day long yesterday the Indians were gathering around the agency from all parts of the reservation. On all sides the plains are dotted with their tepees, and everywhere there is bustle and activity. The cause is a new and strange one in Indian affairs. It is for the Indian an event which marks his entrance into a new life—his entrance into American politics, his birth into the stage of citizenship.

Some of them are doing lots of hustling, and schemes are on foot that would do credit to the most experienced of Washington's politicians. On the breast of many a swarthy native is to be seen badges of Harrison and Reid, and beneath the words "Waziyta Wicoxta," the Indian term for "Republican." They are all members of the Republican club, lately formed among them. Scarcely a Democratic sentiment or a calamity idea is to be heard.

The Indian seems thoroughly fired with the idea that all good has come to them directly through the Republican party, and that only from that organization could they hope for future favor. They, moveover, are thoroughly awake to the efforts made to divide them into different parties, and so divide their vote and influence.

They do not understand the different party platforms, nor do they seek to care to do so. One thing seems to be sufficient for them, and that is the Republican party is their time-proven friend, and is justly entitled to their support. The Rev. D. J. Robertson, one of the native pastors, and a very intelligent man, said in reply to a question:

"The Republican party conceived and passed the Davis bill, whereby we received land in severalty, and received with it all the rights of citizenship. They next purchased our land, and, in fact, all good to us has come from them. Not less than three out of four will vote the straight Republican ticket. This is a very conservative estimate, in fact, all would have already declared themselves for this party, but some were led through deception into the People's party."

Michael Renville, a member of the famous Renville family, said he had been in former times a Democrat, but that somehow their garments did not fit and he had to cast them off.

Enoch, one of the Indians who helped the missionaries to escape in 1862, said that he, too, used to be a Democrat, but that deception seemed the only art of which they were master, and he was content to curl his Democratic feathers and wear a Harrison badge.

Little Thunder said: "I give thanks for the gift of citizenship, and I show my thanks by joining the ranks of the party that gave it."

Wakondiduta, the lame chief of the "Seven Brothers," and a very distinguished fellow, said: "I was like a man who, with hands and feet tied and weighted with stone, is cast headforemost into the lake. Now I am free as any white man. Is it not enough?"

Swift Bear said that when the Commissioners came to treat with them he was one of the spokesmen. What he then asked has been granted by a Republican administration. "It is enough," he graphically added.

When the council was called today the Rev. Charles R. Crawford, who is, perhaps, the most influential man among the Indians, was the principal speaker. The Indians resolved unanimously to cast their votes for the Republican National ticket. There are nearly 400 Indian voters on the reservation who will exercise their right of suffrage this fall for the first time, and nine out of every ten will vote for Harrison and Reid.

Children's Parties Fêtes and Frolics

A page of delightful suggestions for entertaining the young people, giving full directions for conducting both instructive and amusing recreations, including:

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Tom Thumb Wedding Fête
Hallow-e'en Pleasures
"Pro" and "Con" Parties
Dining with the Poets

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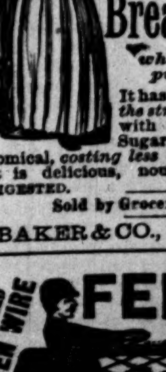
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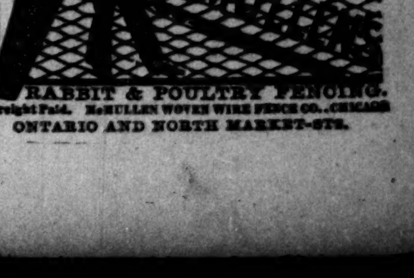
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SUNDAY AND THE FAIR

CLOSING QUESTION DEBATED BEFORE THE SECULAR UNION.

B. F. Underwood Argues in Favor of Opening the Gates for the Benefit of the Working People—President Blanchard of Wheaton College Takes the Opposite Side of the Case—War Over Illinois Central "Y" at Seventy-first Street Ends in a Compromise—Local News.

The Secular Union listened to a discussion of the question of Sunday closing of the World's Fair at its regular meeting last night at No. 70 Adams street.

B. F. Underwood was first to speak. He said the Sunday opening was not a question of religion, but rather one of expediency. The Exposition would be a great educator, and in his opinion should be open on Sunday so that those who were compelled to labor six days in the week should have an opportunity of seeing its wonders on their day of rest. In support of his views he told of London, where Sunday was the day of the week when the most crimes and offenses against the law were committed, which, it was claimed, was due to the almost universal idleness of that day, which gave greater opportunity for crime. Legislation which provided for the closing of the Fair Sunday in answer to the demands of the Christian people was in almost direct conflict with the American Constitution. In the treaty with Tripoli the United States had in direct language disclaimed being a Christian government.

Nowhere in the New Testament was there a command for Sunday observance; in fact, the speaker said there was nothing to indicate that Christ kept Sunday as a holy day. To the contrary, both Christ and Paul had been Sabbath-breakers. Closing the World's Fair on Sunday was part of a plan to bring about in time a union of Church and State. The government should have nothing to do with it.

President Charles A. Blanchard of Wheaton (Ill.) College replied to the arguments of Mr. Underwood. Speaking of the treaty with Tripoli, in which a statement was made that there was nothing to prevent a good Musselman from living in the United States, he said that treaty would hardly permit a good Musselman to have ten wives in Chicago. Continuing Mr. Blanchard said:

This Exposition should not be open on the Lord's Day because it would be a violation of God's command. Men cannot protect their own rights and violate God's law. Murder, suicide, illegitimacy, and industrial slavery are the lot of peoples who do not observe the Sabbath. The Exposition should not be open on the Lord's day because it would be a violation of our State law. The State act forbids labor or amusement that disturbs the peace and good order of society. This law is already shamefully violated by wealthy corporations which desire money; we want less, not more, of this respectable lawlessness. Such opening would be un-American. We should be self-respecting. From the beginning as a people we have been Sabbath-keepers. Outside of our large cities we are now. If we had not been we should not have had the 15,000,000 of immigrants who have come to us in this century. We have no right to throw aside a custom under which we have been so greatly prospered because some foreign visitors are coming to see us. It will be poor financial policy to open the Exposition seven days a week. The Secretary of the directory says that 25,000,000 of people have petitioned for Sunday closing. Senator Hawley says that the representatives of 40,000,000 of people have thus petitioned. If these people are slapped in the face and told to mind their own business hundreds of thousands of them will let the Exposition severely alone.

Because it would not pay, because it would be unamerican, because it would violate the law of the State, because it would violate the law of God this Exposition should not be open on the Lord's day.

Mr. Underwood replied in a half an hour's talk, which met with much favor at the hands of the audience, in which he replied to the arguments of Mr. Blanchard. At the close of his remarks Mr. Blanchard made the closing argument. In closing Mr. Blanchard spoke of the injustice to be done the 50,000 employés of the World's Fair in making them work seven days a week in order that the certain persons who labored six days in the week might find amusement on the seventh. As to the charge that closing the Fair Sundays would cause visitors to crowd worse places, he declared it to be untrue.

WAR OVER THE "Y" NOW ENDED.

Residents of Brookdale Compromise with the Illinois Central.

The war over the proposed "Y" of the Illinois Central at Seventy-first street and Nutt avenue is over. The Illinois Central railroad by the compromise effected agrees to provide a new depot for those people on the south whom the proposed "Y" will cut off from northern depot facilities, and in deference to the necessities of Brookdale agrees that this new depot shall be placed as far north as Seventy-first place, since the elevation of the main line tracks now in progress will necessitate the abandonment of the present Brookdale station.

Alexander J. Jones, a resident of and property-owner of the vicinity, who is a member of the citizens' committee, said last night that the compromise met the approval of all concerned. There were many conflicting interests and each community and individual had to concede a little.

MANY NOTABLE MEN WILL ATTEND.

Elaborate Preparations for the Fellowship Club Dinner Dedicatory Week.

The dinner of the Fellowship club to be given at Kinsley's the night of Oct. 20 promises to be one of the most elaborate of the semi-official functions of the dedicatory week.

President Harrison will be the guest of honor unless detained at Washington by the illness of Mrs. Harrison. Secretary Halford and Vice-President Morton will attend. Among the foreign diplomats who have accepted are the ministers from Switzerland, Venezuela, Belgium, Nicaragua, and Japan. Letters of acceptance have been received from Secretary Elkins, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Secretary Noble, Attorney-General Miller, Chauncey Depew, Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, the Rev. Mr. McCook, Congressman John R. Fellows of New York, Maj.-Gen. Schofield, George W. Childs, Anthony J. Drexel, Twenty-nine Governors, Robert T. Lincoln, Senator John Sherman, Henry Watterson, Richard W. Hunt the architect, Millet the artist and St. Gaudens the sculptor.

World's Fair officials will be numerous. Director-General Davis, Director of Works Burnham, Presidents Palmer and Higinbotham, Promoter-General Handy, and others, all being members of the club.

The tables will be elaborately decorated, and in the center there will be a model three feet high of the Administration Building with the lagoon in front. A costly souvenir of unique form will be presented to each gentleman present. The number of covers to be laid is 150, 100 of which are for invited guests.

All the invitations are sent out through the Executive Committee of the club, the club members not being permitted to invite guests as upon former occasions. There will be no set program.

WILL ACHIEVE GRANDER THINGS.

The Rev. Joseph Cook Eulogizes Chicago and Talks of Repentance.

The Rev. Joseph Cook preached at the First Congregational Church yesterday morning. His sermon was prefaced by a talk on timely local topics.

"Chicago," said he, "is of age. This is its twenty-first anniversary of the great Chicago fire. There is in the center of the city a square mile of stately buildings no where equaled on the face of the globe. Good will is everywhere apparent in this marvelous metropolis. Chicagoans spurn him who would survive his country or his city. A sacred gift will Chicago be to posterity, and its spirit will conduce to grander achievements still.

"The Board of Foreign Missions is a bulwark of orthodoxy. It solemnly denounces the hypothesis that it may be safe to die in sin. This is the famous Andover vagary. Andover does not teach that it is safe for one who has heard the gospel. The doctrine supports the anti-scriptural position that it is safe to die without repentance. The purpose of the new faith is the protection of the heathen. It asserts the universal decisiveness of the probation of free moral agents. It is endlessly mischievous to teach any doctrine which delays repentance."

Mr. Cook defined prayer as including repentance. The secret of the power of man lay in prayer and their sense of the divine omnipresence.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Dr. Breed Will Not Attend.

The congregation applauded in the Church of the Covenant on Belden avenue yesterday when the Rev. David R. Breed said he wouldn't attend the opening of the World's Congress auxiliary if Archbishop Ireland was to make the opening address. The applause wasn't general. One man in a front pew started it and perhaps fifty other men joined in. "It was at the end of a long sermon," said Dr. Breed last night, "and I had talked along that line for a few minutes when I said in so many words that if Archbishop Ireland was to make the address I wouldn't attend."

Hanged Himself in a Cemetery.

A laborer employed in Concordia Cemetery found the body of a man, apparently 60 years of age, hanging from a tree in an unused portion of the place near the Desplaines River early yesterday morning. The body had not been there long, and it was evident that the man had deliberately committed suicide. The body was cut down and taken to the village hall at Harlem. Among the papers found was a will and a promissory note for $1,000, from which it was ascertained that the man's name was Heinrich C. F. Junge. Later in the day Henry Junge identified the man as his father, and said that he lived with him on Paulina street near Twenty-second. Saturday night he had a quarrel with his father over some family matters and the latter left the house saying that he would never return. An inquest will be held at 11 o'clock today.

Gael Athletes Respect the Injunction.

No games were played on the grounds of the Gaelic Association, Indiana avenue and Thirty-seventh street, yesterday. A large crowd gathered at the gates and the Davitts were on hand to play the Emmets at football. Late in the afternoon James O'Toole, Secretary of the Central Gaelic Council, arose and informed the crowd that there would be no games. He said that a meeting of the Central Council was held at No. 81 South Clark street Saturday night and that the council decided to abide by the law as heretofore and play no games till the matter was settled in the courts. In view of the injunction secured by the opponents of the grounds Saturday, Mr. O'Toole said, it was best not to play ball. The ball-players adjourned to a vacant lot at Forty-fourth and School streets, where a game was played by two mixed elevens.

John Ryan Under Arrest.

John Ryan, who shot his wife, Cora, and his cousin, Joseph Ryan, at No. 145 Kinzie street Saturday afternoon, was arrested late the same night by the Thirty-fifth street police. Capt. Kipley had him before him early yesterday morning and he made a detailed statement of the shooting. He claims that his wife went to live with his cousin, and Saturday refused to listen to him. He found Joseph Ryan with his arm around Mrs. Ryan, he says, and the sight so frenzied him that he drew his revolver and fired. Mrs. Ryan and the cousin are at the hospital, and there has been no perceptible change in their conditions.

Catholics in Dedication Day Parade.

Delegates from the various Catholic societies of the city met in Judge Baker's room in the Criminal Court Building yesterday and heard reports of progress from the committees on Dedication day parade. Chief Marshal Cahill estimates that he will have 53,000 men in line, with thirteen bands numbering 250 musicians. The Italian division, with 8,000 men, has been accorded the place of honor. The details of the Catholic parade will be arranged at a meeting in the Sherman House club-room Wednesday night.

To Revive a Gas Ordinance.

An effort will be made to revive the Hyde Park Mutual Gas ordinance at the Council meeting this evening. The ordinance which Ald. L. B. Dixon refused to introduce last Monday evening has been somewhat modified, and will, it is understood, be introduced this evening by one of the Aldermen from the outlying territory, probably by Ald. Howell of the Thirty-third Ward. The amended ordinance will contain a clause providing that no paved street shall be torn up until Jan. 1, 1894.

Children Want a Hall.

The Children's Aid Society has no place from which to distribute clothing to needy school children, and desires to secure the use of some church or hall suitable for the work. Mrs. Olive H. Hicks, Hyde Park Hotel, has charge of the matter.

Items.

As Richard Hyland, a laborer, No. 2911 South Park avenue, was returning from South Harvey yesterday on an Illinois Central train he fell between two cars and received injuries from which he died.

The unknown man found in a pond near Graceland Cemetery last Friday evening was yesterday identified as August Palmburg, 60 years of age, who lived at No. 296 Sedgwick street. He had been despondent over the death of a daughter.

Frank Rauth yesterday morning found his wife dead. A syringe partly filled with morphine lay near by. Mrs. Rauth made an attempt at suicide several weeks ago. She has been despondent because of continued illness. The Rauths live at No. 1119 West Harrison street.

Twelve horses belonging to John Downey of No. 3010 Cottage Grove avenue were killed by smoke and fire yesterday in his barn in the rear of Nos. 74-78 Thirty-first street. The barn was partly destroyed. One carriage and three tons of hay were consumed. Loss $2,500, no insurance.

The Humboldt Celebration club held a meeting yesterday at No. 949 North avenue. The object of the club is to take part in the ceremonies at the unvailing of the Humboldt statue at Humboldt Park. Resolutions were adopted inviting such as desire to take an active part in the unveiling of the monument to join the club.

Dr. O. H. Mann, Mayor of Evanston, returned unexpectedly from Dakota yesterday morning. He indignantly denied each and every imputation put upon him by the bill that Attorney P. L. O'Mere attempted to file in the Superior Court Saturday evening, in which it was charged that Dr. Mann had attempted to separate from his son, Edwin Mann, the wife of the latter.

Willie Frank, a 10-year-old bootblack, living near Polk and Clark streets, was found yesterday morning at Wabash avenue and Jackson street in a semiconscious condition, badly burned about the face, legs, and arms. His injuries were dressed, and he was then removed to the County Hospital. It is said by the physicians there that he will recover. The boy was unable to remember where he had been burned.

Daniel Higgins, a laborer, 18 years old, living at No. 187 West Lake street, and a young man of the same age named Calke got into a quarrel last night in front of No. 132 Wells street. Calke struck Higgins a blow in the face which knocked him into the gutter. When picked up Higgins was unconscious. He was taken to the office of Dr. N. J. Smedley, where it was found that his skull was fractured. He was taken to his home. Calke escaped. Higgins will recover.

TO AID THE PEOPLE OF HOMESTEAD.

Chicago Sympathizers Appoint a Committee of Twenty-one Members.

The meeting of trades unions and citizens in the interests of the Homestead strikers was held at Bricklayers' Hall yesterday afternoon. President Thomas Mitchell of the Trade and Labor Assembly made a short speech and gave the floor to John P. Coyle of Homestead. Mr. Coyle said that none were more worthy of charity than the citizens of Homestead. "The true story of their wrongs," he continued, "is not known outside of Homestead." He proceeded to review these wrongs, paying considerable attention to Mr. Frick and the Pinkertons. When Mr. Coyle finished Peter Newman spoke. Congressman Lawrence McGann, Richard Powers, W. E. Pomeroy, and others also made vigorous speeches.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Pomeroy on behalf of the Executive committee and were adopted unanimously amidst loud cheering. They arraigned the capitalistic side of the Homestead affair in strong language and accused its supporters of treason. The resolutions ended as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one be appointed to devise ways and means of extending substantial aid to the destitute of Homestead, and that said committee have full power to coöperate with the men of Homestead now in our midst in working to the advantage of their mission among us.

The following committee was named:

Richard Powers, Seamen's Union, Chairman; C. D. Wheeler, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Union, Recording Secretary; E. Hobbs, Gasfitters' Union, Financial Secretary; Thomas Mitchell, Horseshoers' Union, Treasurer; Mrs. F. Cavanagh, Mrs. Moses Corth, Messrs. Wheeler, Linehan, Mitchell, Linsper, Nellis, Hays, Russell, Hughes, Parker, Hahn, Boynes, Johnson, Wolf, Olsen, Dooler, Shennan, and Carroll.

Judge Baumann Must Remain in Jail.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court yesterday heard the application for habeas corpus and the preliminary examination in the matter of J. C. Baumann vs. William Langridge, Sheriff of Jefferson Parish. The matter was argued at length, and after a brief recess Justice Watkins announced that the writ prayed for was refused without prejudice. This is the case where Judge Baumann is under arrest charged with having employed a negro to assassinate his political rival and successor in office.

HIS BOOM IS WANING.

ALTGELD'S CHANCES OF ELECTION GROWING BEAUTIFULLY LESS.

German Lutherans Do Not Like the Idea of Being Worked by the Democratic Wire Pullers—German Papers Supporting Republican Nominees—Republicans Are Closing Up the Gaps and Preparing for Full Registration—Getting Out the Full Party Vote.

A feature of last week was the steady decline of the Altgeld boom among the German Lutheran voters. The Democrats, through the agency of the Lutheran schoolmasters and some of the pastors, have been trying to persuade the German Lutherans who have been Republicans, but who were disposed to vote for Altgeld, that they were in danger of losing their votes unless they voted the whole Democratic ticket. This is more than the German Republicans were prepared to stand. There has been a reaction against Altgeld. A majority of the German voters, whether Lutheran or not, want to vote for Harrison as President. They fully understand the new voting system, and did not care to be told by the Altgeld agents that they must vote against Harrison lest their vote should not count for Altgeld.

The meeting at Blue Island Friday night, which was largely German, was enthusiastically Republican. Capt. Vocke, who addressed the meeting in German had an enthusiastic reception. He made a convincing speech. Other speeches of that kind would do a world of good among the German voters. Capt. Vocke, however, will have to confine himself to his own district in the future, and the Campaign committee must get other German speakers in order to make an effective campaign in the Southern section of the city and the county.

A significant indication of the attitude of the German Lutherans is that the *Tageblatt*, their Chicago daily, while supporting Altgeld for Governor, is supporting the Republican national and county candidates enthusiastically. The *Germania* of Milwaukee, which has a good circulation in the northern part of the State, has adopted the same policy. The *Tageblatt* also supports the Republican candidates for Congress and most of the Republican candidates for the General Assembly—those who have pledged themselves unequivocally to the repeal of the Edwards law.

Among the Bohemians, too, there is a considerable awakening. Hundreds of Bohemians connected with the building and loan associations in the southwestern districts of the city do not care to risk a disturbance of the present industrial conditions. They are opposed to the Democratic policy of free trade and fear the Democratic threat of the repeal of tariff legislation.

REPUBLICANS CLOSE UP THE GAPS.

Weak Points Strengthened—Preparations for Full Registration Being Made.

Most of the time of the Republican Campaign committee last week was spent in perfecting the certificates of nomination and in preparing for the work of registration. There were several meetings in the wards also, and the organization has been pushed with moderate success. All the nominations are now perfected. But the work preliminary to registration will be kept right on. The ward and precinct committeemen will have a meeting tomorrow to consider a general plan of work. The precinct committees will have to attend to the details. There are some complaints that the precinct committeemen have not been attending to their duties as diligently as they ought to have been. They have not posted the notices of registration, distributed the campaign literature sent to them, and have not done other work called for. The lists of judges and clerks of election are yet incomplete, and where they are complete the judges and clerks are not as satisfactory as they ought to be. The delinquent wards are the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth. Chairman Henry of the Committee on Organization will give considerable attention to these weak spots during the week. They need attention.

Early last week complaints were made as to the lack of organization in the Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh wards. They were attended to during the last three or four days. There has been an improvement also in the Tenth, and several meetings for the purpose of organization have been projected. The condition of affairs in the large Republican wards is most satisfactory. The Twelfth, the Fourth, the Third, the Twenty-fifth, and the Thirty-first are splendidly organized, and the registration will be unusually heavy. The southern end of the Thirty-second and the northern end of the Thirty-fourth Wards need attention. There is reason to fear that some attempts at colonization will be made in some of the World's Fair boarding-houses in those districts. A close watch must be kept there and in the First, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards. In those wards, notwithstanding certain efforts of the Democrats, the Republicans are fully prepared to prevent the stuffing of the registries.

M'GRATH IS TRAITOR AND INGRATE.

Despicable Work in Trying to Injure the Party That Has Been Too Kind to Him.

Patrick McGrath, who has held office through the grace of the Republican party for more than a quarter of a century, having failed for good reasons to obtain a renomination for Clerk of the Superior Court in the recent Republican County convention, has become an independent candidate on petition. Lest his employés should be made fully aware of the extent of his treachery to his party and to his party associates the aforesaid McGrath has called them into his office and has advised them not to read THE TRIBUNE. But they read it notwithstanding, and learn from it that McGrath has for years been an assistant Democrat, that he wrote a letter congratulating Cregier on his election over Mayor Roche, that he supported Democratic candidates at every election for the last four years. They are well aware, too, of his unfitness for the position he holds at the present time. They could learn of his unworthiness from the organ of the party which he is now assisting and to which he doubtless looks for future favors. Thus the *News Record*, referring to him, says:

McGrath's candidacy does not represent anything outside of his own personal following and his desire for office. The Captain belongs to the old, hand-shaking, "how-are-you-today" class of politicians. He knows all the old-timers in Cook County and has friends among all nationalities. He has been exceedingly industrious in circulating his petition; a good deal of money has been spent by him and his friends in sending it around for signing. All sorts of places have been invaded—among them the government building, where the Federal employés have been urged to sign the petition. . . . McGrath is the present incumbent of the office. He has been criticised because it is said that he has paid little or no attention to the duties of his office and can hardly ever be found at his desk.

The criticism on McGrath to which the *News Record* alludes is based on fact. He has not put in two hours a day on the average at his office. He has neglected his duties. That neglect and his notorious support of Democrats is the reason why McGrath got but one vote in the Republican County convention, and that vote was cast by one of his employés. McGrath's independent candidacy will not injure the candidate of the Republican party for the office which McGrath now holds. He will receive a certain amount of support from his Democratic friends and boon companions, that is all. His independent candidacy, however, is an exhibition of gross ingratitude and blank treachery to the party that has been too kind to him in the past.

BACKBONE OF DEMOCRATIC POWER.

It Is Broken by German Lutherans Deserting Altgeld.

If Judge Altgeld and his Democratic managers are not presented with the greatest political surprise party of their lives one month from today the Republican leaders will be. The Judge has been led to believe that he will be elected. There are a number of things which make the belief a logical one, but the Republicans think they have a long suit left.

In the first place, Judge Altgeld was selected to lead the ticket because he was supposed to fit the circumstances exactly. He is a German, and, therefore, it was argued he would be just the man to play for the Lutheran vote. The Democrats had prevented honest legislation on the school question for the sole purpose, as Mr. Knopf has shown in his affidavit, of keeping the school law as an issue in politics. Then a number of Lutherans passed a resolution expressing no confidence in the Republican pledges on the question. This was worked for all it contained, and Democrats began at once to figure out the majority. It was from the German Lutherans that they expected to receive the most recruits.

They still figure the same results, but the Republican managers smile knowingly when the subject is mentioned. They have some figures on the German Lutheran vote themselves. When they began the canvass they found the disaffection did not amount to nearly so much as was claimed, and they are gradually overcoming what did exist. Then Representative Knopf made public an affidavit in which it was shown that the Democrats were not sincere, but that their only object in touching the question was to make political capital. That exposed the Democratic hand, and now the German Lutherans are falling over each other to get in line for Fifer.

A thing which has aided his opponent is Altgeld's overzealousness in playing to the Lutherans. He has overdone the thing, and is suffering from the reaction. He has carried his appeals to race and religious prejudices too far, and has exposed his position as a demagogue.

The fun of the thing is in the fact that the Democrats have not yet realized that the backbone of their strength is broken. They still carry their heads high and think all is well. They are like the drummers at the head of a procession which all the marchers have left; they keep up the music without looking behind to see that there are no longer any people to keep step. Republican managers are well acquainted with the condition of affairs, and that is why they expect to furnish a surprise party on election day.—*Chicago Mail.*

Cullerton Will Not Withdraw.

The report or rumor published in a morning paper that E. F. Cullerton, the regular Democratic nominee for the State Board of Equalization, will withdraw from the party ticket has no foundation in fact. Cullerton means to fight it out. His friends in the district do not feel kindly towards the other Democratic nominees. There will be considerable scratching in the Second District as a consequence. The two Democratic organs are fighting Cullerton. He says he will be elected in spite of their efforts.

Hebrews Indorse the Republican Ticket.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Hebrew Republican club of the Seventh Ward yesterday at the hall, corner of O'Brien and Jefferson streets. Seven hundred members were present. Speeches were made on the issues of the day by David Ward Wood, Elbridge Hanecy, William Lorimer, Solomon Simons, and others. At the close of the meeting resolutions were adopted indorsing the entire Republican ticket.

Bids for Printing the Ballots.

Bids for printing ballots for the November election were opened by the Election Commissioners Saturday afternoon. They were as follows: La Monte, McDonnell & Co., $4,500 for 600,000 ballots; J. M. W. Jones, $3.90 per 1,000, or $2,340 for 600,000; Halpin & Co., $3.72 per 1,000, or $2,232 for 600,000. The contract was awarded to Halpin & Co. Before the work can be begun the County Clerk must certify to the board the correct list of nominees.

Those Most Friendly to Labor.

There will be a meeting of the representatives of the labor organizations in a few days to pick from the list of candidates on the party ticket the names of those most friendly to labor. Circulars will be issued calling attention to this ticket and its indorsement by the genuine labor men. Those circulars will be distributed broadcast election day and the day preceding.

Political Notes.

The Republicans handed in their list of 590 election supervisors to Chief Supervisor Sherman Saturday. It was also decided to have 2,660 deputy marshals appointed for election purposes. The Democrats have not made up their list of supervisors, and Secretary Strain says it will be ready early this week.

At the meeting of the La Salle Club Saturday evening the Political committee was instructed to act in connection with the Eleventh and Twelfth Ward Republican club in securing a proper registration of the Republican vote in those wards. The club will take an active part in the campaign from this time forward.

GEN. ALGER TALKS ABOUT MICHIGAN.

He Wouldn't Be Surprised if Three or Four Districts Should Go Democratic.

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He spent a portion of the day with some friends in the city and left for Kansas City last night for the purpose of taking part in the campaign. The General predicted success for the Republican party.

"With regard to Michigan," he said, "I should not be surprised if three or four districts go to the Democrats. If this be the case, of course it will be the result of the gerrymander. The First District will be carried by the Republicans, I believe, for the man nominated is one of the strongest candidates who could have been chosen. Even if the Supreme Court should declare the action of the Legislature unconstitutional, the decision will probably come too late to enable us to have the thing changed before the election is over. What the decision of the Supreme Court will be I would not attempt to say. Law is one of those peculiar things upon which it is never safe to venture an opinion. But the public will see the shabbiness of a party which took advantage of the absence of their opponents to push through a scheme for its own benefit. The change of faith of Judge Gresham, Wayne MacVeagh, and the others will not influence many voters. The people are aware of the issues before them and they have the sense to see which party best protects their interests. There is little reason to doubt that the Republican ticket will win."

Great Northern—Charles W. Lyford, New York; D. Corey, New Bedford, Mass.; A. Friedman, Denver; H. L. Gregg, Minneapolis; John Walker, Pittsburg; F. O. Miller and wife, Portland, Ore.; W. R. Kennard, London, Eng.; J. C. Werner, Atlanta, Ga.; Fred M. Denecke, Cincinnati; D. Samson, San Francisco; C. W. Roberts, St. Louis; A. L. Houck, Wichita, Kas.

Auditorium—H. Barbor, Helena, Mont.; L. Goldsmith, New York; A. L. Murray, Grand Rapids; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Leland, New York; T. J. Bateman, Louisville, Ky.; James Ballard and wife, St. Louis; A. B. Allen, Glasgow, Scotland; G. W. Blair, Pittsburg, Pa.; T. J. McBride, Winnipeg.

Palmer House—L. H. Scott, New York; James Henderson, Auvergne, Ark.; W. D. Martin, Boston; George B. Ellis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. F. Fletcher, Indianapolis; F. L. Daw, Rochester, N. Y.

Grand Pacific—H. E. Hamilton, New York; J. C. Pearson, Boston; Charles T. Matthews, Baltimore; T. D. Adams, Cleveland, O.; John G. White, Cleveland; W. F. Evans, Topeka, Kas.

Wellington—C. C. Webber, Minneapolis; S. McConnell and wife, Omaha; J. J. Hughes, Denver; Gen. R. Bailey, Milwaukee; J. G. Fowler and Le Sis D. Jones, New York.

Victoria—J. M. Lane, Toledo, O.; Theodore Starks, Omaha; S. W. Whitmore, Cleveland; Charles A. Long, Duluth; Mrs. F. J. Crosby, Jacksonville, Fla.

Tremont—E. R. Carter, New York; J. M. Pool, Clinton, Ia.; W. H. Graham and wife, Waterloo, Ia.; F. H. Hubbard, Boston; P. S. Poole, Davenport, Ia.

Leland—W. Taylor and wife, Davenport, Ia.; E. Mushing, Coventry, Eng.; J. Lucas, Birmingham; J. K. Moore, Wyoming.

Sherman—C. G. Arthur, Atlanta; H. Elliott, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. N. Weil, Cincinnati; J. F. Kelly, San José, Cal.

Richelieu—David E. Uhl, Grand Rapids; Raphael Sargeant, Pittsburg; H. Topping and wife, Kansas City.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 9.—The steamer United Empire was released by the tug Brockway. Vessels are recommended not to load over fourteen feet six inches. The steamer John B. Lyon reports passing through some wreckage, consisting of a spar and boom, about twenty-five miles above White Fish Point. Other particulars cannot be learned. Over $1,000 was collected in canal tolls today.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 9.—The blades were broken off the steamer Pope's wheel, one new bucket was put on by divers this morning, and the steamer was then released without lightering. The whaleback steamer Samuel Mather rested on the bottom at Grosse Point all last night, but was pulled over this morning. The steamer George Dyer also grounded at the same place today, but was released with the help of two tugs. There is a much better stage of water here tonight.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Coal shipments for last week were 138,113 tons. This movement of coal to upper lake ports will probably continue for some time.

The hot dispute over the record for big wheat cargoes between the Onoko and Gilcher appears to have arisen from the fact that the Gilcher had about forty bushels wet. Though it actually delivered a few bushels less than the Onoko, the rejected wheat makes its cargo the larger.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH., Oct. 9.—The schooner Fanny Neil, in tow of the steamer White & Friant, which arrived this morning, lost 60,000 feet of lumber in last Saturday's gale between Portage Canal and Eagle River. The Alva Bradley, consort of the Hale, grounded at the Stakes in Little Lake George this morning on account of the suction of a passing steamer. The tug Merrick will release it. The steamer United Empire is hard aground near Lime Island. The tug Brockway is trying to release it.

EAST TAWAS, MICH., Oct. 9.—The steamers Alaska and Pearl left today for Chicago. The forward works of the Pearl have been badly battered by the heavy seas. The schooner Moonlight, which is at anchor with the Kershaw and Ironton, has six feet of water in its hold, but is kept from sinking by the tug Moore's steam hose. A steam pump has been sent for and it will be taken to Cleveland. Northerly winds continue and there are still in port the Minneapolis and consort, Sachem, Volunteer, and Monitor.

PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 9.—The wreck of the steambarge Nashua is ashore three miles below Bayfield. The starboard side from fifty feet aft of amidships to the stern is completely carried away. It is supposed that the boiler broke from its fastenings and went through the side of the steamer. Last night a large quantity of wreckage came ashore. Four life-jackets also came ashore, and it is believed that they had been strapped on by the imperiled crew, and, after death came from exposure, the bodies had worked out of the jackets. The bodies of none of the fifteen victims have been found, although a close watch is being kept along the shore.

Marine Notes.

The storm-bound fleet, held in port a couple of days by the northwest gale, all got away during Saturday. There were about two score schooners and steamers in the fleet.

The steamer Charles A. Street has been sold by Capt. Lang, W. E. Holmes, and others to Ed E. Ayer & Co., the cedar dealers. The Street has been engaged all this season carrying iron ore between Escanaba and Fruitport, Mich.

The grain blockade at Buffalo is beginning to tighten, and boats are having much delay in unloading their cargoes. Cars and canal boats continue scarce, and it is feared that the blockade may result in a temporary stoppage of shipments.

The attempt of the steamer E. C. Pope to break all previous records of big coal cargoes by taking 3,950 tons of coal, Chicago to Buffalo, has resulted disastrously. The Pope drew too much water to get over Grosse Point in Detroit River, and the expense of lightering will be more than half the freight on its big cargo.

The heavy increase in the commerce of the Calumet River this year has caused the Chicago tug companies to look over that promising field. The Dunham Towing and Wrecking company has now stepped in ahead of the others, and today all the tugs engaged in towing at South Chicago pass into the control of the Dunham company. Martin Hausler, who has been operating the South Chicago tugs, retains an interest in them, and will be the Superintendent in the Calumet. The contract for a new boat for the South Chicago service has been closed. It will be built at Saugatuck the coming winter, and will be ready for service next spring. It will be eighty feet long, eighteen feet wide, and ten feet deep, and will be fitted with the Dunham steam steering gear. The style of engine will doubtless be a modern compound one, although that point has not yet been decided. One of the Dunham tugs now engaged in Chicago River towing will also be sent to South Chicago, making a fleet of four propeller tugs. The Mollie Spencer will probably be selected for that service. It will be given the latest improved water tube boilers at an expense of $5,000. This style of boiler is an innovation on tugs, although it has been successfully tried on fast yachts and the transatlantic greyhounds. It will triple the capacity of the tug for heavy pulling, and will result in a decided saving in fuel. It is likely that the new tug to be built at Saugatuck will also be given the water tube boiler.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Arrived—Propellers City Venice, So. Chicago, light; M. F. Butters, Susie Chipman, W. J. Carter, Ludington; Rand, Robt. C. Wente, Colin Campbell, Manistee; Geo. C. Markham, Manistee; Albert Soper, Berrien, Muskegon; Chas. Rietz, Cheboygan; A. Weston, Oscoda; schooners J. B. Wilbor, Eleanor, Jennette, Oscoda; Oak Leaf, Alpena; Ann Maria, Manistique; E. M. Stanton, Myrtle, Ford River; Felicitous, John Mark, Cheboygan; F. L. Danforth, Cheboygan; Nellie and Annie, Washington Isle, lumber; propellers Pascal, P. Pratt, Alfred P. Wright, H. E. Packer, Niko, Buffalo; schooners Annie M. Ash, Churchhill, Buffalo, coal; propellers Wissahickon, Erie; Tioga, Buffalo; Virginia, Milwaukee, sundries.

Cleared — Propeller M. F. Butters, Ludington; schooners David Macy, Masonville; Naiad, Scammonds Cove; E. M. Stanton, Ford River; Eleanor, Tonawanda, light. Propellers Cuba, E. P. Wilbur, Buffalo; Viking, schooner Michigan, Erie, grain, Propeller Virginia, Milwaukee, sundries.

Vessel Movements.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—King, Adams. Cleared—Moran, Weed, Buffalo.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Rowan. Cleared—Lycoming, Codorus, Plankinton, Chicago.

TWO HARBORS, MINN.—Cleared—Manola, Maruba, Cleveland; Wawatam, Chicago.

WELLAND CANAL—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Thomas Doud, Josephine, Thomas Parker.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Hopkins, Rust, Iron Duke. Cleared—Hammond, Buffalo; Massasoit, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Cleared—Hackett, Brown, Lorain; Pease, Ashtabula; Planet, Cleveland; Young, Bissel, Tonawanda.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Pickands, Marengo, Frost, Empire State, Shepard, Gowan. Cleared—Depere, Detroit; Sanilac, Saginaw.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Boyce, Marshall, Magill, Venice, Massachusetts. Cleared—Ionia, Concord, Dunford, Manchester.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Redington, Three Brothers, Everett, Minch, White Star, Edward Smith, Martin. Sailed—Lawson, Chicago. Wind southwest, light.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Ogarita, Watson. Departed—Minch, Everett, Christie, Camden, Westover, Bliss, Vega, Barbarian, Alice, Rainbow, Taber, Escanaba, Armenia, Valencia, Street, Chicago; Root, Taylor, Mott, Pewaukee, Soo.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Stampede, Rainbow, Kate Howard, Root, Hickox, Pewaukee, Alice. Up—City of Chicago, Minerva, Cora, Thomas Smith, Bay State, Aldrich, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Saugatuck, Ludwig. Wind southeast, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Hope, Fitzpatrick, Roumania, Barium, Lackawanna, Robert Packer, Cayuga, Owego, Boston, Brazil, Northern Wave, North Wind. Cleared—Scranton, Chemung, Harlem, Chicago. Coal—Panther, Duluth; Roumania, Barium, Milwaukee. Light—Stewart, Chicago.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Canada, 7 a. m.; Tempest, Roberts, Albany, Ketcham, 8; Vanderbilt, 10; Emory Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 12:30 p. m.; Northern Queen, Majestic, 2:30; Ward, 4; Australasia, Tasmania, 5:30. Down—John Moore, 1 a. m.; Williams, 2; Bielman 3; Livingstone, 9:30; Philip Minch, 11; Harper, Fayette Brown, 2 p. m.; Sauber, Pickands, 8:30; Neosho, China, 4:30.

Up—Toledo, Hale, Bradley, 7; Mariska, Rosedale, 8. Down—White & Friant, Sherwood, Neil, Elphicke, Osceola, 7. Wind—Northwest, clear.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Davidson, 9:30 last night; Schuylkill, 10:40; Rochester, 11; Swain and consort, 12:15 a. m.; Devereux, 7; Lansing, 10; Pabst, 2 a. m.; Baldwin and consorts, Seneca, 3; Paris, 4; Flint, 4:15; Hopkins, 5:40. Up—Matoa, 8:30 last night; Russia, 10:40; Tacoma, 11:20; Prince, 12:15 a. m.; German, 2; St. Lawrence, 5:30; Louisiana, 8:40; Choctaw, 9; Alaska 12:15 p. m.; Parks Foster, 1; Vulcan, Washburn, 3:15; Tuscarora, 4:15; John Moore, 4:40.

Down—Jewett, 7; S. C. Hall and consorts, 7:30. Up—Conestoga, Olympia, 7; Buffalo, 7:30. Wind, west, light; clear.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Shrigley, Brink, 10:30 last night; Frontenac, midnight; Uganda, 5 a. m.; Maritana, 8; Thomas Wilson, 10; Vail, Baltic, 11:30; Robert Mills, noon; Corsica, 12:30 p. m.; Alcona, Alta, 1:30; Andaste, 2; Iroquois, Juniata, 2:30; Cherokee and consort, Superior, Sandusky, Southwest, 3; E. M. Peck, 3:30; Allegheny and consorts, 4:40. Up—Tuscarora, 10 p. m.; Parnell, 1:30 a. m.; Glasgow, 3:15; Italia, 5; Continental, Holland, Avery, Hawgood, 7:20; H. A. Tuttle, 7:40; Grecian, Britannic, 8; Delaware, 10; Presley, 10:30; Grover, 11; Griffin, noon; Flint, Pere Marquette, No. 5, 12:30 p. m.; Caledonia, 1; Pope, 2; Monteagle, 4; London and consort, 4:30; Rhoda Emily, 5.

Down—Schuylkill, 7:20; Davidson, 8:20; Mineral Rock and barges, 8:40; Alpena, 9. Up—Britain and barges, Germania and barges, 6; Mt. Clemens, Gilcher, 6:10; Iron King and consort, Helena, Amboy, Gratwick, 6:30; Keystone and consort, Vance, 8; Russia, Dyer, 8:20.

LIME KILNS—Down—Hattie Wells, 12:20 last night; Empire State, 1:40 a. m.; Iron Chief and consort, 2:40; Wallula and consort, 3; Raleigh, Tokio, Galatea, 7:30; Frontenac, noon; Uganda, 12:30 p. m.; Mather and consort, 1:30; Maritana, 2:10; Thomas Wilson and consort, 5:15. Up—Berlin, Harold, Italia, Keystone, Masten, 11 last night; Delaware, 11:30; Dyer, Grecian, 12:40; Presley, 1:20 a. m.; Monteagle, Griffin, 4; Caledonia, 4:30; Helena, 6:10; Rhoda Emily, 7; Vance, 7:30; Gratwick, 8:40; Gilcher, 10:30; Sparta, Sumatra, New York, 11:20; Swain, Helvetia, Wocoken, Pelican, 12:40; Milwaukee, 12:50; Snook, William Chisholm, 3:20; Hopkins consort, 3:30; Miami and barges, Edwards and consort, 5.

Down—Dominion, Augusta, 6:30; Corsica, 7:10; Vail, Baltic, 8:30; Andaste, 9:15; E. M. Peck, Robert Mills, 9:30. Up—Castalia, 6; Farwell, Rutter, Pawnee and consorts, 6:15; Joliet, John Eddy and consort, 7:10; Bessie, 7:30; Charles Eddy and consort, 8; Marshall and consorts, Sanilac, Myles, Schuck, 8:30; Folsom and consorts, 9:15; Waverley, Hayes, Palmer, 9:30.

Stock in Rich Silver Mines.

A prominent New Mexico mining corporation is now selling a small portion of their treasury stock for development purposes at 20 cents per $1.00 share. Send for prospectus and full information to W. H. Dinsmore, Secretary, 3 and 4 Central Music Hall, Chicago.

Pickles and Sauces.

One million three hundred thousand pounds' worth of pickles and sauces are exported from England to other countries yearly.

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples Saturday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
Ole Christenson, Annie Haver	24—18
Otto Miller, Alvina Horn	22—18
Nicklaus Wahll, Wilhelmine Schwartz	28—27
Timothy Madden, Margaret Feeney	30—24
William Thing, Mary Nichols	24—19
Albert Thompson, Christine Johnson	22—20
Emil Steele, Betty Erickson	25—21
Axel J. Johnson, Marie Johnson	23—25
Anton Zeman, Aurora Annie Kloubouncinih	23—23
Vader A. Doorak, Francesca Kalihera	26—36
Carl A. Siegel, Augusta Wolff	32—21
Cornelius Carnody, Katharine Gorman	35—24
Carl Smith, Mary Hurst	29—20
Lawrence Horan, Ellen Sullivan	48—38
Fred Miller, Julia Mendelbaum	21—18
Charles Haeg, Bertha Mayer	28—28
Vaclav Smat, Annie Provda	23—22
Adolph Bauman, Emilie Kobke	30—24
August Anderson, Analie Peterson	35—29
Peter Kean, Manchester, Rosy Lawler	36—26
John Mahoney, Mary Monarty	32—24
John Miller, Katie Hedge	38—32
Frank Bendig, Augusta Diller	30—21
Aaron Peterson, Ada Anderson	26—23
Ed Barrett, May Wilson	23—17
Asa Chapman, Theresa Tuttle	22—18
Christian Gunderson, Nellie Stater	29—36
William Fergenbaum, Lizzie Lass	21—26
Fred Westerburg, Emma Munson	30—22
Charles Wesse, Thracy Theel	22—20
John Pelly, Lizzie Armstrong	23—18
James Armstrong, Rachel Polly	21—20
Joseph Birce, Minnie Seaton	24—23
Charles Kohout, Annie Jermann	31—26
Frank Tornell, Hanna Johanson	30—24
John O'Brien, Bridget Quinlan	50—35
James Griffen, Elizabeth Todd	34—34
Louis Kuehne, Cassie Bitter	28—28
Charles Alexander, Irene Buston	43—33
John Fox, Bridget Collins	46—30
John Volke, Margrethe Kerl	28—21
Alex. McClaughlin, Henretta Benned	25—19
William Fox, May Noden	22—21
Frank Richter, Julia Schintz	28—20
Fred Anderson, Minnie Huebner	22—18
George Sanders, Mathilda Samm	24—21
Charles Brown, Mary Walker	33—38
Josef Studka, Mary Krejei	30—24
Peter E. Olson, Louise Anderson	31—29
Antoni Lesner, Josefa Babkowski	26—19
Charles A. McArthur, Maggie Zoph	24—21
Alois Jirnska, Fannie Kolon	23—22
Charles G. Livingston, Hattie Livingston	29—21
Arnold Somio, Irma Dicker	25—22
Peter Busch, Anna Peters	29—22
Walter Peterson, Mary Erickson	25—25
Thomas Drurmont, Montreal, Canada, Edith M. Chetlain	32—29
August Moeller, Ida Moritz	23—20
Edgar Hayden, May Hughes	29—20
Karl Toman, Mary Hovorki	23—22
Frank Peavey, Florence Sech	35—22
Michael Pierce, May McKeon	30—34
Jan Spelkowski, Mary Draba	28—24
George Roat, Isabella Mackay	30—25
Gustav Kerbs, Bertha Resing	26—20
William Armour, Rasd Gault	21—21

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 8 p. m.—General forecast for Monday:

For Indiana, Illinois, Lower Michigan, and Upper Michigan, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south.

For North Dakota and South Dakota, fair, followed by showers Monday night, cooler by Tuesday morning, south shifting to west winds.

For Colorado, increasing cloudiness, followed by showers Monday afternoon or night, probably cooler, west winds.

For Montana, local showers, followed by clearing, westerly winds, cooler in eastern, warmer in southwest portion.

For Wisconsin, fair, southerly winds, warmer.

It is colder in the States on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and over the plateau region; it is warmer throughout the central valleys and Northwest.

Fair weather has prevailed in all districts except on the New England coast, where local showers are reported.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom't'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.12	66	76	E.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	29.76	62	72	S. E.	Clear	......
Boston, Mass.	29.74	54	58	N.	Cl'udy	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	46	50	N. W.	Clear	......
Cairo, Ill.	30.14	58	68	W.	Clear	......
Charleston, S. C.	30.04	62	70	N.	Clear	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.84	64	70	S. W.	Fair	......
Chicago	30.10	54	58	S. E.	Clear	......
Cincinnati, O.	30.12	56	62	S. W.	Clear	......
Cleveland, O.	30.08	52	56	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Davenport, Ia.	30.10	58	68	N. W.	Clear	......
Denver, Colo.	29.96	70	76	E.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.06	60	70	Calm.	Clear	......
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	50	54	N. W.	Clear	......
Dodge City, Kas.	29.98	64	76	S. E.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.98	52	56	N. E.	Clear	......
Dubuque, Ia.	30.04	56	68	S. E.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	30.04	50	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Galveston, Tex.	30.12	70	74	N. E.	Clear	......
G'd Haven, Mich	30.10	50	68	W.	Clear	......
Green Bay, Wis.	30.08	50	62	S.	Clear	......
Helena, Mont.	29.92	52	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Huron, S. D.	29.82	64	80	S.	Fair	......
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.12	58	64	Calm.	Clear	......
Jacks'nville, Fla	......	......	......	......	......	......
Kansas City, Mo	30.08	66	72	S.	Clear	......
Keokuk, Ia.	30.08	60	70	E.	Clear	......
Knoxville, Tenn	30.20	50	54	N. E.	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	30.08	50	60	S.	Clear	......
Little Rock	30.14	62	70	Calm.	Clear	......
Louisville, Ky.	30.12	60	66	Calm.	Clear	......
Manistee, Mich.	30.10	48	54	Calm.	Clear	......
Marquette, Mich	30.06	46	54	E.	Clear	......
Memphis, Tenn.	30.14	62	68	N.	Clear	......
Miles City	29.68	72	82	S.	Clear	......
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.08	52	56	S. E.	Clear	......
Minnedosa	29.64	52	74	Calm.	Fair	......
Montreal	29.86	46	52	N.	Clear	......
Montrose	29.94	64	72	W.	Cl'udy	......
Moorhead	29.84	62	74	S. E.	Clear	......
New Orleans, La	30.06	68	72	N. E.	Clear	......
New York City	29.82	52	60	N. W.	Fair	.01
Omaha, Neb.	30.04	62	72	S.	Clear	......
Oswego, N. Y.	29.94	52	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pierre, S. D.	29.70	74	86	S.	Fair	......
Port Huron	30.12	46	52	N.	Clear	......
Pueblo, Colo	29.90	72	80	E.	Clear	......
Rapid City	29.76	74	78	S. E.	Clear	......
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	62	70	W.	Clear	......
St. Paul, Minn	30.02	56	66	E.	Clear	......
Sault Ste. Marie	30.06	44	54	N. W.	Clear	......
Sioux City, Ia	29.96	66	74	S.	Clear	......
Springfield, Ill.	30.10	60	68	N. W.	Clear	......
Springfield, Mo.	30.08	64	72	S. E.	Clear	......
Toledo, O.	30.12	50	58	N. E.	Clear	......

MOVEMENT OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, Alaska, from Liverpool; La Champagne, from Cherbourg; Ptolemy, from Rio Janeiro; Aurania, from Liverpool; Capua, from Rio Janeiro; Fulda, from Genoa.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived, Servia, from New York.

KINSALE—Sighted, Adriatic, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived, Saale, from New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived, Bostonian and Kansas, from Boston.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived, Nestorian, from Glasgow.

BOSTON—Arrived, Scythia, from Liverpool.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued Saturday:

Maher & Greene, 6-story hotel, 217-23 63d-st.	$50,000
Meidenreich company, 2-story barn, 5713 Ingleside-av.	2,000
J. Naponski, 2-story frame dwelling, 7546 Ford-st.	4,500
Joseph Hameski, 2-story store and flats, 8439 Superior-st.	2,000
D. Kennedy, 2-story dwelling, 6920 Avenue B.	2,000
Philip Crede, two 3-story flats, 4501-3 Wabash-av.	10,000
Schuller & Hotz, 2-story addition to factory, 13 Sebor-st.	3,000
Morris Drive Well Point Co., five and 2-story warehouse and add stories 123-25 La Salle-av.	30,000
Valentine & Schwindek, 3-story flats, 447 Elston-av.	4,000
Clifton A. Ogden, two 3-story flats, 1351-53 Howard-st.	6,000
Hans Sunwald, 2-story flats, 1319 Howard-st.	6,000
John Kolb, 3-story flats, 1538 W. 16th-st.	5,000
Robert Stader, four 2-story flats, 115-21 72d-st.	10,000
John Felthinse, 2-story flats and brick basement, 6100-2 Sangamon-st.	3,000
N. O. Budd, two and 3-story store and flats, 600-2 59th-st. and flats 5858-60 Wright-st.	25,000

DEATHS.

BELL—Oct. 9, Susan I. Bell, eldest daughter of Alexander Bell, at 3231 Wabash-av. Funeral Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland.

CASE—At Cambridgeport, Mass., Oct. 7, aged 69 years, Lyman Grant Case, brother of Charles H. Case, and father of Charles L. Case and Edward B. Case of this city.

CARLSON—Gustava, beloved mother of John G. Carlson and Mrs. John A. Johnson, aged 83 years and 30 days. Funeral Tuesday 1 p. m., at 317 Orchard-st., and then to the Swedish Emanuel Church, corner Sedgwick and Hobbie-sts.

FAHRFORTH—Louise E., beloved wife of Adam Fahrforth, daughter of Frank and Louise York, Oct. 8, aged 23 years, 1 month. Funeral from residence, 3739 Wentworth-av., Thursday at 1 p. m., to Salem's Church, the Rev. Krafft, thence to Oakwoods Cemetery.

GILLETTE—Oct. 8, Edwin L. Gillette, aged 81 years. Funeral Monday, at 2 o'clock, from residence, No. 306 Michigan-av. Interment at Graceland.

GLOVER—Oct. 8, Samuel J. Glover, of acute rheumatism of the heart. Funeral from his late residence, 1315 Michigan-av., Wednesday Oct. 12, at 1:30 p. m. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

HALLE—Henry T. Halle, age 22 years, son of E. G. Halle, at Pueblo, Colo. Funeral from residence, 630 La Salle-av., Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

KOTZENBERG—At his residence, Garfield-blvd., corner Peoria-st., Oct. 8, Charles Kotzenberg, beloved husband of Mary Kotzenberg, aged 47 years. Funeral Monday, 12 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

LYNCH—Oct. 9, Clifford Lynch, aged 1 year 6 months 20 days, only son of James J. Lynch and Margaret Lynch (nee Craney). Funeral Monday, Oct. 10, at 12:30 p. m., from residence of his parents, 851 Fulton-st., by carriages to Calvary.

SMITH—Oct. 9, at 7 a. m., Lot P. Smith, aged 46 years, of peritonitis. Funeral Tuesday, 10:30, at late residence, 27 Bellevue-place. Interment at Harvard, Ill., by special train.

SMITH—Mrs. Lorenza Smith died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Sargent, 3032 S. Park-av., Oct. 7, 1892, aged 88 years. She was born in Warner, Herkimer County, N. Y., May 22, 1804. She was beloved by all who knew her. The funeral services were conducted by Rev John Gordon, D. D. The remains were taken to Albion, Mich.

SMITH—Oct. 8, George H., beloved husband of Mrs. Anna Smith (nee Riley), aged 44 years and 28 days. Funeral from his late residence, 3600 Fifth-av., Monday, Oct. 10, at 9 a. m. sharp, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WELLS—Oct. 8, Grace Wells, daughter of Josephine Sherman and the late John Q. Wells. Funeral private.

WILLARD—Oct. 8, Mary Williard, aged 56 years. Funeral Monday, Oct. 10, at 9:30 a. m., from her late residence, 143 N. Oakley-av., by carriages to Calvary. Funeral private.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN DESIRES first-class front room, near center of city; answer by noon, with price. Address S 12, Tribune.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.

THE STREET BLACK WITH PEOPLE LAST NIGHT UNABLE TO GET EVEN STANDING-ROOM to see the greatest and most amazing Spectacular Dramatic Pantomime,

HANLON BROTHERS'

SUPERBA

All other productions pale before it.

Next Sunday—JAMES CORBETT, the Champion of the World, as Gentleman Jack.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

FAREWELL WEEK OF MR. A. M. PALMER'S HOME STOCK CO.

In the Greatest of American Plays,

ALABAMA

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Next Sunday—RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS in the NEW CITY DIRECTORY.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

STILL COMING TO SEE THE FUNNY COMEDY,

IMAGINATION

House Packed to the Doors Last Night.

LAST 6 NIGHTS. Matinees Wed. and Sat.

Monday, Oct. 17—ROSINA VOKES and Company. First time here, "THE PAPER CHASE."

SCHILLER THEATER.

Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

English Opening and Dedication MONDAY, OCTOBER 17.

London and New York's Comedy Triumph,

"GLORIANA" "GLORIANA" "GLORIANA" — FUNNIER THAN "JANE."

SOUVENIR PROGRAMMES FIRST THREE NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

WINDSOR—Telephone North 329.

North Clark and Division-sts.

TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

MARIE HUBERT FROHMAN — A GREAT HIT. THE WITCH.

Sunday, Oct. 16—THE DANGER SIGNAL.

SAM T. JACK'S MADISON-ST. Opera House

Between State and Dearborn. Tel. main 2198.

Today at 2. Tonight at 8. Novelty's Crowning Diadem, SAM T. JACK'S FOLLY CO.

Lovely Athenian Girls in Living Pictures, led by the Handsomest Woman in the World. "Here pleasure spreads her silvery wings and mirth holds court to all comers." Since the creation Lovely Woman has been the theme of the greatest poets, painters, sculptors. Prices—Mat., 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION

(HAWTHORNE TRACK).

Summer Meeting, 1892

RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.

5 or More Races Each Day.

Book Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Ill. Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.

Ill. Central Trains leave Depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 a. m., 12:20 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:20 p. m., and 2 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:45 p. m. and immediately after the races.

C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Book-makers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20 will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:15 p. m., 4:50 p. m., and immediately after the races.

RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.

ADMISSION, INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

THE AUDITORIUM.

One Week, Commencing TONIGHT

SOUSA'S NEW MARINE BAND.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA..........Conductor.

MLLE. LINDH, - - - - Soprano

SIG. GALASSI, - - - - Baritone

Reserved Seats—50c, 75c, and $1.00.

Branch Office in Inter-Ocean Building.

THE AUDITORIUM.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA

Second Season—1892-3—under the direction of

THEODORE THOMAS.

The season will consist of nineteen matinees and twenty evening Concerts, beginning Oct. 22.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

The following plan has been adopted for associate memberships: Associate members to pay an annual membership fee of one hundred dollars, and to receive therefor two reserved seats for each Matinee and Evening Concert of the entire series, and twenty option tickets, which can be exchanged at the box office without charge, for any unsold seat for any concert during the season.

Season tickets for either Matinee or Evening Concerts in the main balcony $10 and $15 each.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.

MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.

EVERY NIGHT. MATINEES WED. AND SAT.

BIANCIFIORI DANCES TONIGHT.

Last Week But Three OF THE UNPRECEDENTED RUN OF 172D TIME TONIGHT.

ALI BABA

Or, Morgiana and the 40 Thieves. By the American Extravaganza Co.

ALL THE NEW FEATURES HITS LAST NIGHT.

Get seats in advance and avoid the crush at night. Admission 50 cts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager

TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, Matinee Saturday Only.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD

Presenting for the first time here

THE SCARLET LETTER

Mr. MANSFIELD will present the following plays next week: Monday and Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee, Beau Brummell; Wednesday, Nero, with the original scenery and effects; Saturday Night, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Seats now on sale at the Box-Office.

McVICKER'S THEATER.

TONIGHT, First Time This Season of

WM. H. CRANE

And his Admirable Company in the Famous American Comedy,

THE SENATOR.

Mat. Saturday. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.

Jo Baylies..........Propr. and Mgr.

TONIGHT AT 8

JACK SUMMERS IN COMEDY-DRAMA,

JERRY.

Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 2. Beginning Sunday Matinee, Oct. 16—The Henry Muldoon Burlesque and Athletic Co.

HAVERLY'S CASINO—EDEN MUSEE.

Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS.

THE WORLD IN WAX. 1,000 ART CURIOS. MINSTREL PERFORMANCES 2:30 AND 8:15 P. M.

HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS | TODAY AND EVERY DAY. "SOUSA'S SARDINE BAND." "SENATOR APPLE-JACK."

NEW ACTS AND NEW SPECIALTIES. ADMISSION TO ALL, 25c. SEATS 25 AND 50c EXTRA.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone "South" 137.

At the Home Theater of the South Side.

CARROLL JOHNSON IN THE GOSSOON.

A charming Irish Story, perfectly told.

Next Sunday Matinee—"The Pulse of New York."

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

CHICAGO'S GRANDEST SIGHT. THE PANORAMA OF THE

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Wabash-av. and Panorama-place.

From 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Sundays included.

CYCLORAMA.

HUNDREDS CAUGHT BY FIRE.

What experience can be more thrilling than to be hemmed in by flames? The awful fury of The Chicago Fire Cyclorama catches hundreds every day.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

LIBBY PRISON,

Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.

The only War Museum in America.

A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.

Open from 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

THE ALHAMBRA—Telephone S. 143.

H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager.

PRICES—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

ALL THIS WEEK. EZRA KENDALL in "A PAIR OF KIDS." Next Week—THE PAY TRAIN.

NANA LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THIS MARVEL OF REALISTIC ART.

If you have not seen this great picture you owe it to yourself to visit 205 State-st. very soon. The exhibition will positively close on October 22. Hours 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. Admission 25 cents. After 9 p. m. 15 cents, or two for 25 cents.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Congress.

GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON.

—TRICKY WOMEN—

Also Stewart & Gillam, the Champions, will spar.

10c—ADMISSION—10c

CRITERION THEATER.

Every evening this week, THE BLACK CROOK.

Prices—15, 25, 35, 50c. Next week—ARIZONA JOE.

WILL DECIDE TODAY.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS NEARLY READY.

Bishop Fitzgerald to Announce Them at the Final Session This Evening—No Changes Probable in Chicago Except in the Marshfield Avenue and Wesley Churches—Pastors Stationed for the Coming Year by the Free Methodist Conference.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Bishop Fitzgerald said today: "The list of appointments of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the next year will not be read until Monday night, the last thing. The cabinet has been holding daily sessions for the last week for the purpose of considering the wants of the various charges. The list is by no means complete and will not be before Monday at 6 o'clock, and even then it may be changed after I reach the church at the evening session. It is not infrequently the case that something comes up at the last moment which necessitates a change or perhaps several of them. At this session of conference, however, so far as I know now, there is not much probability of anything of the kind."

The Bishop in a general talk gave the impression that there would be no important changes, especially in the Chicago districts, except in perhaps three churches. This impression is corroborated by statements from several presiding elders who form a part of the cabinet.

The Marshfield Avenue Church case waxes hotter as the time for a solution of it draws nigh. It is the opinion of some that it will be the last case decided. The opposition to Dr. Hilton is not masked. It is here and has no secrets. Several gentlemen composing it declared publicly in the dining-room of the Galt House today at dinner that if Hilton is returned a split in the church will be the result. Dr. Hilton is positive that he will be retained, but he does not conceal his anxiety. It is expected that a strong delegation will come down from Chicago Monday in his behalf. One of the presiding elders said today: "The Marshfield Avenue case is the only one that is giving the Bishop any sleepless concern. The Bishop is a godly man and believes in peace. A few days ago the case was regarded as practically settled, but that statement aroused Hilton's friends, who opened up the fight."

It is practically settled that Dr. Axtell of Wesley will not be transferred to Janesville, Wis., but it is also virtually settled that he will leave Wesley Church.

The Rev. A. M. White, who was ticketed by some of his friends for Wesley, is not so sure of it today, as there is a strong demand being made for him to take charge of the spiritual work of the church in connection with the Joliet Penitentiary.

Whatever changes may occur in the Chicago districts will be in the smaller churches, except in the cases of Marshfield Avenue and Wesley, and perhaps South Leavitt street. The reports of the various standing committees will occupy the attention of the morning and afternoon sessions of Monday.

The various churches were occupied today as announced in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday. Bishop Fitzgerald had the crowd at the Auditorium. He was assisted by Bishop Merrill of Chicago. The next largest crowd was at the First Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. T. R. Strowbridge of Princeton preached. In his discourse he drew a parallel between the work of grace on a man's heart and Dr. Keeley's treatment of curing the alcoholic appetite, which he eulogized as the greatest discovery of science. Various services in all the churches were held during the afternoon and in the evening.

FREE METHODIST APPOINTMENTS.

Where the Ministers of That Denomination Are Stationed for a Year.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Free Methodist Illinois Conference closed last night. It adopted a resolution pledging itself to work for the success of the Prohibition party. The ministerial appointments were as follows:

Fox and Rock River Districts—O. V. Keteles, Chairman.
Elgin—F. D. Christie.
Cary and Algonquin—F. M. Friel.
Crystal Lake, Pleasant Valley, and Woodstock—F. W. Newcomer.
Sycamore and South Burlington—C. S. Spalding.
Franklin and Dustin—James Sprague.
Ashton and Oak Ridge—A. Maitland.
Marengo and Seneca Falls—Thomas Duncan.
Belvidere and Rockford—C. F. Andrews.
Winnebago and Ridotte—John Harvey.
Freeport and Lena—W. H. Kendrick.
Beloit—To be supplied.
Chicago District—J. D. Kelsey, Chairman.
Chicago—First Church, J. D. Marsh; Second and Third Churches, to be supplied; Dearborn Street, W. P. Ferries; Humboldt Park, William Kelsey; West Side, Forty-third place, C. H. Southerk.
South Chicago and Harvey—C. B. Weatherell.
Evanston—A. W. Parry.
Glen Ellyn—D. W. Rose.
Melrose and Austin—J. J. Schuyler.
Aurora—G. W. Whittington.
St. Charles—M. V. Clute.
South Elgin—J. J. Hales.
E. F. Ward, Missionary to India; J. W. Sharp, A. F. Hall, C. S. Gitchell, superannuated members, Chicago District.
Joliet District—F. D. Brooke, Chairman.
Kempton and Chatsworth—R. F. Brotners.
Joliet and Morris—H. O. Hubbard.
Mazon, Gardner, and Ransom—J. H. Patty.
Streator and Ottawa—J. A. Rochenbach.
Peoria District—F. D. Brooke, Chairman.
Peoria and Limestone—D. M. Amashey.
East Peoria and Pekin—J. H. Woertenkyke.
Bethel and Deer Creek—W. C. McNeil.
Fairbury and Weston—J. T. Taylor.
T. H. Nelson, Evangelist.
Galva District—F. D. Brooke, Chairman.
Princeton, Kewanee, and Saxton—W. E. Bardell.
Atkinson and Sheffield—B. D. Fan.
New Bedford and Eight Mile Grove—To be supplied.
Galva—To be supplied.

CONGREGATIONALISTS TO MEET.

Their Triennial National Council Opens in Minneapolis Wednesday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Triennial National Council of the Congregational churches of the United States begins a week's session here Wednesday. The council is entitled to nearly 800 delegates, each conference and State association electing a number to correspond with the membership of the church in the conference or State. It is expected that 500 will be present. President Franklin Fiske of Chicago will be here, and will be the guest of President Cyrus Northrup of the University of Minnesota. The Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of New York, has sent word that it will be impossible for him to come. President Merrill Edward Gates, Ph. D., LL. D., of Amherst College; President Valentine of Oberlin College and Prof. George E. Day of Yale Theological Seminary will come as delegates. The council will meet in the auditorium of Plymouth Church on Nicollet avenue, which will comfortably seat over 1,500 people. Each State has a Secretary who will come to the council prepared with the statistics of the growth and prosperity of the church in his State, and these statistical secretaries will meet Tuesday morning and read their reports.

Although the council will have no power in the matter, its recommendation will have considerable influence, and there is a movement on foot to have the council recommend that the articles of incorporation of the American Board be so changed as to diminish conservatism and give the church at large more to say in regard to it.

The future policy of the Congregational Church concerning the much-talked-of union with the Free Baptist denomination, whose laws and tenents of faith are practically the same, will be another matter that will be considered. The only practical difference between the Congregationalists and the Free Baptists at present lies in the fact that the Free Baptists usually baptize by immersion, although the rite is performed by sprinkling if desired. The Congregationalists, on the other hand, usually sprinkle their baptismal candidates, but, if desired, they are immersed. Because of the slight difference between the two, it is probable that the committee's report will be favorable towards the proposed union. Prof. A. H. Quint of Boston and Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale Theological Seminary will present the matter of union to the council.

Dr. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Jersey City People's Palace and brother of the ill-fated Dr. Scudder of Chicago, and Dr. Dickinson, who has charge of the work in Berkeley Temple, Boston, are to speak upon the topic, "City Evangelization."

The Holmes Hotel will be the headquarters for the statistical secretaries, while other delegates and home missionaries will be quartered at the St. James and Windsor. The Rev. John Brown of England, who brings greetings from the Congregational Union of that country and Wales, will be the guest of Charles A. Pillsbury while in Minneapolis.

REDISTRICTED THE STATE.

Nebraska Christian Endeavorers Conclude a Profitable Business at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—In the second day's proceedings of the Nebraska Union of Christian Endeavor Societies papers were read and discussed, the forenoon session being mainly taken up by a junior rally. The afternoon was devoted to reports of officers. State Secretary Cook's report showed a membership of 11,000 seniors and 1,500 juniors, comprising 364 senior and fifty-one junior societies. The convention voted to redistrict the State, enlarging the twelve districts each to contain a Secretary. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. A. Murch, Kearney; Treasurer, O. M. Needham, Albion; Secretary, Frank F. Cook, Lincoln; Vice-Presidents, D. C. Perkins, Beatrice; F. C. Taylor, Franklin; Charles Burden, Woodriver. Elective members Executive committee, L. P. Ludden, Lincoln; W. C. Stephen, McCook; Orris Bruce, Creighton. Addresses tonight were by the Rev. W. C. Stephenson, McCook. Subject: "God's Word in Christian Endeavor Work." The Rev. D. R. Keer, D. D., Bellevue. Subject: "Christ's Coöperation Conquest." The session closed with a Christian endeavor social for an object lesson for social committees.

Alabama to Have a Synodical College.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Birmingham State Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church closed its annual session today. The synod voted to build a synodical college here for Alabama and Florida. An endowment fund of $100,000 has already been created.

FLOWER OF THE REVENUE SERVICE.

The Murdered Officers Highly Esteemed for Integrity and Courage.

"Those moonshiners in Tennessee had to shoot from ambush without a moment's warning to get such men as Mather, Cardwell, and Spurrier without serious damage to themselves," said Capt. William Somerville of the internal revenue service, speaking of the Flintville tragedy yesterday. "Capt. Mather was a native of Illinois, born and raised in Belvidere. After serving through the war at the head of a company he raised he settled in Tennessee, where he has lived ever since the close of the rebellion. He was an honest, fearless man, and regarded by every one, even the moonshiners, as one of the best men the service ever had. Cardwell was for a number of years in the revenue service in Kentucky. He was assigned to the Tennessee district only last spring. He had integrity and courage, and killed a moonshiner five years ago when his life was threatened.

"But Joe Spinner was considered one of the finest men who ever graced the service. His record as a revenue officer rests at the top of the page. Fifteen years ago he made his first trip after moonshiners with me in Overton County, Tenn., and has been incessantly in active duty ever since. Ever recognizing the duty and responsibility placed upon him he was always on the alert to danger, and was quick as a cat. A man had to shoot quick or give up the ghost, for if given half a chance when his life was in danger Joe would pull and fire at one and the same time. He was mild and good-hearted, tender in many things, but he feared no man on earth, and protected himself whenever anything like fairness was arrayed against him.

"These men never drank nor had any bad habits that would lead to a misconstruction of their actions. They were among the flower of the service, and it cannot afford to lose such men."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Acting Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau says that the department is determined to punish the murderers of the revenue officers in Tennessee. To that end instructions have been given to Special Agent Chapman of the Georgia and Alabama District and to Special Agent Knisely of the Tennessee and Mississippi District to place their entire forces at the disposal of Collector Nunn of the Nashville District in running down the moonshiners and securing their punishment.

EDWIN LEWIS GILLETTE IS DEAD.

He Passes Away at His Home from Heart Failure.

Edwin L. Gillette died at his home, No. 606 Michigan avenue, Saturday morning of heart failure, at the age of 80 years. The announcement of his death will be received with surprise by a host of friends. For nearly thirty years Mr. Gillette has occupied a position in the front rank of Chicago's earnest business-men, and has won for him the regard of all who knew him. Many times in previous attacks of illness business associates and tenants have presented their tokens of love for him. The funeral will be held from the family residence at 2 p. m. today and the interment will be at Graceland cemetery.

[Edwin Lewis Gillette was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1811, and came to Chicago in 1864. He engaged in the lumber business, first as member of the firm of Fraser & Gillette, later of the firm of Gillette & King. He retired from active business twenty years ago, spent several years in European travel, and then settled down to a quiet life in Chicago, his time being devoted to the management of his landed properties. In the last few years he has built almost the entire suburb of Fernwood and made many improvements in city property. Mr. Gillette owned the Hawley Building, opposite THE TRIBUNE Building. Mr. Gillette was married in Chicago in 1860 to Miss Josephine M. Perley of New York. Their first son died, but the widow and two children, Edwin F. and Delphine Gillette, survive him. Relatives are living at Minneapolis and in the vicinity of his birthplace. Mr. Gillette was a member of the Church of the Messiah.]

Burial of the Rev. Edward Ellis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The funeral of the late Rev. Edward Ellis, pastor of the Bay View Baptist Church, who died suddenly Thursday at the State Association meeting at Hudson, took place yesterday from the South Baptist Church. The services were in charge of the Rev. D. W. Hulburt, formerly pastor of the South Church, who was assisted by the Rev. E. B. Meredith, President of the Baptist University of Sioux Falls, S. D.; the Rev. E. W. White of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, the Rev. William Corkery, and the Rev. T. B. Caldwell. At the close of the impressive services the remains were conveyed to Forest Home Cemetery. The pallbearers were city pastors, the Rev. Messrs. E. W. White, T. B. Caldwell, William Corkery, D. W. Hulburt, Benjamin Otto, and J. H. Merkel.

Lot P. Smith Dead.

Lot P. Smith, the Manager of Edward E. Ayer & Co., died at his home, No. 27 Bellevue place, yesterday morning of peritonitis. Mr. Smith was 47 years old, and for fifteen years he has had general charge of the business of Ayer & Co. He was favorably known in North Side social circles and at Geneva Lake, where he had a summer home. Saturday afternoon it was decided by a council of physicians to perform an operation. Mr Smith did not survive the ordeal. The funeral will be at the residence Tuesday morning, and the interment will be at Harvard, Ill., Mr. Smith's former home.

Judge E. S. Sampson.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Judge E. S. Sampson, ex-Congressman from the Sixth District, is dead at his home in Sigourney after a long illness caused by grip. He was District Judge of the Sixth District eight years, and had been a State Senator. He was a member of Congress two terms, defeating Gen. Weaver the first time.

Cyrus K. Lord.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Cyrus K. Lord died yesterday. He was born in Maine in June, 1811, and went to Galena, Ill., in 1837. Mr. Lord was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at La Crosse in 1853, and for thirty years was active in business and professional life. He will be buried Monday.

Mrs. Gilbert W. Lee.

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Gilbert W. Lee died at the Hammond Farm on Orchard Lake avenue from hemorrhage at the nose. Mrs. Lee was the eldest daughter of George P. Hammond.

Father Anselm.

GRENOBLE, Oct. 9.—Father Anselm, Superior of the Carthusians, is dead in the celebrated monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, situated thirteen miles from this place.

Reunion of the Seventy-fifth Illinois

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The annual reunion of the survivors of the old Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteers was held here yesterday in Armory Hall. A banquet was served at the hall at noon, and a number of speeches made. The regiment took part in sixty battles of the war.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup company.

IS A NEGATIVE CREED.

INFIDELITY PLUCKS THE FLOWER BUT PLANTS NO SEED.

The Rev. William G. Clark Speaks on "Ingersoll and Voltaire" and Declares Agnosticism Destroys, Yet Creates Nothing, Is a Gospel of Pain, Darkness, and Immorality—The Rev. Joseph Cook Says Kind Things of Chicago—Dr. Barrows on "Thoughts of Columbus."

The Rev. William G. Clarke, pastor of the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday morning on the subject, "Ingersoll and Voltaire." His text was from Hebrews, iii., 12: "Take heed, brethren, lest haply there shall be in any one of you an evil heart of unbelief." He prefaced his sermon by expressing the highest admiration of Mr. Ingersoll as an orator, saying he was a man of far more magnetism than he had believed was possessed by any one human being. Then he said:

Ingersoll makes vicious assaults on the faith we love. We must give credit to Ingersoll's caustic utterances for exposing many errors of the earlier days of Christianity, for assassinating many of the earlier superstitions. But he stops not at that; he holds up the Christian faith in ridicule and sarcasm. His knife attempts to dissect and destroy Christianity, but only succeeds in removing the excrescences, the great body remaining in its imperishable and invulnerable strength. Christian faith has dominated the life, liberty, love of the great world, notwithstanding the aspersions of Ingersoll and his confrères.

It is not strange that such eloquence should wield an influence, but the popularity of infidelity is based more on personal magnetism than in knowledge and reason.

It is strange, and yet not strange, that Ingersoll should select the life of one whose name is a synonym of vice and shame. I am surprised that with his knowledge of the peculiar history of Voltaire's life Ingersoll should declare him the foremost of all men. Words of fulsome praise, panegyrics in prose that were almost poetry, were lavish, but there was a great contrast between the Ingersoll eloquence and history that marks all such attacks.

Either a powerful imagination or a willful perversion obscures Ingersoll's view of the virtues and excellences of the Christian religion. All these are cast aside, and nothing but iniquity and sin are presented. Ingersoll, with his man of straw, poses as the great libeler of the Christian religion. The characteristics of the Ingersoll gospel form the gospel of despair, compared with the Christian immortal life. The former is formed on the philosophy of denial and negation, destroying yet creating nothing, believing nothing. The Ingersoll gospel is one of pain, of despair, with dark nights, relieved by no magnificent edifice erected as testimonials of Christian good will, peace, fraternal spirit. Ingersoll's gospel is one of immorality, contrasted with the righteousness of the Christian religion. Voltaire called on God ere he died. Others who have joined in similar expression and declaration have fallen back to the intuitive inheritance, learned in early days, that there can be and is a God above and around us. The gospel of Ingersoll is one of selfishness in comparison with Christian universal love. The gospel of Ingersoll is one of impotence in contrast with the omnipotence of Christian faith. An infidel depreciates but cannot appreciate; plucks the flower but plants no seed to replace it; enters the temple of Christ and seeks to destroy Christian love, yet leaves no substitute; seeks to rob heaven of God, yet with no blessings to anyone.

When France was ringing for liberty Mirabeau said: "France needs God, not liberty." This country needs the same, and the attacks of agnostics, libelers, or disbelievers cannot destroy the faith we cherish.

THOUGHTS ON THE DISCOVERY.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows Preaches on the Columbian Anniversary.

"Thoughts on the Columbian Anniversary" was the subject of the Rev. John H. Barrows at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. Dr. Barrows announced that by the vote of the General Assembly, the synod of the State, and the session of the church the day would be observed as Columbian Sunday, with services appropriate to the occasion. He said this national celebration might be a blessing, but there was danger of its becoming a curse, if actuated by the pursuit of gain the country held to the people of other beliefs—Mohammedans, Hindoos, and infidels by opening the World's Fair on Sunday.

With billions of dollars at its command the church in America had but begun its work. It was the Catholics who first explored this continent, establishing colonies in the West Indies and Central America, extending them later up the Mississippi Valley and through Canada. But it was not given to them to hold their possessions. To those hardy pilgrims who brought the Bible of Wyclif, Calvin, and Luther, and landed on the Eastern shores of this continent was this reserved. Could one read of the seaweed and birds which guided the great Genoese navigator in a predestined path and not see in them the omnipresence of God? Could one read of the founding of the colonies, their unification by foreign oppression in order to receive liberty, and later to mold the future of the Old World, and not believe that God's hand is everywhere?

The action of Congress, overruling local bodies, had saved the people from perverting this glorious record by closing the Fair Sunday. The Christian saw in our land the future of humanity. The Hebrews gave the world religion. The Greeks, letters, the Anglo-Saxons, more than all other races, gave civilization and Christianity. Our institutions were now powerfully reacting on the nations of Europe. Though Columbus never realized his dream of finding Cathay, a new race springing up from his discoveries was sailing to these shores and every year carried the gospel to millions.

Dr. Barrows concluded by advocating religious features for the Fair and celebration.

CALLS IT A WRONG TO THE MASSES.

Dr. Raulin Thinks Sunday Closing for the World's Fair Class Ruling.

"Why the Gates of the World's Fair Should Be Open Oct. 21, and Why They Should Be Open Sundays During the Fair in 1893," was the theme of Dr. U. T. Raulin of San Francisco, Cal., last night at the Metropolitan Spiritualistic Temple, Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street. In substance he said:

"We do not live in an aristocracy, but in a country of the people, for the people, and by the people. The people of the country have made the coming Exposition possible, not the officials who seek to close its doors Dedication day. To have it said that the facilities of the city are inadequate for that occasion is to say that the city will not be able to care for the throng during the 180 days of the Exposition proper. The reputation of Chicago is too broad for this belief, and the only conclusion left is that the classes shall profit at the expense of the masses. Dedication day nothing can be seen but empty buildings, nothing heard but the oratory of the Breckinridges and the Depews. The classes here and the masses pay the expense. The laborer has just as much right to hear as the bloods, and to deny him is to say that he hasn't the rights of the aristocrat.

"Since the landing of the Pilgrim fathers this country has never before known a time that the saloonkeepers and the Sabbatarians have gone hand in hand. The churches say close the World's Fair Sundays; the saloonkeepers say the same thing. Taking the Sabbatarians into consideration, as their percentage of the population of the country warrants, this means that one-tenth of the people attending the World's Fair will attend the churches, and nine-tenths the saloons. This means anarchy, trespass upon the rights of the people, incendiarism—the torch. Chicago has had one experience. This ought to satisfy the city. If the Fair closes Sundays, then the church will be responsible for all the crime committed. Turn 100,000 visitors loose on the city, with whisky riot on the streets and no place for the people to go, and imagine the result. Chicago can entertain 200,000 people any day of the week, and to say she can't is to say she is unfit for the honor bestowed upon her."

SS. CYRILL AND METHODIUS' CHURCH.

Archbishop Feehan Takes Part in the Dedication Ceremonies—A Large Parade.

The new Bohemian Catholic Church of SS. Cyrill and Methodius, at Page and Fiftieth streets, was dedicated yesterday at 10:30 a. m. by Archbishop Feehan. There was a parade in which the Societies of St. Charles the Fourth, St. Joseph, St. Lawrence, St. Michael, and Company E of the Ancient Order Hibernians participated. The feature of the parade was 200 little girls in white crowned with wreaths of white flowers and myrtle.

The Archbishop blessed the church, and mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Bobal, assisted by Deacon H. Van Pelt and sub-Deacon John Dennison. The Rev. Father Meuceslaus preached the dedicatory sermon. The Rev. Fathers Symphonan, J. J. Healy, M. J. Dorney, J. Bobal, D. Hayes, D. M. McGuire, J. Green, B. Feely, and J. M. Cartan were in attendance.

Confirmation services followed at St. Cecelia's Church, Atlantic and Forty-fifth streets, at 3:30 p. m. Over 200 children were confirmed.

New Jerusalem Session Ends.

Special services were held at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Van Buren street and Michigan avenue, yesterday, in connection with the fifty-third annual meeting of the Illinois association of that sect. Large congregations were in attendance. The services in the morning were conducted by the Rev. L. P. Mercer and the Rev. Thomas F. Houts of La Porte, Ind. The latter preached the sermon. At the conclusion of the sermon the sacrament of the Holy Supper was administered to a large number of communicants. At 8 p. m. the Rev. A. J. Cleare of Englewood preached. This service was the closing session of the association.

The Rev. Mr. Gifford Out of Town.

The Rev. O. P. Gifford, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church, did not preach yesterday, owing to the death of his mother-in-law in Brookline, Mass., whose burial he went to attend. He is expected back by next Saturday, when he will resume his talks on the dark side of Chicago life.

Religious Notes.

The Free Methodist Conference in session at Elgin, Ill., passed resolutions approving the action of Congress in closing the World's Fair Sunday.

Representatives of the Lutheran Synods of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota will meet in Milwaukee, Wis., next week for the purpose of consolidation.

MRS. HARRISON SHOWS LITTLE CHANGE.

One Comforting Symptom Is the Fact That She Has an Appetite—Little Activity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Another week with some varying changes has passed for Mrs. Harrison. On the whole, since last Sunday she has not been as comfortable as she was the two weeks preceding. One comforting symptom of Mrs. Harrison's condition is the fact that she has a desire and oftentimes a real hunger for food. She has also been helped by daily rubbing, the masseur using cod-liver oil, and in this way her spells of intense nervousness have been somewhat allayed. Dr. Gardiner varies his hours of calling on his patient during the day and evening, but invariably calls, as he has done since she was first taken sick last spring, about 8 o'clock every morning. The continued illness of Mrs. Harrison has a depressing effect on the families of the Cabinet. Mrs. Wanamaker came Thursday from Philadelphia and spent some time with Mrs. McKee. If it is possible for them to do so pretty much all the Cabinet ladies will go to the New York and Chicago Columbian exercises, especially the latter, but few could feel certain about making the arrangements last week. It is not expected that either the President or any of his family will go. They all feel that while Mrs. Harrison may live for months, death at any moment would scarcely be a shock.

ALASKA NO AGRICULTURAL ELDORADO.

Gov. Knapp Says Hardship Awaits the Settler—Seal Industry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Lyman E. Knapp, Governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says that the rosy-hued reports of Alaska as an agricultural Eldorado should be read with allowance. It seems wrong to tempt poor men to invest their all in traveling expenses to reach a land where only disappointment and hardship await them. The imports during the last year have aggregated $2,164,238. The exports aggregated in value $7,759,064. As to the seal islands the governor says in part:

The international complications regarding the taking of seals in the ocean and Bering Sea outside of the three-mile limit have added to the embarrassment of the lessee company in their business upon the seal islands, which had already become seriously impaired by the wanton destruction of seal life by pelagic sealing. Only 7,500 seals were authorized by the government to be killed on the islands in 1891, but some 6,000 had been slaughtered before the order was given, so that in all 13,500 were actually killed. It was deemed necessary to allow this number for the purpose of securing the carcasses for food for the natives, who, otherwise it was feared, would suffer.

The Governor believes that it is not an overestimate that the 52,087 seals taken in the ocean in 1891 indicates the destruction of 300,000 more, three-fourths of which were females. Of the whole catch the Victoria fleet is stated to have taken 43,502 and the American fleet 8,858.

LARGE YEAR'S WORK IN A DEPARTMENT.

What Has Been Accomplished by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The annual report of Capt. William M. Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, says that there were completed and delivered during the year 13,728 sheets of United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, bonds, and national bank notes having the face value of $709,760,800; 36,466,196 sheets of internal revenue stamps containing 1,042,806,244 stamps, and having a value of over $154,000,000; 298,625 sheets of customs stamps containing 2,053,250 stamps, and 2,015,123 sheets of drafts, checks, certificates, etc., together with miscellaneous work for the various departments of the government costing $33,579.12.

The annual report of Gov. Seay of Oklahoma has been received by the Secretary of the Interior. The population of the Territory is shown to have increased from 60,410 in 1890 to 133,100 in 1892. These figures do not include Indians who still maintain their tribal relations. The taxable property of the Territory, exclusive of six counties in which no assessments have yet been made, is given as $11,485,162, an increase for the year of $4,606,233.

NEBRASKA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The Delegates Conduct Special Services the Closing Day of the Meeting.

BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The closing sessions of the Nebraska Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor were largely attended today. A sunrise congregation meeting was held, after which the delegates conducted Sunday-schools in the city churches, the pulpits of which were supplied from the delegates. At the afternoon meeting an address was made by Miss Ida Clothier of Boston on "Our Pledge," and an open meeting conducted by M. S. Bacon of Lincoln. Several hundred persons were unable to secure admittance to the opera-house tonight and an overflow meeting was held at the Auditorium, which was addressed by Miss Clothier. The report of the Committee on Resolutions made tonight contained the usual vote of thanks, petitioned the Illinois and National Columbian Commissioners to close the World's Fair on Sundays and to prohibit the sale of liquor on or near the grounds during the Fair. Closing addresses were by the Rev. C. G. Sterling of Omaha on Christian Endeavor graduates, also by the Rev. Mrs. Francis E. Townsley of Ashland on the vision and the vow. The meeting closed with consecration services. The convention has been the most successful and largest attended yet held in the State.

FROST KILLS VINES AT BLOOMINGTON.

Ice the Thickness of Window-Glass Forms—Late Corn Injured.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The first heavy frost of the season visited this section last night, and the unmatured vegetation was injured. Ice the thickness of window-glass formed. All tender plants and vines were killed and many acres of corn were damaged, but this crop generally was beyond all danger. It is the opinion of farmers that the yield in McLean County will be about three-quarters of a full crop. The corn that was caught by last night's frost is of the June planting, and would not have made a crop had the frost held off.

Heavy Frost in Iowa.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The first severe frost this fall came this morning, freezing water and destroying the last vestige of late vegetables. Every ear of corn in Webster County was far out of danger, much of it is already in shape for husking.

Great Topographical Map of New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—One of the largest topographical maps of New York State ever attempted is under construction at Ward's natural science museum in this city. The map will be 40 feet in length and 30 feet in width when completed. It is intended to form a part of the New York exhibit at the World's Fair and will occupy the ground floor of the State building. Several months have been occupied in collecting the data. The map will cost the State $5,000 and will not be completed before next April.

TRIBUTE TO TENNYSON

THE REV. FRANK GUNSAULUS TALKS OF THE DEAD POET.

Summary of His Sermon—M. M. Mangasarian Lectures on Whittier and Tennyson, and Says They Saw the Beautiful in Life—Dr. McPherson Regards Renan and the English Bard as the Supreme Prophets of the Nineteenth Century—Joseph Cook on the Poets.

The Plymouth Congregational Church, Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was crowded yesterday morning to listen to a sermon by the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus on "Tennyson as a Christian Poet." The speaker took his text from the book of Isaiah, "The Joy of the Heart Ceaseth." He said:

The other night after the rain had ceased and the gray clouds had blown away there rose over the brown hills of Surrey the full harvest moon. It shone down gloriously upon one of the most beautiful endings of a life's work. Alfred Tennyson, like his own "Arthur," was passing away. Pure, stainless, noble, a fitting end to such a life as his.

The words minstrel and minister are derived from the same root, and for centuries the two have been doing side by side their allotted work for the good of mankind. Without being the poet that Browning or Keats were, with less learning than Matthew Arnold, he performed his mission of lifting man out of atheism, a relic of the eighteenth century. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelly found the world upon the edge of the discovery which led to this change. Wordsworth gave the world a new view of Providence. He found God in the fields, the sky, the birds, in all the forces of nature. Coleridge did for history what Wordsworth did for nature. Shelly was the poet of the unsatisfied. He wrote upon the most lofty height to which he could climb—P. B. Shelly, atheist. This was his protest against the religion of his time, yet he was not an atheist but a pantheist.

These men did not believe with their times that God was vengeance and wrath, but an overmastering love. Tennyson was born just at the moment when all the conditions were ripe for a change in English theology. It was his mission to make Christianity more Christian. Mankind prior to the change which came at the beginning of the nineteenth century was divided into two distinct classes—the deists, who placed God alone above his world, and atheists, who said there is no God. Then came the change which saw the truth midway between these extremes, and pantheism resulted. It was of this condition that Tennyson was the apostle. He saw the glorious truths in pantheism and proclaimed the truth that God exists in everything about us. No one who reads and studies Tennyson's works can fail to believe these truths. To Tennyson the essential element of God is love. To him God is a love which lives forever—a love present in pain and happiness, and life and in death.

The theology of the last century was one of love, but it lacked strength. The older theologies made God a God of strength, but without love. Tennyson pointed out to the world that love was strength; that his God was one whose very love was strength itself—a love which digs hell deeper and builds higher the arches of heaven.

The agonies which are the consequences of sin and transgression will never be better drawn than the picture presented us in the "Idylls of the King."

Tennyson had none of the doubts which modern science has brought to the book of nature. To him nature is an open book—a book revealing the everlasting love of God. God speed the day when every man who preaches the gospel will take views as broad as those of Alfred Tennyson and every man will teach the gospel of love.

THEY SAW THE BEAUTIFUL IN LIFE.

Mr. Mangasarian Draws Lessons from the Careers of Tennyson and Whittier.

At the meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture at the Grand-Opera House yesterday morning M. M. Mangasarian delivered a lecture on the influence of the beautiful in life. Whittier and Tennyson were the sweet singers who saw the beautiful in life, he argued. Whittier was the people's poet, the lover of his native land. He touched and turned the common things to beauty. Tennyson was the poet of the proud. He lived in a different atmosphere. He never approached the common people or appealed to them, and that may be the reason for the failure of his dramatic productions. England has passed through no such crisis as Whittier saw America pass through. Whittier was the child of a new people. Tennyson the child of an old aristocracy. Both saw the image of the beautiful and both pursued it through the fields and forests—everywhere.

The speaker maintained that the poet is the lens through which we read the evolutions and revolutions of mankind, and the poet's cemetery is the human heart.

"The American Indian scorns the scalping-knife when he is shouting the death song of his tribe," he said, "for the power of poetry is wonderful on the human mind."

Mr. Mangasarian declared that true poetry is the expression of the torment of the mind. He recited a story from "As You Like It" in which a deer, wounded by an arrow, is said to go to a stream for drink, and, while drinding, its life blood drops into the water and flows away. So the poet goes to the stream of humanity and gives it life. He held that the poet doesn't deal alone with the pleasures of life, that the poet's heart is wrought with trouble like the rest. He defined a philosopher as a man who says: "What is my destiny?" When a man seriously reflects and asks himself, "What am I here for? What is my destiny?" When a man asks that question, he becomes a philosopher.

He insisted that art protests against nature and to illustrate the point told a story of Rousseau, the artist, painting a landscape.

"What are you doing, sir?" asked a peasant, who was watching him.

"See," said the artist, "I am making a picture of those beautiful trees."

"But why make a picture of the trees when the trees themselves are here?"

"That's the point," said Mr. Mangasarian. "Art preserves nature, for the picture painted will endure forever, while the foliage on the trees disappears with the first blast of winter and perhaps the trees themselves are destroyed by the fury of the storm."

Mr. Mangasarian next Sunday will tell what he thinks of Columbus and the effect of the World's Fair on Chicago and the world.

SUPREME PROPHETS OF THE CENTURY

The Rev. S. J. McPherson Eulogizes Renan and Tennyson—Their Life Work.

"Development from Columbus to Renan and Tennyson" was the subject reviewed by the Rev. S. J. McPherson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, last night. He did not attempt to enter into the details of the advancement, but presented an outline of the contrast, and illustrated the increasing purpose by which the minds of men have broadened. Bowing before the memory of Renan and Tennyson as the supreme and characteristic prophets of the nineteenth century, placing them alike with no radical changes, the speaker said they could not have worked out such truths alone. Their subjects, opportunities, resources, even hearers, were advanced with the age far beyond the time when Columbus sailed on his successful mission. Then religion, government, art, science, all were undeveloped; the people had not the slightest conception of the advancements now realized.

"Renan then would have been brought to the block and stake," said he, "and the least Tennyson could been expected would have been the label 'forbidden book.' Renan was the first extravagance of a new school of criticism, especially in France. He emphasized the emotional side of religion, presenting the contrast of the religion of the heart and the scholastic religion of the head. Tennyson was of a higher class. Renan will be remembered as a member of a school; Tennyson is immortal—his art a perfect finish. Tennyson was loyal, brave to meet any question, patriotic, and a firm believer in the value of prayer. He has been called an agnostic, but this is only when placed with Voltaire in protesting against the ecclesiastical authority and human power."

ON TENNYSON AND WHITTIER.

Joseph Cook Speaks at the Union Park Congregational Church.

Last night's services at the Union Park Congregational Church partook of the nature of a memorial, the lamented bards Whittier and Tennyson furnishing the theme. Joseph Cook of Boston consumed the evening in a review of the characters and works of the poets. The auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity, the announced subject, "The Religious Faith of Whittier and Tennyson," attracting many from outside the church's congregation.

Quotations from the works of the poets were repeated in profusion. The speaker read Whittier's ode to which the Chicago fire gave rise and commented upon the fulfillment of the prophecy that the city would survive the disaster. Whittier was referred to as the "poet of the poor." Tennyson's field being more particularly confined within aristocratic circles. The two men came into the world as God's gifts, poets who lived and died blest by faith in a living God. The best of their verses were called clashes of angelic cymbals and sounds of trumpets from celestial battles.

"The wild bells have rung out and their echoes have rung in the Christ that was to be for Whittier and Tennyson," said the speaker in closing.

ANOTHER BROADSIDE FROM PECK.

Building Trades Workmen Labor Fewer Hours for More Wages.

New York *Recorder*, Oct. 6: Here are more interesting figures from the report of Labor Commissioner Peck. They make even a better showing in favor of the McKinley tariff than did "Table D," which was printed in the *Recorder* of Sept. 22. "Table D" showed that the wages of 19,971 working people were higher and 4,363 were lower under the new tariff than they were the year before the tariff went into effect. The figures printed herewith, comprising "Table E" and "Table F," make a far more conclusive showing in favor of protection to home industries. They show that of 17,701 men in the constructive trades regarding whom Commissioner Peck obtained reports 17,684 had their condition directly improved by the Republican policy of protection, and only seventeen were less prosperous than they had been under the old law.

The most remarkable showing, and one never before paralleled under any condition of public affairs, is in the matter of decreased hours of labor. This showing is made by "Table F." Of the 11,342 working people included in this table, not a single one was required to work more hours under the new than under the old tariff. The entire list is made up of people whose hours of work were reduced.

The other table deals with changes in the pay of laboring people. It shows that of 6,359, as to whom reports were received, 6,342 had their pay advanced, and only 17 suffered reductions.

These almost startling figures in favor of protection are confined to the building trades. They refer to the class of workingmen to whom more pay and shorter hours of labor are even more important than to those included in Table D. They refer to bricklayers, cabinetmakers, carpenters, drivers, framers, hod-carriers, housesmiths, laborers, lathers, marble-cutters, painters, plasterers, stone-cutters, varnishers, wood-workers, etc. They are the class of workingmen with whom everybody is acquainted and in whose welfare all are interested. They are the working people who are to be found in every city and town of the State and Union. They are the "home-workers" whom we all know, and to whom all are indebted for shelter.

The framers appear to have been especially fortunate. Of 3,858 as to whom reports were received by Commissioner Peck, not a single one suffered a loss of wages or of time. On the contrary, 2,317 had their hours of labor reduced and 1,541 had their wages increased. Of the 3,528 painters reported upon, 3,017 had their hours reduced and 507 had their pay increased, while only four were working for less than they received the year before the McKinley bill went into effect. The hod-carriers come third in the number reported upon. Of 3,419 there were only ten who were not doing better than they did under the old tariff. Of the balance, 2,172 had their hours of labor reduced and 1,237 had their pay increased.

The reports upon which Commissioner Peck's figures are based were received from all over the State. The inquiries, as in the case of the other figures, were sent out at a time when no one could have foretold the result. They were sent out during the fall of 1891, when the new tariff had been in operation so short a time that even enthusiastic protectionists were not sanguine that a pronouncedly favorable result had been attained. The inquiries were sent to Democratic as well as Republican employers, and the report is the embodiment of the figures received from members of both parties. In some instances employers reported on but a single employé, their entire force. In other instances several hundred employés are included in a single report. The result is, however, always the same.

In only two other trades besides hodcarriers and painters are reductions of pay reported. These are gasfitters, 1, and tilelayers' helpers, 2.

The report printed today includes forty-one trades, all connected with the building industry. "Table D," printed on Sept. 22, referred to men employed in manufacturing establishments. That table included many unskilled workmen, while this is mainly made up of skilled labor, upon which the effects of legislation touching labor are more promptly felt than they are upon unskilled labor. The following table should be carefully studied, as it teaches a valuable lesson, well worth the time required to master its easily understood meaning.

[Here follows nearly a page of statistical tables for which we have not space to reprint. Peck will now have to go to jail sure.]

PRESENTATION OF "CORNELIUS VOSS."

German Players at the Schiller Furnish an Evening's Entertainment.

"Cornelius Voss" was the attraction offered by the German players at the Schiller last night. Nothing that Schönthau has written shows more clearly the master skill of the gifted, experienced dramatist than does this dainty comedy of high society life in Berlin. The plot is simple, being merely the love experience of two young people who had previously met under circumstances slightly romantic, and whose courtship a blundering father, who believes himself a cunning diplomat, disturbs for a time. But in the unfolding of this plot Schönthau has created characters that, while mirth-provoking because of their relations to each other, are yet essentially human, natural in action and in speech, and clearly defined and individualized.

The cast last night was in every respect an admirable one, not a rôle being in hand aught but competent. Moritz Zeisler as Count von Pernwald gave a finely finished portrayal of the elegant, polished old courtier, whose sole failing is the belief that he is a skilled diplomatist. In bearing, gesture, and tone the actor revealed the gentleman accustomed to court life, and never for a moment was this distinguished air absent. His first scene with Prince Curt was excellent in its suggestion of condescending self-importance, and in the last act the humility of the disgraced courtier was revealed with power, yet with careful appreciation of the character's dignity. Max Bira as Arnold Bäckers again gave proof of his high ability. His playing shows talent of a splendid order, intensity, keen discrimination, artistic intelligence, and a peculiar incisiveness in style and method characterizing his work. His portrayal of the idle, good-hearted young gallant with too much money and time at his disposal was capital, and his acting in the proposal scene in the last act barely fell short of greatness.

Frl. Winkelsdorf gave an effective and carefully finished portrayal of a charmingly ingenuous young girl, and Frl. Nordmann accorded equally satisfactory treatment to the rôle of a brilliant, self-styled Baroness. Richard Wirth as the Prince, Hermann Werbke as the Duke, and Emma Meyer as Toni completed a cast of more than usual excellence. "Cornelius Voss" will be repeated until Wednesday, when "Ein Falissement" will receive its first production.

Gold and Silver.

More than a fourth of the gold and more than a third of the silver produced throughout the world in the year 1891 was mined in the United States.

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The little steps in prices surrounding it are the $12, $15, $18, $20, $25, $28, $30, $32, and not a mean or store-looking coat in the lot.

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Notice to Contractors.

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF State, Indianapolis, Oct. 8, 1892.—Bids will be received at Room 42 Commerce Building, 12 and 14 Pacific-av., Chicago, Illinois, for the removal of the limestone ledge in the Kankakee River, near Momence, Ill., until 12 o'clock noon Oct. 20, 1892, in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted and approved by the board of said work. Said plans and specifications are subject to examination at said Room 42 Commerce Building, 12 and 14 Pacific-av., Chicago, Ill., by any party or parties desiring to bid on said work. The contract will be let in accordance with the terms and stipulations of the acts authorizing said work, approved March 7, 1889, and March 6, 1891, and the resolutions adopted by the Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY and NO PAY.

TO GIVE A KIRMESS.

IMPORTANT SOCIAL EVENT IN EVANSTON THIS WEEK.

The Object to Raise Funds for the Emergency Hospital — Three Hundred of Evanston's Best People Have Worked Night and Day for Three Months Preparing for the Event—Six Booths for Sale of Fancy Articles and Edibles—Dancing, Tableaux, and Marches.

The people of Evanston have made extensive preparations for a "kirmess" which is to be held in that city during the present week, the object being to raise funds for the Emergency Hospital. Three hundred of Evanston's best women and young people have been working almost night and day for the last three months in preparation for the event.

Various schemes have been proposed to raise money for the hospital, such as concerts, fairs, and other entertainments, but all were given up as impracticable. The only proposition that was received with enthusiasm was that of having a "swell kirmess."

The whole city has contributed help in preparation for the affair.

The kirmess will be held on the third floor of the city hall. The front room of this floor s given up to the sales booths. The articles for sale have all been obtained by solicitation and most of them through the various church organizations of the city.

Booths for the Sale of Articles.

There are six booths in all, and every decoration and costume that could add to beautiful effect has been pressed into service.

The Quaker booth will present the appearance of a Quaker si'ting-room and will have plain articles for sale, etc.

The Gypsy booth will be a camp scene, with the fortune-tellers in charge.

The American booth will have sweetmeats and soft drinks to dispense.

At the Oriental booth rugs and cushions, also tea, coffee, and some Eastern drinks, will be for sale.

At the French booth fancy articles will be sold.

Ice-cream and cake, cheese, and fresh milk will be some of the productions of the dairy booth.

The north part of the third story of the city hall will be given up to the dances and seats for the spectators. Eight boxes which have been built have all been engaged for the week at $50 each.

The 200 young men and women who will participate in the twenty-five choral dances to be given have been for some months under the training of Ben Austin of Kalamazoo, Mich., an expert in the line of instruction in choral dancing.

Program During the Week.

The program to be rendered during the week is as follows:

Tuesday evening—Kirmess formally opened with addresses by Mrs. E. B. Harbert and Mr. Stuyvesant Peabody; Tableau, Song of America, Nursery Dance and Lullaby, Irish Lilt, Russian Military Dance, Swedish Wedding Dance, Little Lord Fauntleroy, Dream of Venice, Hungarian Gypsy Dance, a Spanish Queen Solo Dance, Neapolitan Fishers, Egyptian Dance and Queen Solo, Grand procession.

Wednesday matinée—Tableau, Song of America; Nursery Dance and Lullaby, Sailor's Hornpipe, Little Lord Fauntleroy, Skirt Dance, the Spanish Fandango, Black Crow, Tableau.

Wednesday evening—Tableau, Song of America, Sailor's Hornpipe, Shadows and Thistles, a Castanet Dance, Japanese Dance, Skirt Dance, Minuet de la Cour, Scotch Highland Dance, Tyrolean Mountaineers, Black Crow, Perdita in the Gallery of Art (by permission of Mrs. Annie Ward Foster), Dutch Dance, Grand Procession.

Thursday evening—Tableau, Song of America; Roses and Bees, Irish Lilt, Sea Nymphs, Rag Doll Dance, Swedish Wedding Dance, Russian Military, Spanish Dance, Hungarian Gypsy Dance, Queen Solo, Grand Procession.

Friday evening—Tableau, Song of America; Shadows and Thistles, Sailor's Hornpipe, Tyrolean Mountaineers, Minuet de la Cour, Spanish Fandango, Japanese Dance, Hungarian Gypsy Dance, Queen Solo, Scotch Highland Dance, Dutch Dance, Black Crow, Grand Procession.

Saturday matinée—Tableau, Song of America, Roses and Bees, Irish Lilt, Japanese Dance, Spanish Fandango, Shadows and Thistles, Rag Doll Dance, Perdita and Gallery of Art, Spanish Dance, Tableau.

Saturday evening—Tableau, Song of America, Nursery Dance and Lullaby, Irish Lilt, Russian Military, Hungarian Gypsy Dance and Queen Solo, Skirt Dance, Dream of Venice, Little Lord Fauntleroy, Sea Nymphs, Spanish Dance, Swedish Wedding Dance, Egyptian Dance and Queen Solo, Grand Procession.

Every indication points to a large attendance, a huge stir in Evanston social circles, and a handsome sum to be netted for the much-needed hospital.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE WEST.

Francis Murphy Talks About His Trip to the Coast.

Francis Murphy, the temperance evangelist, is the guest of his son-in-law, Charles Holmes, No. 4737 Champlain avenue. With his wife he has just returned from an eighteen months' tour of the Pacific States. In a short talk last night regarding his work he said:

"I did my initial work in the West at Helena, Mont., under the auspices of the Ministerial Association of that State. My success was all that I could ask. I organized a Gospel Temperance Union with 3,500 members, and established a reading-room of which the citizens of that city feel proud. The union has produced a complete revolution in that city. At Missoula and Butte City I organized unions with a membership of 2,000 and 2,500 respectively. In addition to the reading-room at Missoula I established a coffee-house. My experience has been that coffee is the greatest of all substitutes for whisky.

"My work in Washington was even more satisfactory. At Tacoma I organized a union with 6,000 members, and one at Seattle with 7,000 members. I also did good work at Fairhaven, Whatcom, Portland, North Tacoma, Evansburg, Oakland, San Jose, San Francisco, and Marysville."

"What do you think of the idea of closing the World's Fair on Sunday?"

"I think that Bishop Potter in the *Forum* has taken a position that is worthy the most favorable consideration. I cannot see any violation of the Sabbath day in the people walking through the streets of the World's Exhibition grounds on Sunday after divine service in the morning. I understand that the machinery is not to be operated, and there is not a grander gospel than to permit the whole people to see the miraculous achievements of this nineteenth century."

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SHIRTINGS--UNDERWEAR MUSLINS--SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS, ETC., ETC.,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

During this October Sale, we so greatly reduce the price on all lines of the "M. F. & Co." cottons, that they are much cheaper than the inferior qualities of goods.

We recommend purchasing now the entire winter's requirements.

Last week of the Sixth Semi-Annual Sale of "Kid Gloves."

The interest in this great sale increases as it progresses.

Special features for the week are:

For Ladies:

Princess Gauntlets, Glace Kid, —*in blacks, browns, tan, red, navy,* . $1.25
Castor Gloves, *4 patent buttons,* . . $1.00
Mousquetaire Suede, *5 1-2 to 7 1-2* —*in 8 button lengths,* $1.15
Biarritz Dogskin, —*in 6 button lengths,* . . . . . 90c.
Glace and Suede, *5 1-2 to 8,* . . . . —*4 buttons,* . . . . . 85c.
Misses' Mousquetaire Suede, —*6 buttons,* $1.00

For Gentlemen:

Dogskin Street Gloves, —*Newest Shades,* 75c
Pique Street Kid, —*all sizes and shades,* $1.15
Pique Kid . . *2 pat. buttons,* —*special for this sale,* $1.35
Boy's Dogskin Gloves, —*2 patent buttons,* 85c
Boy's Castor Gloves, —*2 patent buttons,* $1.00

These prices are for this week only. Next week the unsold gloves will be marked the regular price.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

In stock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work.

THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO.
245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Laces: *Main Floor, 2nd Aisle, north.*

Importing direct from Paris, and the great lace centres, enables us to display at all times the choicest and most exclusive collection of

Laces and Evening Textures

in America, and to offer them at our recognized low prices. Our recent large importations surpass, in artistic excellence, all previous efforts in this direction.

For the occasion of the Inaugural Reception and other Fetes, we have selected the following extreme novelties in laces:

—Venice Renaissance—Guipure Burano—Point de Lille.
—Brussels Application—Isabella —Brussels Point.
—Duchess—and other styles of great beauty.

Great Bargain Sale of

Evening Wear.

Gauzes -- Chiffons -- Crepes, *plain and embroidered.*
Black All-over Laces *figured and dotted, also embroidered in colors.*
Cream & Colored Illusions, *with pearl pendants.*

Trimming Laces— *—in Chantilly— Guipure— Mechlin— Application, etc.,—in Cream and White.*
Remnants and Odd Dress Lengths *—suitable for waists, sleeves, yokes and drapery at about*

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. ONE-THIRD USUAL PRICE.

AUCTION SALE.

The magnificent Household Furniture and Grand Upright Piano, all of the fine collection of imported Oil Paintings, and handsome Bric-a-brac, will be sold

This Monday Morning, Oct. 10,

At Public Auction, at the elegant residence, 2976 Michigan-av., at 10:30 o'clock sharp, rain or shine. Everything must go. Avail yourselves of this opportunity. Recently furnished at a cost of $8,000. House open at 9 o'clock morning of sale. Goods sold to highest bidder. Terms cash.

A. F. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY & NO FEE.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1892—TWELVE PAGES

READY FOR THE VOTER

HE WILL HAVE A BIG FIELD FROM WHICH TO MAKE SELECTIONS.

The Official Ballot Will Contain the Names of Nominees of Six County, Four State and the Same Number of National Tickets, Not to Mention a Few Independents—Plan and Explicit Direction for Those Unacquainted with the Operation of the Australian Law.

There will be six distinct county tickets, four State tickets, and four national tickets on the ballot that will confront the Chicago elector when he enters the little canvas booth with "pen in hand" election day, providing the Board of Review does not rule some of the local tickets out. There will be between 300 and 400 names on the ballot and six or seven candidates for each local office.

The political parties certified to the County Clerk the work of their conventions, and those parties not having a standing under the law as parties have nominated by petition. Individuals desiring to get their names on the ballot have also filed their names by petition.

The Board of Review, which is composed of the County Judge, the State's-Attorney, and the County Clerk, will now pass upon these certificates to see if they conform with the law, and those that are regular will be certified to the Board of Election Commissioners, with directions that they be placed on the official ballot.

These parties have made nominations for the county offices to be filled:

The Republican, the Democratic, the Prohibition, the People's, the People's Trade and Labor, and the Cook County Labor Reform League. There is also an Independent candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court, and one or two Independent candidates for members of the Lower House of the General Assembly.

The ballot in each precinct will be the same so far as the national, State, and a portion of the county ticket are concerned. The difference in the county ticket will be that in the precincts in the city there will be a different set of candidates for the County Board from the country towns. Each Congressional and Senatorial district will have a different set of candidates.

Is a Sample Ballot.

The accompanying ballot is the one which will be given out in the Second Senatorial District and First Congressional District, City of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., and is practically a copy of the official one, with this exception: The regular Australian ballot will have seven instead of six columns, the last column being headed thus:

○ INDEPENDENT.

But as only one candidate has by petition established a claim to figure on this ticket it will be blank with the single exception. At the proper places, therefore, will appear the following:

For Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County:
PATRICK McGRATH.

The number of the precinct and ward and name of the Chief Clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners will be printed on the back of the ballot.

It would appear from the manner in which the nominating papers were filed, both with the Secretary of State and County Clerk, that the Republicans have the best organization. Their documents were filed early and there was no trouble caused by candidates withdrawing or attempts being made to get candidates off the ticket.

So far as the Democrats are concerned several candidates withdrew, one or two under a pressure, while attempts were made to get other nominees to withdraw but failed.

All the other tickets were filed either on the last day or the day before.

The Prohibitionists, it will be observed, have made no judicial nominations, and did not select a candidate for Trustee of the Sanitary District, while the People's party selected its judicial timber from the nominees of the two leading parties.

The People's Trade and Labor party is better known as the Pomeroy party. The names on this ticket are largely duplications.

The Reform Labor party has nominated an independent ticket, and contains the names of people who are identified with the movement.

Directions for Voting.

In order that those unfamiliar with the workings of the Australian system may not make mistakes and so lose their vote the following instructions are given:

Any person desiring to vote shall give his name, and, if required to do so, his residence, to the judges of election, one of whom will announce the name in a loud and distinct tone of voice. If such a name is found on the register of voters the officer in charge of the register will repeat the name, and the voter will be allowed to enter the space inside the guard rail.

One of the judges will then give the voter one, and only one, ballot. On the back of this ballot the judge will inscribe his initials in such a manner that when the voter folds his ballot for depositing in the ballot-box the initials will be plainly seen. When the voter has received his ballot his name will be checked on the register list.

If any person desiring a ballot is challenged he will not receive a ballot until he establishes his right to vote in the manner provided by law.

When the voter has received his ballot he shall immediately, and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the voting booths and prepare his ballot by marking X opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, or where there is no name printed by writing the name of the candidate and making a cross opposite the name. If the voter desires to vote for all the candidates of one party, what is known as casting a straight vote, he need not mark the name of each candidate named by such a party, but place a cross opposite the name of the party whose candidates he favors. For example, a cross placed against the word "Republican" signifies that the voter wishes to vote for all the candidates of that party whose names are on the ballot. If, however, the voter wishes to vote for all the Republican candidates, with the exception of one or two, he may mark the cross against the word "Republican" and also against the name of each other person for whom he desires to vote. In this case his vote will be counted for the Republican candidates except where he has marked candidates in another column.

After having marked his ballot the voter is then required to fold his ballot in such a manner as to conceal the marks he has made but to show the initials of the judge inscribed on the back. The voter must mark and deposit his ballot without undue delay and shall leave the inclosed space as soon as he has voted.

No voter shall vote or attempt to vote any ballot except such as received from the judges of election in charge of the booth. Any voter who by accident or mistake spoils his ballot will, upon returning the spoiled ballot, receive another.

Any voter who takes oath that he cannot read the English language, or by physical disability is unable to mark his ballot, will, upon request, be assisted in marking his ballot by two election officers of different political parties. Such officers will mark the ballot as directed by the voter, and shall give no information regarding the same. Intoxication will not be regarded as a physical disability.

In the case of candidates for Representatives to the General Assembly, special care is necessary in making the ballot. Where three Representatives are to be elected, the voter desiring to cast one vote for each candidate will mark an X opposite each name. If he desires to vote for two, he is permitted to split his three votes, and mark 1½ opposing these two names—when only one name is marked it is taken to mean that the voter wishes to cast three votes for the candidate opposite whose name the X is placed.

○ DEMOCRATIC

For President,
☐ GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice-President,
☐ ADLAI E. STEVENSON.
For Electors,
☐ POTTER PALMER.
☐ GEORGE P. BUNKER.
☐ PRINCE ALBERT PEARCE.
☐ ANDREW J. O'CONOR.
☐ RENSSELAER STONE.
☐ FRANK LAWLER.
☐ WILLIAM G. LEGNER.
☐ FRED H. ATWOOD.
☐ FREDERICK B. TOWNSEND.
☐ ELIJAH W. BLAISDELL.
☐ OWEN G. LOVEJOY.
☐ DARIUS W. CRESCY.
☐ MICHAEL CLEARY.
☐ MEREDITH WALKER.
☐ JOHN H. HANLEY.
☐ MARK MEYERSTEIN.
☐ THOMPSON W. McNEELY.
☐ THOMAS H. STOKES.
☐ JOHN ERVIN.
☐ CHARLES H. MARTIN.
☐ DAVID C. ENSLOW.
☐ WILLIAM R. PRICKETT.
☐ WILLIAM V. CHOISSER.
☐ DAVID W. KARRAKER.
For Governor,
☐ JOHN P. ALTGELD.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
☐ JOSEPH B. GILL.
For Secretary of State,
☐ WILLIAM H. HINRICHSEN.
For State Treasurer,
☐ RUFUS N. RAMSAY.
For Auditor Public Accounts,
☐ DAVID GORE.
For Attorney-General,
☐ MAURICE T. MOLONEY.
For Trustees State University,
☐ JAMES E. ARMSTRONG.
☐ NAPOLEON B. MORRISON.
☐ ISAAC S. RAYMOND.
For Congress-at-Large,
☐ JOHN C. BLACK.
☐ ANDREW J. HUNTER.
For Congress, First District,
☐ EDWIN B. SMITH.
For Board of Equalization.
☐ MICHAEL B. GARRITY.
For State Senator, Second District.
☐ E. PORTER JOHNSON.
For Representative to General Assembly.
☐ MICHAEL McINERNEY, 1½ votes.
☐ WILLIAM J. KENNEY, 1½ votes.
For Judges Superior Court.
☐ JONAS HUTCHINSON.
☐ GEORGE H. KETTELLE.
☐ PHILIP STEIN.
☐ JAMES GOGGIN.
☐ WILLIAM G. EWING.
☐ GEORGE F. SUGG.
For Judges Circuit Court.
☐ THOMAS G. WINDES.
☐ EDWARD F. DUNNE.
For State's-Attorney.
☐ JACOB J. KERN.
For Recorder of Deeds.
☐ SAMUEL B. CHASE.
For Coroner.
☐ JAMES M'HALE.
For Clerk of Superior Court.
☐ STEPHEN D. GRIFFIN.
For Clerk of Circuit Court.
☐ FRANK J. GAULTER.
For County Surveyor.
☐ GEORGE C. WATERMAN.
For President Board of Commissioners.
☐ GEORGE EDMANSON.
For Commissioners.
☐ GEORGE EDMANSON.
☐ JAMES A. O'CONNELL.
☐ CHARLES J. BYRNE.
☐ JOHN G. PANOCH.
☐ FRANCIS E. COYLE.
☐ DANIEL E. ROOT.
☐ MARTIN EMERICH.
☐ MICHAEL J. KELLY.
☐ HENRY EBERTSHAEUSER.
☐ JOHN S. CLARK.
For Drainage Trustee.
☐ THOMAS KELLY.

○ REPUBLICAN.

For President,
☐ BENJAMIN HARRISON.
For Vice-President,
☐ WHITELAW REID.
For Electors,
☐ FREDERICK W. MENKE.
☐ WILLIAM GARRETT.
☐ JOHN W. E. THOMAS.
☐ MADISON R. HARRIS.
☐ JOSEPH BADENOCH JR.
☐ THOMAS McMAHON.
☐ EMIL WILKIN.
☐ MILLARD R. POWERS.
☐ GEORGE R. LYON.
☐ ROBERT H. WILES.
☐ THOMAS NOWERS.
☐ GEORGE M. HOLLENBACK.
☐ EDWARD L. MONSER.
☐ CHARLES C. CLARKE.
☐ ROBERT J. GRIER.
☐ WILLIAM M. WARD.
☐ ISAAC R. BROWN.
☐ WILLIAM R. BALDWIN.
☐ PERRY M. MOORE.
☐ SAMUEL F. WILSON.
☐ ALEXANDER C. PHELON.
☐ HENRY S. BAKER JR.
☐ WILLIAM H. BOYER.
☐ ROBERT W. S. WHEATLEY.
For Governor,
☐ JOSEPH W. FIFER.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
☐ LYMAN B. RAY.
For Secretary of State,
☐ ISAAC N. PEARSON.
For State Treasurer,
☐ HENRY L. HERTZ.
For Auditor Public Accounts,
☐ CHARLES W. PAVEY.
For Attorney-General,
☐ GEORGE W. PRINCE.
For Trustees State University,
☐ SOLON PHILBRICK.
☐ EMORY COBB.
☐ ROBERT B. STINSON.
For Congress at-Large,
☐ GEORGE S. WILLITS.
☐ RICHARD YATES.
For Congress, First District.
☐ J. FRANK ALDRICH.
For Board of Equalization.
☐ GEORGE F. M'KNIGHT.
For State Senator, Second District.
☐ PERRY A. HULL.
For Representatives to General Assembly.
☐ ROBERT H. M'MURDY, 1½ votes.
☐ CHARLES S. DENEEN, 1½ votes.
For Judges Superior Court.
☐ ARTHUR H. CHETLAIN.
☐ BENJ. F. RICHOLSON.
☐ FARLIN Q. BALL.
☐ LEANDER D. CONDEE.
☐ KIRK HAWES.
☐ ELLIOTT ANTHONY.
For Judges Circuit Court.
☐ ELBRIDGE HANECY.
☐ EDMUND W. BURKE.
For State's-Attorney.
☐ CHARLES G. NEELY.
For Recorder of Deeds.
☐ JOHN STEPHENS.
For Coroner.
☐ HENRY ESDOHR.
For Clerk of Superior Court.
☐ WILLIAM LORIMER.
For Clerk of Circuit Court.
☐ HENRY SPEARS.
For County Surveyor.
☐ JACOB T. FOSTER.
For President Board of Commissioners.
☐ GEORGE STRUCKMAN.
For Commissioners.
☐ ADDISON BALLARD.
☐ DANIEL J. DEASEY.
☐ RICHARD G. SHUTTER.
☐ CHARLES BURMEISTER.
☐ GUSTAV L. NELSON.
☐ JOHN W. TURNER.
☐ JAMES F. STEPINA.
☐ JAMES SKALLERUP.
☐ GEORGE W. SPOFFORD.
☐ JAMES M. QUINN.
For Drainage Trustee.
☐ DAVID WARD WOOD.

○ PROHIBITION.

For President,
☐ JOHN BIDWELL.
For Vice-President,
☐ JAMES B. CRANFILL.
For Electors,
☐ JOHN C. PEPPER.
☐ SAMUEL W. PACKARD.
☐ JAMES A. WATTS.
☐ LAFAYETTE SWING.
☐ HARRY S. TAYLOR.
☐ CHARLES O. KARLSON.
☐ OLUF A. WIERSON.
☐ HENRY RIEKE.
☐ NATHAN B. HELM.
☐ JOHN E. COUNTRYMAN.
☐ CYRENIUS A. PECK.
☐ JAMES L. REBER.
☐ CHARLES H. TUESBURG.
☐ DAVID H. GRAY.
☐ ISAAC M. KIRKPATRICK.
☐ JOHN KASER.
☐ HENRY W. M'FADDEN.
☐ WILLIAM W. HOUSER.
☐ HORACE LINK.
☐ HENRY B. ALLEY.
☐ JASPER L. DOUTHIT.
☐ CHARLES. W. BONNER.
☐ BENJAMIN F. VAUGHN.
☐ EDWARD A. DAVIS.
For Governor,
☐ ROBERT R. LINK.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
☐ JAMES LAMONT.
For Secretary of State,
☐ JOHN T. KILLAM.
For State Treasurer,
☐ THOMAS S. MARSHALL.
For Auditor Public Accounts,
☐ SAMUEL D. NOE.
For Attorney-General,
☐ ALONZO P. WRIGHT.
For Trustees State University,
☐ ALBERT G. JEPSON.
☐ CARL JOHANN.
☐ LEVI T. REGAN.
For Congress-at-Large.
☐ FRANCIS E. ANDREWS.
☐ JAMES S. FELTER.
For Congress, First District.
☐ W. S. M'COMAS.
For Board of Equalization.
☐ DAVID J. STEWART.
For State Senator, Second District.
☐ GEORGE F. GATES.
For Representative to General Assembly.
☐ WILLIAM A. SUNDY, 3 votes.
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For Judges Superior Court.
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For Judges Circuit Court.
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For State's-Attorney.
☐ D. WESLEY WOOD.
For Recorder of Deeds.
☐ CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON.
For Coroner.
☐ JONATHAN PETTET.
For Clerk of Superior Court.
☐ JOHN E. BAYRD.
For Clerk of Circuit Court.
☐ JOHN S. BROCKWAY.
For County Surveyor.
☐ JAMES J. WOOD.
For President Board of Commissioners.
☐ LUTHER BIXBY.
For Commissioner.
☐ JAMES A. M'KELVEY.
☐ GEORGE C. BUGBEE.
☐ WARREN BURNHAM.
☐ LARS ENGER.
☐ FRED D. EWELL.
☐ JAMES M. WOODARD.
☐ CHARLES G. PETERSON.
☐ LUTHER BIXBY.
☐ EDWARD A. KITCHEN.
☐ ZORHAB DIXON.
For Drainage Trustee.
☐ _____

○ PEOPLES TRADE AND LABOR.

For President,
☐ _____
For Vice-President,
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For Electors,
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For Governor.
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For Lieutenant-Governor.
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For Secretary of State.
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For State Treasurer.
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For Auditor of Public Accounts.
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For Attorney-General.
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For Trustees State University.
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For Congress-at-Large.
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☐ _____
For Congress, First District.
☐ J. FRANK ALDRICH.
For Board of Equalization.
☐ GEORGE F. M'KNIGHT.
For State Senator, Second District.
☐ PERRY A. HULL.
For Representatives to General Assembly.
☐ MICHAEL M'INERNEY.
☐ C. S. DENEEN.
For Judges of Superior Court.
☐ JONAS HUTCHINSON.
☐ KIRK HAWES.
☐ GEORGE H. KETTELLE.
☐ ELLIOTT ANTHONY.
☐ LEANDER D. CONDEE.
☐ BENJAMIN F. RICHOLSON.
For Judges of Circuit Court.
☐ THOMAS G. WINDES.
☐ _____
For State's-Attorney.
☐ JACOB J. KERN.
For Recorder of Deeds.
☐ SAMUEL B. CHASE.
For Coroner.
☐ JAMES A. M'HALE.
For Clerk of Superior Court.
☐ JOHN P. CROAK.
For Clerk of Circuit Court.
☐ FRANK C. GAULTER.
For County Surveyor.
☐ GEORGE C. WATERMAN.
For President Board of Commissioners.
☐ GEORGE EDMANSON.
For Commissioners.
☐ JAMES A. O'CONNELL.
☐ CHARLES J. BYRNE.
☐ GEORGE EDMANSON.
☐ JOHN S. CLARKE.
☐ BENJAMIN F. GARLAND.
☐ JAMES SKALLERUP.
☐ DANIEL E. ROOT.
☐ MARTIN EMERICH.
☐ MICHAEL J. KELLY.
☐ _____
For Drainage Trustee.
☐ ABRAHAM S. BEAMISH.

○ PEOPLE'S.

For President,
☐ JAMES B. WEAVER.
For Vice-President,
☐ JAMES G. FIELD.
For Electors,
☐ JOHN P. STELLE.
☐ H. P. SMITH.
☐ ALEXANDER P. BARTON.
☐ ED. J. LINDHOLM.
☐ D. M. FULWILER.
☐ JOSEPH LOGSDEN.
☐ AMOS W. SIMPSON.
☐ D. BRUCE BIRD.
☐ H. B. ALEXANDER.
☐ CHARLES BOONE.
☐ JOHN MILLER.
☐ LEE C. SHUMAKER.
☐ WILLIAM C. MINSHALL.
☐ W. W. SEARL.
☐ C. M. McMILLEN.
☐ JOHN I. ROBERTS.
☐ RICHARD STANLEY.
☐ J. W. ZORGER.
☐ JOHN F. BOYER
☐ D. J. HARBISON
☐ J. F. CLARK.
☐ G. O. PURDY.
☐ JAMES CREED
☐ GEORGE W. ENGLISH
For Governor,
☐ NATHAN M. BARNETT
For Lieutenant-Governor,
☐ CHARLES G. DIXON.
For Secretary of State,
☐ FRED. G. BLOOD.
For State Treasurer,
☐ JOHN W. McELROY.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
☐ S. C. HILL.
For Attorney-General,
☐ JESSE COX.
For Trustees State University,
☐ AMBROSE M. SMITH.
☐ SAMUEL A. GRAHAM.
☐ ALEXANDER PLATT.
For Congress-at-Large,
☐ JESSE HARPER.
☐ MICHAEL McDONOUGH.
For Congress, First District
☐ ALFRED CLARK.
For Board of Equalization
☐ ADAM GETZ.
For State Senator, Second District.
☐ EBENEZER WAKELEY.
For Representative to General Assembly.
☐ PHILIP HOWLEY.
☐ _____
For Judges of Superior Court.
☐ JONAS HUTCHINSON.
☐ GEORGE H. KETTELLE.
☐ ELLIOTT ANTHONY.
☐ KIRK HAWES.
☐ BENJAMIN F. RICHOLSON.
☐ JAMES GOGGIN.
For Judges of Circuit Court.
☐ EDMUND W. BURKE.
☐ THOMAS G. WINDES.
For State's-Attorney.
☐ CHRISTIAN MEIER.
For Recorder of Deeds,
☐ CHRISTIAN LARSEN.
For Coroner.
☐ C. H. PERRIGO.
For Clerk of Superior Court.
☐ C. L. HEEG.
For Clerk of Circuit Court.
☐ DANIEL FRIEL.
For County Surveyor.
☐ _____
For President Board of Commissioners.
☐ FRANK A. STAUBER.
For Commissioners.
☐ MILES S. PEYTON.
☐ WILLIAM KEMPKE.
☐ JOHN CARNEY.
☐ FRANK A. STAUBER.
☐ C. D. INGRAHAM.
☐ HERMAN A. KNOKE.
☐ JAMES SKALLERUP.
☐ A. F. STOLTE.
☐ MAX OPPENHEIMER.
☐ J. B. HART.
For Drainage Trustee.
☐ MICHAEL HALEY.

○ COOK COUNTY LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

For President,
☐ _____
For Vice-President,
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For Electors,
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For Governor.
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For Lieutenant-Governor.
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For Secretary of State.
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For State Treasurer.
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For Auditor of Public Accounts.
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For Attorney-General.
☐ _____
For Trustees State University.
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☐ _____
☐ _____
For Congress-at-Large.
☐ _____
☐ _____
For Congress, First District.
☐ P. J. WELDON.
For Board of Equalization.
☐ BERNARD NOLAN.
For State Senator, Second District.
☐ CASPER MELCHIOR.
For Representative to General Assembly.
☐ PHILIP HOWLEY.
☐ _____
For Judges of Superior Court.
☐ HENRY C. YUELL.
☐ WILLIS MELVILLE.
☐ OSCAR E. LEINEN.
☐ J. HENRY KRAFT.
☐ FRANCIS R. COLE.
☐ FRANK E. BRYANT.
For Judges of Circuit Court.
☐ SIMEON E. BAUM.
☐ GEORGE C. BUELL.
For State's-Attorney.
☐ ALBERT SCHAFFNER.
For Recorder of Deeds.
☐ B. L. BEECHER.
For Coroner.
☐ A. C. BOARDMAN.
For Clerk of Superior Court.
☐ THOMAS M. CAMPBELL.
For Clerk of Circuit Court.
☐ MARK M. J. MITCHELL.
For Surveyor.
☐ FRED I. FEE.
For President Board of Commissioners.
☐ W. S. TIMBLIN.
For Commissioners.
☐ RICHARD ROWE.
☐ F. RANEY.
☐ C. M. CURRIER.
☐ A. M. FREEMAN.
☐ FRED MICHAELIS.
☐ GEORGE BORST.
☐ HENRY LOCKMAN.
☐ JULIAN VAHLTEICH.
☐ WILLIAM MENKE.
☐ W. S. TIMBLIN.
For Drainage Trustee.
☐ B. BEGLEN.

Proposed amendment to Section 2, Article 14 of the Constitution, substantially as follows:

Giving the General Assembly power to propose amendments to two articles of the Constitution at the same session.

Yes.	
No.	

GEN. WEAVER AT PULASKI.

The Populist Leader Meets No Trouble in Tennessee.

PULASKI, Tenn., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—James B. Weaver, the People's party's candidate for President, invaded this town, the county seat of Giles, this morning, and bearded the lion in its den. He gave the lie without qualification to all the charges made against him as military commandant here in 1863'-64, whether they were statements or sworn affidavits, and challenged all campaign liars, as he chose to call the men he alleged had defamed him. Then he followed in the wake of a band that led the way by a Democratic meeting, took his dinner in a hotel within sound of orators who were abusing him, and shortly afterwards left town with skin and reputation for nerve alike intact. He is now on his way to Missouri to preach Populist doctrines there.

The Democratic press of Tennessee has appealed to their hot-headed constituency to do no harm to the visiting candidate, and the County, State, and even National Democratic committees labored to keep the General away from Pulaski. He stood by his determination to keep his engagement, however. Gen. Weaver boarded the train at Nashville early in the morning. His wife was with him. So were John McDowell, Chairman of the Populist committee of the State; Lee Crandall of Washington, and Alonzo Wardell of South Dakota. McDowell appears to be even more cordially hated here than Weaver, and his trip to Pulaski was sure to cause bloodshed, so 100 men of ominous mien prophesied as the train was leaving the station. Alonzo Wardell left the train before it started. He said he wanted to get a tooth pulled.

Gen. Weaver showed no signs of trepidation as he approached this town. Pulaski was up early. The town was full of horsemen and men on mules, in cotton carts, and in road wagons. There were no weapons in sight. The Democratic leaders were working vigorously from sunrise to prevent trouble. Sheriff English had sworn in 100 secret deputies to preserve order, and City Marshal McDonald, who swung his club from a roan horse, had his force of officers, three men, out in full regalia.

State Senator Flournay Rivers and Chairman Stacy, who was a Confederate Major, were in charge of the peace operations. "I've been striving for peace," said the Major, "but I've been doing the work under a hot collar. It was against the grain, for I believe Weaver guilty. I have kept John Butler, our ex-Sheriff, and Dr. Roberts, who wanted to take extreme measures, out of town, and Newt White has promised good behavior. But I am doing it for the honor of the State and the good of the Democratic party." That was the sentiment that prevented an outbreak. They did not hate Weaver less, but loved Grover more.

When the train drew up at Pulaski 100 men on mules and horses formed an escort around Weaver's carriage. A band led the procession through the town and then out to the fair grounds, a mile away, where the speaking began at noon. Not more than 500 men were there. The Democrats in the main remained away from the meeting at the suggestion of their leaders. There were 100 negroes in the crowd, 150 Democrats and Republicans, the others were boys and Populists. Gen. Weaver's peacemaker, Mrs. Lease of Kansas, who is generally first at their meetings, took a back seat in favor of the General, who was on the aggressive from the start. After discussing his party's issues he shook his clenched fist in the air and said:

I am not and never was afraid of anything on earth. They said I would not dare to come here. Some of the tenderest memories of my life are here, memories of the good people with whom I lived here. I was a subordinate officer, a military ruler, but I was the guest of the best families here and for the first time I am accused of tyranny while here. I did make a levy by orders and gave a receipt for every dollar. Men do not give receipts for property when they steal.

I am accused of extortion, of taking money to release men from prison, of abusing women, of putting women out of their homes, of abusing Confederate soldiers. I do not care who said those things or who swore to them, they are absolute falsehoods. They are trying to beat me by fraud with the aid of the campaign liar, but they cannot do it. I have no apologies to make for doing my duty as a Union soldier and want none of you who wore the gray.

The lie so flatly given made the third party men cheer and the Democrats wince. One affidavit maker swallowed the lie whole. Gen. Mitchell of Shoal Creek tried to make up a disturbance, but he was suppressed. Mrs. Lease closed the meeting with a speech. The Populist cavalcade wended its way back to town and moved around the court-house square, where Editor Carmack was entertaining 300 Democrats. His theme was Weaver, its character abuse. Newt White broke out of the crowd and suppressed the band. In handling Weaver Carmack was as adroit as Marc Antony and more vituperative. He was continually firing the fuse that would lead to conflict and then stamping it out. A word or a gesture would have brought disaster to Weaver and incited a general battle in the town. Before the Democratic meeting adjourned Tim Spoffard denounced Weaver as a military tyrant, a renegade legislator, and a scoundrel as a man, and offered resolutions to the same effect.

Weaver saw the resolutions and said: "They were adopted by a small crowd of cowards and defamers, who refused to hear my answer to the charges. They were discomfited and whipped on their own ground. They slunk away conscious of their crimes."

Four armed men mounted on mules escorted Weaver to his train. As it sped away Mrs. Weaver said: "I haven't passed so anxious and awful a day since the war." Pulaski is quiet tonight. The Weaver haters are wondering how they let him get away alive after he had given the lie to the whole county.

Can the Cholera Bacilli Do This?

Prof. Chester, in his article on bacteria, microbes, bacilli, and kindred forms, says: "They multiply very rapidly, and in a strange way, too. A single one breaks in two, and each half grows to be as large as the original. These, in turn, subdivide again, until from a single one many thousands are produced in a short time. One can multiply at so enormous a rate that in forty-eight hours it can produce 280,000,000,000 individuals of its kind!"

Is it any wonder that such disastrous consequences result from the lodgment of one of these minute but terrible mites in the human intestines?

BRECKINRIDGE MAY BE ORATOR.

He Has Suspended His Withdrawal Sent to World's Fair Officials.

LA GRANGE, Ky., Oct. 9.—The Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge spoke here yesterday to a large crowd. The rumor having gained currency that, owing to the attitude of the Chicago press and other reasons, he would decline to deliver the opening address at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Oct. 21, a *Courier-Journal* correspondent put the question to him.

"Colonel, will you be in Chicago Oct. 21 and deliver the opening address at the Columbian Exposition?"

"Sept. 25 I addressed a letter to the Committee on Ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition," said he, "withdrawing my acceptance of the invitation to deliver the dedicatory address Oct. 21. At the request of the Council of Administration I have suspended the declination of my acceptance."

FAVOR BOTH METALS.

JESSE SELIGMAN'S SILVER REPORT BOOMS WALL STREET.

He Returns from Europe and Announces That Transatlantic Powers Will Agree to a Conservative and Intelligent Basis of Bimetallism—His Scheme and Its Effect on the Street—Westinghouse and His New Electric Lamp—Chicago Gas Stock Rising.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Wall street has had a week with some activity and profit in it. Advantages have been gained in many quarters, and though a bank statement not precisely encouraging has been issued at the close of the week, the average man interested in Wall street feels gratified with the week's general results. One of the most important events of the week, though it has not been much hippodromed, had to do with the return of Banker Jesse Seligman from Europe, where he had been ostensibly spending several months' vacation. As a matter of fact Mr. Seligman has been abroad as a representative of the government. After frequent and comprehensive conferences with President Harrison Mr. Seligman went to Europe with the well-defined purpose of finding what foreign countries desired in the matter of silver monetization. On his return Mr. Seligman is quoted as saying that he has been surprised at the discovery, casually made, he explains, that practically all the European nations are in favor of getting at once on some sort of a conservative and intelligent basis which in its effect shall be bimetallic. The approach of the international silver conference renders important the fact that Mr. Seligman has done more than sounded the foreign nations on the silver question. He has, under President Harrison's advisement, elaborated a silver plan which will go before the conference, virtually as the American idea. Boiled down this plan will be materially that each country shall be permitted to issue such amounts of silver money or tokens as the country itself shall deem necessary and expedient for the conducting of its own affairs. This arrangement is, however, to be made conservative and safe through the arrangement which every country has to enter into to take care of itself and its own silver. This will practically mean that should England increase its silver coinage £100,000,000 England would stand pledged to redeem any gold this amount of circulation represents. Of course, there are intricate details attached to the idea, but in the general way it is under this plan proposed that silver coinage shall be underwritten by each government, and to the extent of the credit of government-made money.

What the Administration Expects.

One of Mr. Seligman's friends who tells me of this plan declares the administration is confident that something on this line or approaching it will result from the conference. England and France are credited with having heard the plan with expressions of approbation, while Germany alone of all the foreign countries is said to have found fault with the idea. The arrival of Mr. Seligman home has been the signal for a sharp rise in silver bullion certificates in the Stock Exchange, and as we are likely to have lots of mystery about what the silver conference will do for the next month or so it is not improbable that silver will be further advanced. A new bull pool is said to have been formed in it with London and Paris interested together with New York.

Wall street has not attached much importance to the decision of the United State Appellate Court declaring Edison the inventor of incandescent lamps; that is, no such importance as ought to go with the claim that the Edison company through this victory is in a way to obtain damages high up in the millions from the companies who are accused of infringement. Edison General Electric stock has risen about half-a-dozen points, and is now hardly higher than it was some time ago, before the decision was made, though this decision has been the mainstay of the bull pool in the stock for a long time past.

The Westinghouse people, who are now the main opponents of the Edison monopoly, seem cheerful. A circular to be issued this afternoon from the Westinghouse headquarters announces that Mr. Westinghouse offsets the Edison decision by the invention of a new lamp which involves new principles, and which is defined by all his patent experts as not in any way infringing on the Edison lamp. He claims the new lamp will offer many economies, and it is even intimated that the cost to electric light consumers will only be about one-fourth of the expenses that it has heretofore been to the lamp account. The new lamp is said to be Westinghouse's own invention, and one of its most important features next to the economy fact lies in the claim that through the utilization of a new discovery in electric lighting it will maintain a stable and uniform flame throughout the life of the lamp. One of the drawbacks now, as everybody knows, is that a lamp which starts out brilliantly is sure to become a dim and depressing sort of a thing before it goes out altogether. Bringing out this new lamp is a most important coup.

Chicago Gas Still Rising.

Chicago Gas has gone up two or three points this week. It is about half a dozen points higher since Columbus Cummings and some other Chicago philanthropists got short of it. Much nonsense is heard about the stock in order to push along the bull campaign. Increased dividends are freely promised, and even an extra dividend has been bulletined. The street insists that the stock is going to par straight away. I suspect that there is more enthusiasm than facts back of this sort of prophecy. Natural gas will be ready for Chicago customers next Monday, and until then it is hardly probable that insiders are going to mature any stock market boom, though the stock rise may go a few points further in view of the fact that the Wormsers tied up some millions in the stock and for mouths past have not been able to get out even. The fact that they have stock and are anxious to put it up is a bear point. They may play fair in some sort of a deal in another world, but they will approach it with an unbroken record of a different sort.

Colorado coal is bulletined for a rise within the next week or two. The pool to put it up is chiefly constituted of Chicago capitalists. The recent consolidation with Colorado Fuel is counted on for assistance.

The Elkins-Widener combination is going into Richmond Terminal. They are not letting the public see much of their operations, but none the less representatives of their syndicate have been buying Richmond Terminal stock and bonds on an extensive basis for some time past, and the discredited southern company which controls something like 8,000 of railroad in the South and a steamship company or two along with abounding land companies, is not unlikely to fall into the Elkins-Widener grip. Jay Gould and this crowd have been getting close together. Mr. Gould for a long time past has had his eye upon the East and South, having pretty well toyed with the plums of the Southwest. An enthusiastic member of the Elkins-Widener pool tells me that in less than a year the Richmond Terminal offices will be in Chicago and the whole Southern territory will be milked for Chicago's benefit. Apropos of this it is remarked that there was some rather odd going on in the Baltimore and Ohio.

Pool in New York and New England.

New York and New England affairs have continued conspicuous all week. A powerful pool has been disclosed in the stock. It does not lack money, and apparently it has a well-defined purpose. In some way there is a relationship with the Reading property, and if plans which have been given confidentially to important bankers go into effect it is not improbable that New England is good for 50 early next week, though it must be borne in mind that the stock has now been lifted up 15 points, and that the short interest in the stock has been pretty well eliminated, while the pool is loaded with an immense holding, which at any time it may feel disposed to market just to catch stop orders and dispose of overconfident hangers-on to the pool operations.

Northern Pacific preferred is lagging again. There is significance, perhaps, in the fact that brokers are selling the stock quietly now who less than a year ago were ranged actively among those who gave the stock support. The scheme for moving the headquarters of the Northern Pacific from New York to Chicago is discussed anew. It is believed that the Standard Oil crowd, some of whom have been badly landed with Northern Pacific securities at much higher than the present market prices, are in favor of the change, not because they particularly desire being philanthropic with Chicago, but because they think with the removal of the general offices there they would be able to dispose of Eastern people who are now attached to the property.

Detroit, Mackinaw and Marquette land grant bonds have gone up a couple of points this week. Chicago people are interested in a pending deal which is likely to put these bonds up ten points higher within the next sixty days.

Renewal of Activity in Mines.

There are some indications of a revival of activity in mining securities. Some suggestion of this appears in a scheme brought out by S. H. Warner, who is offering tempting inducements to investors to go in with him in the development of a large Western property. Along with Mr. Warner in the scheme are Warner Miller and other people of consequence in the financial world. This is the first time recently that anything like a well considered offer of this sort upon the part of the trustworthy people has appeared, and I am disposed to trust the statement of a stock exchange man that the issue of securities offered has gone off with a rush, and the mining market has been depressed unreasonably for two or three years past. There is a basis for the big boom there and it is certain to come one of these days.

In some quarters I have noticed a disposition to pitch into the Warner prospectus on the ground that it is too liberal in its offers to investors. People would not make this criticism who have followed with any closeness the mining market for any considerable time past. Liberal inducements only show that H. H. Warner, Warner Miller and their colleagues have been awake to Wall street's mining situation.

Charles Pullman and W. A. Pinkerton, with their families, who have been traveling through Europe, are home this week, and Mr. Pullman has been active around Wall street during the last few days. He went away somewhat of an invalid and he comes back in fine physical trim, not downcast perhaps by the prospect that Pullman's cars are going on two or three more European roads. Mr. Pullman's invention of a car ventilator has been exhibited abroad and officials of the London Underground railroad are anxious for an opportunity to adopt it.

H. ALLOWAY.

BULLION-BUYERS IN THE MARKET.

Their Presence Keeps Gold from Going Into the Bank of England.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—During the week past the presence of numerous bullion-buyers in the market, all believed to be operating on the Austrian Government's account, prevented gold from entering the Bank of England and caused a hardening tendency in discount rates to manifest itself. The release of the October dividends had no appreciable effect. A rumor of the withdrawal of £1,250,000 in gold from the Bank of England for Russia proved to be unfounded. Yet expectation of calls for gold for America, Russia, and Egypt still rules the market. The steady recovery of silver is regarded as a reassuring sign and is likely to continue. The week's Stock Exchange record shows business improved. The week's activity was restricted almost entirely to American and South American railway securities. British funds were firm, but dull. British railway securities were listless and depressed. There were small movements among foreign bonds, generally in favor of holders. Brazilians continued to advance with the improved tone of exchange. Peruvians have risen two points on the reported settlement between Chile and the Peruvian corporation. Chileans have also advanced. The insurgent victory in Venezuela had no effect on prices. The favorable report issued by the Buenos Ayres railways, together with the Barings sale of stock, combined to cause advances in Argentine securities averaging 2½. It is now fully expected that the Austrian currency borrowings will be effected before January. Russia has definitely declined the offers of a French syndicate to take the £8,000,000 balance of last year's £20,000,000.

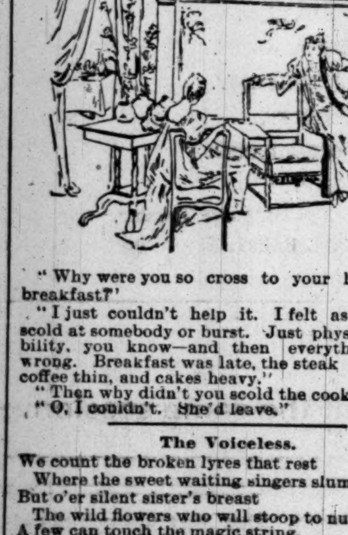
The recovery in American railroads is attributed to a more secure feeling in regard to silver. The advances were somewhat irregular, the tendency being to realize at higher prices. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following: Increases—Denver and Rio Grande first consolidated mortgage, 2¼; Reading seconds, 2; Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, and Union Pacific shares, 1¾ each; Reading thirds, and Norfolk and Western ordinary, 1¼ each; Ohio and Mississippi ordinary and New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, 1 each; Denver and Rio Grande common, and New York, Ontario and Western, ¾ each; Atchisons, Central Pacific shares, and Wabash ordinary, and mortgage bonds, ½ each. The securities of the Grand Trunk of Canada improved. Grand Trunk first preferences advanced 1½ for the week; do second preferred, 1¼; and do third preferences, 1. Speculators continued to devote attention to mining securities, in which there was a further advance. Commercial cable shares advanced ¾. The decision of the County Council to acquire the London Tramways depressed the shares.

The *Statist* has published an elaborate analysis, illustrated by a diagram, intended to prove that out of thirty American joint stock breweries all but six have been almost entirely promoted from two or three quarters sometimes in combination, sometimes independently. The *Statist* contends that the capital is largely watered, and that the vendors of breweries are getting fancy prices. The diagram set forth at a glance how the same individuals figure in the boards of different companies, or as promoters and in other capacities.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Petite Bourse, in spite of the agitation against it, continues to assemble as usual. The Cabinet discussed the question yesterday, but came to no decision. The monthly settlement disclosed a large bull account, enabling backers to obtain 3 per cent for advances. The monthly receipts of the Suez Canal again show a large decrease. The week's declines include 49 francs in Suez Canal shares and 10 francs in Rio Tinto shares. Portuguese securities were firm. The other changes were small.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The prospect of a military loan has had a depressing effect on the market here. Bank shares are still in a lethargic condition. The closing quotations include: Hungarian gold rente, 95.10; Mexican 6's, 81.10 (against 79.90 last week); Austrian credit, 164.75; Deutsche Bank, 160.10; Harpener, 134; private discount, 2; long exchange on London, 20.30.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 9.—After a quiet week prices closed firmer. The final quotations include: Hungarian gold rente, 95.10; Mexican sixes, 79.40; short exchange on London, 20.36; private discount, 2.



"Why were you so cross to your husband at breakfast?"

"I just couldn't help it. I felt as if I must scold at somebody or burst. Just physical irritability, you know—and then everything went wrong. Breakfast was late, the steak burnt, the coffee thin, and cakes heavy."

"Then why didn't you scold the cook?"

"O, I couldn't. She'd leave."

The Voiceless.

We count the broken lyres that rest
 Where the sweet waiting singers slumber,
But o'er silent sister's breast
 The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
 And noisy fame is proud to win them!
Alas! for those that never sing,
 But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
 Whose song has told their heart's sad story;
When for the voiceless, who have known
 The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes swept
 O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,
But where the glistening night dews wept
 On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow.

O, hearts that break and give no sign,
 Save whitening lips and faded tresses,
Till death pours out his cordial wine,
 Slow dropped from misery's crushing presses!
If singing breath or echoing chord
 To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
 As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!
—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

Cotton Used.

The world in 1891 consumed 11,803,000 bales of cotton.

WALKER HAS NO SHOW

HIS PROPOSED AGREEMENT NOT CONSIDERED FEASIBLE.

Chairman Midgley's Division of Traffic Plan the Only One That Has Any Show of Adoption—A Simple Agreement That Can Be Maintained Is What the Railroads Want—The Santa Fe Rejects Chairman Caldwell's Side-Agreement—Railway Notes.

It is generally admitted in Western railroad circles that the division of traffic plan submitted by Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association is the only feasible agreement that stands any show of adoption. Chairman Walker's proposed agreement is considered entirely impracticable. It is virtually the same plan as was proposed by Gould and Huntington two or three years ago. All the railroad officials agree that there should not be one association taking in everything west of Chicago and St. Louis, with subassociations whose interests conflict at nearly all important points. That is what wrecked the Western Traffic Association. Propositions submitted in the subassociations and referred to the big association were generally buried, especially when the subjects were of great importance.

What the lines west of Chicago want is an association that will cover territory between Chicago, St. Louis, and Colorado, with one Chairman, and rate committees at Chicago St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, and, Denver, their recommendations (when of a general nature) to be submitted for approval to a general meeting. The agreement should provide that the association rates and divisions should be confined to the association lines. Members of any association are entitled to every legal protection against outsiders. At the same time the agreement should be so fair that all lines in the territory could become members without feeling that any vital interest would or could be sacrificed. Disinterested parties should not have more authority over any property than the owners.

The agreement for dividing tonnage, it is claimed, should be separate from the general agreement, and in arriving at whatever proportion each line is entitled to should be determined by the facilities each line has for serving the best interests of the communities through which they pass.

The Gould-Walker proposition would make the gross earnings for a certain period the basis. Rates would never be maintained under such an agreement. Each line would be working for gross revenue with the idea of securing a greater percentage in the pool. Probably there are not more than two or three lines west of Chicago that would be willing to have their tonnage for the next year based on what they carried in 1891, or, thus far, in 1892.

Chairman Midgley and his committee, it is claimed, are working in the right direction and it is expected that they will submit some proposition that can be accepted by all lines in interest. All that is needed is an agreement to maintain established rates, and in order to strengthen such an agreement there should be another agreement to divide competitive tonnage, and this division should be accomplished every thirty days.

The Commissioners or arbitrators, it is said, should make diversion orders, without calling a town metting. Under the Western Traffic agreement no line knew what the Commissioners had guessed for them. Consequently each line supposed it was getting the worst of it. The Commissioners or arbitrators should be governed by the rules of the associations, the same as other employes are and they should avoid too many meetings of the traffic officials as they are extreme partisans.

RAIL FREIGHT CHARGES IN ENGLAND

President Roberts Tells What He Learned While Across the Water.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—The *Railway World* prints an interview with President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad, who recently returned from a tour through Great Britain, in which he talks of the lessons English railroads taught him. President Roberts was particularly impressed with the system of terminal freight charges in vogue on the railroads throughout Great Britain, and told how such a plan if introduced in this country would go very far to allay the oft repeated criticism of supposed discrimination in freight charges as between long and short hauls. In the interview he says:

Railroads in England are permitted by act of Parliament to charge for handling, billing, and loading merchandise in cars, and that charge is generally uniform whether the freight is to be carried a long or a short distance. Thus they recognize that the length of haul has no connection with terminal expenses.

There are three principal items of cost which enter into the transportation of merchandise. First, there is the labor and expense attending the loading and unloading of merchandise. This expense, you understand, is the same for either a long or a short haul, and the local traffic should bear the same charge for this service as the through traffic. Second comes the consideration in the use of cars and motive power and locomotives. The detention of equipment used in local traffic bears a much greater proportion to the service than can be compensated for by their delay on through traffice. Third, the question presents itself as to the cost of the hauling of the cars when loaded, which is about the same on local and through traffic, except for the detention in starting and stopping the trains.

It would, therefore, seem plain to me that the system charging a uniform rate per ton per mile, which is what the American public seems to demand, is not the proper system either for the shipper or the transportation company unless such a system be accompanied with the proper adjustment of charging for the use of terminals.

Railways are the highways of the country, and public rightly demands proper facilities. The railroads ought to be required to charge such compensation as would enable them to properly fulfill these demands. It is equally the duty of the government if it says that the railroads shall not charge too high a rate to say they shall not charge too low a rate. The value of every ticket should be plainly stamped on its face, and no one should be permitted to traffic in it. In the event of its not being used the companies should be compelled to redeem them at their face value if presented within a reasonable time.

Meeting of Reading Examiners.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 9.—Another meeting of the Reading combine examiners was held yesterday. Deputy Attorney-General Stranahan, representing the Commonwealth, made some important calls on counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading and leased lines. It was admitted by counsel for the corporations that a large portion of the shares of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley railroad company is held by the Lehigh Valley company; that the Port Reading railroad company has no designated office in Philadelphia, but its directors sometimes meet there; that the Port Reading had issued $1,500,000 of bonds, guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading. Prices of coal at various points on tidewater Sept. 20 were shown.

Rejected by the Santa Fe.

The proposition to adopt a side agreement to the Western Passenger Association, to which the Alton was to be a party, in order to secure the restoration and maintenance of passenger rates in the West, has been defeated. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé notified Chairman Caldwell yesterday that it would not become a party. It is understood the Santa Fé will not join any association or agreement that is not binding upon all the roads parties to it and does not give the roads the right to go into court and prosecute a line for violation of contract.

THE GREATEST MANUFACTURING NATION

Where the United States Has Passed the Older Countries.

Which is the greatest manufacturing nation in the world? Probably a majority of persons would answer "Great Britain" without a moment's hesitation. But that is not correct. It was true once, but is so no longer. The United States is now in first place. Mulhall, the English statistician, recognized as the highest living authority in his specialty, gives the total manufactures of the world in 1888 at $22,370,000,000. Of this amount the following were the figures for the leading nations:

Austria	$1,265,000,000
France	2,425,000,000
Germany	2,915,000,000
Great Britain	4,100,000,000
Russia	1,815,000,000
United States	7,215,000,000

Our friends, the free traders, should make a note of this. Their parrot cry is that Great Britain is the greatest manufacturer in the world, and that free trade did it. They must now admit that the protective policy has brought us ahead in the race, so that we manufacture now about twice as much per year as Great Britain, our chief rival.—*Toledo Blade*

Electoral Qualifications.

Only citizens who are able to read and write have the power to vote in Bolivia and several other South American Republics.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

He Tells Philadelphia Business-Men What Republicans Have Done.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—Senator Sherman arrived here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from Washington and was met by a committee of the Manufacturers' club, who escorted him to a hotel, where an impromptu reception followed. The latter part of the afternoon was spent in a drive through the park.

This evening a large audience assembled in the Academy of Music at a meeting given under the auspices of the Manufacturers' club. The house was filled at 8 o'clock, when the statesman from Ohio entered in company with Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Mayor Stuart, and President Thomas Dolan of the Manufacturers' club. The latter acted as Chairman, and in a very few words introduced Senator Sherman as the orator of the evening. The speaker was given an enthusiastic reception, and when the applause subsided he spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I was invited to speak to you I was told that this was to be a meeting of business-men to consider business questions involved in a Presidential election. I will therefore confine myself to the business issues distinctly made between the two great political parties of our country.

The whole aspect of the tariff question has been changed by the recent action of the Democratic National convention at Chicago. For the first time in the history of our country during 100 years of national life has a national party dared to proclaim that a tariff for protection was unconstitutional and is a fraud upon the laborer for the benefit of a few. This has not been done in secret nor with equivocal phrases or limitations, but openly, after debate, and a vote by the strong majority of 514 yeas to 315 nays in a Democratic convention in which every district, and State, and Territory was fully represented.

This is a bold declaration, as bold as the rebellion, and should be met by the American people in the same spirit as they met the rebellion. There should be no truce or parley until the issue is determined; not by war, but by the voice of the American people. The significant fact appears that this resolution was voted against by the great producing States of the North and voted for by the late Confederate States; that in substance it was taken from the Confederate Constitution; that it was in open opposition to the opinions and acts of the great leaders of the Democracy, living and dead, and among them several from Pennsylvania, of whom not the least was that sterling Democrat, Samuel J. Randall. It was made in the face of the often repeated declarations in Democratic National conventions and in spite of a large minority of the members of the recent convention the power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust these duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely identical with the power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other.

The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the Federal Government without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable restriction relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them, and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This cannot be the case, this indispensable power thus surrendered by the State must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

They tell us also that protection is a fraud upon the labor of the American people for the benefit of the few. What right has the Democratic party of today to speak for the laboring men of this country? What measure has it adopted or proposed to advance their interests, to promote their comfort, or increase their pay? Every one of the great acts of public policy adopted by the Republican party which have distinguished the last thirty years has tended to promote the good of the people, of the common people, as Mr. Lincoln called them, and none has been more fruitful of good to the people, and especially to those who labor, than the Republican policy of protecting their industries from undue foreign competition. This rule of protection has been extended by the McKinley law to all forms of production in which our people can compete with fair wages on equal terms.

Congress may not in all cases have fixed the just rate of duty, for this depends upon changing conditions of demand and supply, but the principle adopted is plain and simple, that in collecting our revenues from imported goods we will discriminate in favor of home productions as against foreign productions competing with ours. This is the Republican policy of protection, to secure and maintain which we ask the people of the United States to reëlect Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States, and to reëlect a Republican House of Representatives.

If the Republican party succeeds at this election the protective policy will be maintained and the McKinley law will only be changed as the experience of the time demonstrates the necessity of amendment. If the Democratic party succeeds, we must be prepared for violent changes in our tariff laws, to be made without regard to the wages and interests of labor or of the capital employed in manufactures. This threatened destruction of our home industries is made by an unnatural alliance of the cotton-grower in the South, the free trader in commercial cities, and the diletantte dudes who now follow the fashions of the old world, because it is "English, you know."

The second business question of national policy of great importance to which I have referred is whether the coinage of silver shall be free, whether the holder of 412½ grains of standard silver or 371¼ grains of pure silver can present it to the Treasury of the United States and have it coined for him into a dollar. That much silver is worth in the market about sixty-seven cents. If the coinage of silver is made free then all the silver in existence, estimated at $4,000,000,000, and all silver hereafter mined, amounting last year at coinage value to $185,000,000, and annually increasing, could be brought to our mints and coined into dollars at the expense of the United States and for the benefit of the owner of silver. The inevitable effect would be to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar to sixty-seven cents. The dollar in gold would then disappear from circulation and be worth in the market nearly $1.50.

I believe President Harrison would veto a free-coinage measure. What Mr. Cleveland would do I cannot say, he does not tell us. The subject will enter largely into Congressional debates. No man ought to be elected to Congress whose position on this question is not clear and unequivocable. Now what we want is both gold and silver money, but always maintained at par with each other, money having the same purchasing power. How can we get it? The surest answer is by putting enough silver in the silver dollar to make it equal in value to the gold in the gold dollar. If 371¼ grains are not enough put into the silver dollar 480 grains or 550 grains; give the people an honest dollar and thus settle the silver question.

A measure of graver importance than even free trade or a silver standard is presented in two lines in the platform of the Democratic party recently adopted at Chicago. Sec. 8 of the platform reads:

"We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State banks be repealed."

What does this mean? The tax referred to was imposed in the midst of the civil war, after full debate and consideration, not for the purpose of revenue, but to get rid of the mass of paper money issued under the laws of the several States, of denominations of $1 to $1,000. I am amazed that any intelligent man, Democrat or Republican who has lived long enough to know the truth, or has read the history of his country, could now be willing to open the door again to this kind of money. The very first financial problem that faced us at the beginning of the war was how to get out of it. The Subtreasury law, a Democratic measure, forbade its use by the government or its receipt by any officer of the government. It could not be received for taxes. It was not and could not be made a legal tender. Gold and silver disappeared, as they usually do in the face of war. The only expedient was to tax this so-called paper money out of existence. It is this law which our Democratic friends now propose to repeal. But we did not destroy the State banks without substituting other banks in their place. Nearly all the State banks were converted into national banks, with power to issue circulating notes, so well secured that no man has ever lost a dollar on a national bank note.

The choice is now between national money, backed by the power and credit of the government, or the exploded, rejected, prohibited, and unconstitutional bills of credit issued by local banks under the authority of forty-four States, with powers as diverse as the animal creation. The credit of some of these States is already impaired by repudiation, and some have very limited resources, already crippled by debt. It is now the tendency of the Democratic party, dominated by the South, to revive all the issues before the war except slavery and disunion, and destroy all the achievements of the Republican party except the preservation of the Union. The Republican party seeks to complete its work by strengthening the Union it has saved, to deal impartially with all sections and classes, to maintain and improve upon the national currency it has established, and to extend the policy of protection to all industries that can be profitably conducted here.

Hunted Down.

Pauline—"I was engaged to a man named Smith once."

Perdita—"What was his first name?"

Pauline—"John."

Perdita—"Heavens! I was once engaged to him myself."

Both (sobbing)—"Then he must have been untrue to both of us."—*New York Herald.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c.

ACTIVITY IN TRADE.

AN INCREASE OF FIFTEEN TO TWENTY PER CENT IN VOLUME.

Every Department of Business Flourishing and in a Prosperous Condition—Board of Trade Speculative Markets Show Considerable Activity — Wheat Manifesting Strength in Spite of Some Adverse Conditions—Complaints of Unfavorable Conditions for Winter Wheat.

General mercantile business in Chicago is estimated by competent authorities as aggregating from 15 to 20 per cent more in volume than ever before. This activity extends to every department of trade. All the way from the manufacturers to the retailers there is found the same unexampled activity, and the wholesale merchants, who depend upon the wider field, are quite as active as those of any other lines. So far as material conditions in the business field are concerned there is little more to be asked for. Not only is business active, but there is a satisfactory margin of profit, good collections, and all the elements of a generally prosperous situation.

Notwithstanding all of these pleasing features one would not say, in taking a broad look at the situation, that the times were notably prosperous. There is nothing of the booming activity that has characterized some former periods of prosperity. This is the result of dullness in the speculative markets. By that is not meant merely the markets where securities are bought and sold, but in the broader sense. There are few new enterprises being brought forward. There is an apathy on the part of the public toward new security issues, and evidence that a good many old issues have not been altogether digested yet. In the situation apart from the interests directly connected with the commercial and industrial activity there is lassitude and general dullness.

We can trace the causes for much of this dullness to the extreme depression which is to be seen on the other side of the ocean. A Chicago banker who returned from Europe last week made an observation which has in it much of interest. The bankers of London, he said, today regret that they came forward and stood in the gap at the time of the Barings crisis. They regret that the great house was not allowed to go into liquidation and the great weight of South American defaulted securities lifted out of the situation. The treatment would have been heroic at that time, but it would have left the situation today in far better shape than it is now. Not only is the Barings crisis not over yet, but perhaps some of its most serious problems are yet to be worked out. The actual condition of affairs in England is decidedly discouraging. Extreme depression is found in all lines of industry, and as extreme conservativeness is found among capitalists. The effect of all this upon our own affairs here in Chicago has been an excellent lesson, showing how intimately commercial bonds have bound us to the old country. It has prevented the projection of new enterprises. It has stopped the issuing of new securities and it has thrown on our own market and caused continued depression in many securities that we had previously disposed of.

There is another reason why Chicago just at present does not offer a favorable field for the bringing out of new enterprises and why the investment business in securities appears to languish. We have buried down at Jackson Park some $15,000,000 that is for the present as completely out of our business situation as if it were sunk in the lake. Then we have expended much more in enterprises more or less remotely connected with the World's Fair. The building operations have been on an unexampled scale and a great part of these are largely in preparation for next year's celebration. When it is noted that building permits have already been taken out this year for structures to cost nearly $50,000,000 it will be seen why the local field was not in good condition to readily absorb new securities. Building operations so far this year exceed those of last year by nearly $13,000,000, although a record was made last year that had never been approached before. With the money which has been swallowed up for the present by the exhibition itself and with the still vaster sum which has been put into buildings, designed mainly for use during the Fair, and when there is added to that enormous sum that has been invested in enterprises more or less auxiliary to the World's Fair, some idea of the tremendous drain that has been made upon local finances will be seen and the wonder will not be that local speculative and investment affairs are somewhat dull but that there has been as much activity as has been exhibited.

As a matter of fact there really has not been the dullness in the investment market that people generally imagined. Stock Exchange transactions for the first nine months of the year really exceed those of last year by a considerable. Transactions in stock have shown steady increase throughout the year. The bond trade, however, is exceedingly dull. For the first quarter of the year the bond transactions on the exchange amounted to $2,447,000. In the second quarter that increased to $4,484,000, but in the third quarter it has fallen off to $1,894,000, and is still exceedingly dull.

The course of the stock market last week was toward higher prices, but the movement was moderate and the transactions limited. There were gains by the street railway stocks, the breweries, and several other active securities, but the advance was in all cases small. The street railway situation remains practically unchanged. So far as outside appearances are concerned the Philadelphians have continued steady buyers, and appearances indicate that there has been some local short selling. At the close of the week the market was at its strongest point.

The statements of the national banks made to the Controller at the close of business Sept. 30 make some interesting comparisons with former periods of the year. The aggregate loans and discounts are up to nearly the unequaled limit shown in the statement of July 12, being $105,600,000 against $106,300,000 three months ago. Total deposits, however, show a decrease of nearly $7,000,000, having dropped to $137,287,000. Cash showed a sharp decrease, and in the case of several of the banks it was down slightly below the limit of the legal reserve.

The week in the speculative produce markets was chiefly notable for the development of quite a bullish feeling in wheat, due to the continued dry weather through the West and Southwest, where the winter wheat had been seeded. The reports have complained not only of drought, but of damage to the young plant by insects. Indiana and Missouri have sent in most discouraging reports, and the market here has felt the effect. There is a growing impression, too, that the yield of spring wheat is going to turn out a great disappointment, and this has not been without influence. The piling up of wheat at commercial centers has been the great factor on the bear side of the market, and has, no doubt, deferred many speculators from going into the market. Still, with any indication of an advance, there will probably be a broadening of speculation that will be a material aid to the price.

Reports on corn indicate that while it is for the most part beyond danger of damage by frost there is going to be a large proportion of poor corn in the crop as a whole, and this is the strongest point in favor of holders. The export business has been only fair, but private advices from the other side lead some of the trade to look for an improvement as soon as the immense receipts fall off.

The provision deal was not affected by the arrest of Messrs. Wright and Cudahy, who are owners of all the ribs in store here. The price has been maintained, and with a broadening of speculation the entire list has developed strength, pork and lard advancing more than ribs, the latter having been held steady by the support of the clique.

Globe Savings Bank,

Cor. Dearborn and Jackson Streets.
Under State Supervision.
Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited.

93d Weekly Statement, at the Close of Business, Oct. 8, 1892.

ASSETS:

Secured loans		$299,289.09
Stocks and bonds		102,352.25
Furniture and fixtures		8,421.14
Premiums		609.25
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$115,629.00	
Due from banks	77,324.16	
Cash and cash items	18,092.38	
		211,045.54
Total		$621,717.27

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		5,150.15
Savings deposits	$283,491.44	
Checking deposits	130,113.64	
Cashier's and certified checks	2,692.04	
		416,567.12
Total		$621,717.27

Pays 4 per cent interest on savings deposits and special rates on checking balances. Safety deposit vaults.
C.W. Spalding, President. Edwd. Hayes, Vice-Pres.
J. P. Altgeld, 2d Vice-Pres. W.S. Loomis, Asst.Cashier

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad is to be held at the general office of the company in Chicago at noon on Wednesday, the 12th of October, 1892.

The Board of Directors have determined to submit to that meeting, with their recommendation for its adoption, the following proposition:

That the capital stock of the company be increased from $45,000,000 to $50,000,000 by a new issue of fifty thousand shares of $100 each; each stockholder of record on the 20th of September, 1892, to have the privilege of subscribing at par for one share in respect to every nine shares then registered in his name, provided written advice of his intention to take such proportion of new shares shall be received by the company in New York, on or before September 30, 1892. Payment for the new shares to be made in full to the company in New York between the 13th and 31st days of October, 1892, at the rate of one hundred dollars per share. Certificates for such shares will be delivered on the third business day after payment in full shall have been made.

Stockholders entitled to subscribe for fractions of shares shall, upon payment therefor, receive scrip convertible into full-paid stock when presented in sums of one hundred dollars or multiples thereof. Such scrip shall not draw dividends.

By order of the Board of Directors.
August 11, 1892. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CORDAGE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1892.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT on the preferred and THREE PER CENT on the common stock of the company, both payable on the 1st day of November next at the transfer office of the company, 135 Front-st., this city. The transfer books will close Oct. 15 at 12 m. and reopen Nov. 2 next at 10 a. m.

CHARLES DAVIS, Treasurer.

$100,000—5½%.

In sums of $10,000 and upwards.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
125 La Salle-st.

TRADE In Chicago Grain and Provisions and N. Y. Stocks in lots from $20 up. Convenient quarters. Best facilities. Prompt service. No waiting. Risk limited. Profits unlimited. Puts and calls. A trial requested, correspondence solicited. Address KENDALL & CO., 69 Washington St., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Activity and strength in West Chicago railroad stock was the feature of the market yesterday. The stock was in good demand, and it took considerably higher prices to bring out what was wanted. The regular stock opened at 200 and advanced ½ point. Account stock went up to 202 at one jump, and sold ⅞ above that, but closed at 201⅞. Philadelphia appeared to be buying, the recognized broker of the Philadelphia contingent taking on about 1,000 shares. There was some evidence of uneasiness among the shorts, but it is doubtful if much short stock was covered. There seems to be no disposition, however, on the part of the Philadelphia crowd to push their advantage and squeeze the short sellers. To all outward appearances their intention is rather to accumulate stock and pay as small prices as they can for it.

North Side stock was dull but decidedly strong. It sold ex-dividend for the account at 255, which was equal to a point and a half advance. Street's Stable Car stock was exceedingly dull, there not being, in fact, a single transaction. The market was firm, however, the settling price being fixed at 30½. The directors meet Monday to declare the dividend, and there seems to be no doubt whatever but the usual dividend will be paid. President Fischer is expected home from Europe today.

There was practically nothing in the market outside of the street railways, and there were no quotations of special interest established.

The New York bank statement showed heavy losses in almost every line. The surplus reserve decreased nearly $2,500,000, the decrease being chiefly the result of heavy currency shipments to the country without a corresponding decrease in loans. The footings of the statement were as follows:

	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Changes.	
Loans	$464,905,700	$463,298,200	Dec.	$1,607,400
Deposits	476,598,800	472,419,700	Dec.	4,179,100
Circul'tion	5,674,600	5,576,500	Dec.	98,100
L. tender	51,621,100	48,134,500	Dec.	486,400
Specie	71,921,000	71,907,000	Dec.	14,000
Reserve	123,542,100	120,041,500	Dec.	3,000,600
R's r'q'd	119,149,700	118,104,925	Dec.	1,044,775
Surplus	4,392,400	1,936,575	Dec.	2,455,825

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Oct. 8.	Closing—Oct. 7.
Atchison	4,375	38¾	38	38¾	38¾
Am. Sugar	11,960	108½	107½	109	110¾
Do pfd.	417	102	101¾	102	102¾
Am. Tob. Co.	1,030	110½	108½	108¾	......
Do pfd.	120	110	109¾	110	......
Balt. & Ohio	200	92¼	92¼	92¼	......
C. B. & Q.	720	98¾	98½	98¾	99
C. & N. W.	360	114¾	114½	114¾	114¾
Do pfd.	41	143	142½	143	......
C., M. & St. P.	100	78¼	78	78	78¾
C. R. I. & P.	335	81	80¾	80¾	81¼
C. St. P. M. & O.	100	52½	52½	52½	52¾
Canada So.	25	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¾
Ches. & Ohio	15	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
C., St. P. M. & M.	100	114	114	114	......
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,625	65	64½	65	64¾
Citizens' Gas	200	114	113¾	114	113½
Con Gas (N. Y.)	100	116	116	116	116
Chicago Gas	7,595	85¾	85¼	85¾	85¾
D. L. & W.	22	153	153	153	153¾
Del & Hud.	500	135	135	135	......
Dist. & C. F. Co.	6,071	59¾	59½	59¾	59¾
Edison	400	104½	103¾	103¾	105
Gen. Elec.	2,505	119¾	118½	118¾	119¾
Hocking Valley	50	30	30	30	29¾
Ill. Cent.	35	98½	98½	98½	......
Louis. & Nash.	1,420	68¾	68	68	68¾
L. N. A. & C.	520	25½	25	25½	25½
Mo. Pac.	1,000	61¾	61¼	61¾	61¾
Mich. Cent.	......	......	......	......	108¾
Manhattan	308	132¾	132½	132¾	132½
Minn. & St. L.	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	19¾
N. Y. & N. E.	16,385	44¾	44	44¾	44¾
Nor. Pac.	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do pfd.	1,000	50¾	50½	50½	50¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	510	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
N. Y. Central	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	110
Nor. & W. pfd.	......	......	......	......	40¾
N. Y., Sus. & W.	18	18	18	18	19
Do pfd.	......	......	......	......	68
N. American Co.	657	13	12¾	12¾	12¾
N. Y., O. & W.	120	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
National Lead	630	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¾
Do pfd.	......	......	......	......	94¾
National Cordage	910	134¾	134¼	134¾	134¾
Do pfd.	225	120¾	120½	120¾	120¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	10	16	16	16	17
Do 1st pfd.	10	71¾	71¾	71¾	......
Ohio Southern	......	......	......	......	26
Phil. & Reading	12,200	58¾	57¾	57¾	58
Pacific Mail	200	31¾	31½	31¾	31¾
P., D. & E.	......	......	......	......	18¾
P. C. C. & St. L.	......	......	......	......	22¾
Do pfd.	......	......	......	......	61¾
Richmond Term.	200	9	9	9	9
Southern Pacific	200	37¾	37¼	37¾	37
Silver bullion	20,000	84¾	84½	84¾	85
St. L. & S. W.	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Do pfd.	......	......	......	......	16¾
St. P. & Duluth	......	......	......	......	47¾
Texas Pacific	430	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
T., A. A. & N. M.	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
Tenn. Coal	100	37	37	37	37
Union Pacific	3,450	39¾	39½	37¾	39¾
U. P. D. & G.	200	19¼	18¾	18¾	18¾
W. & L. E.	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do pfd.	200	69¾	69½	69¾	69¾
Wabash	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	......
Western Union	343	96¾	96	96¾	96¾
Wis. Cent.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	......

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	147½	Fargo	144
American	115	United States	60

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s. reg.	114½	U. S. 2s reg.	100½
U. S. 4s. coup.	114½		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 Ark 6s fund ... 8¼	1000 LNA&C 1st ... 111
7000 NC 6s 1919 ... 123¾	5000 LNA&Ccm ... 75¼
35000 SoCar6sMonfund ... 4@4¼	1000 LStL&T 1st ... 96@96¼
20000 Brown con ... 98	5000 M L S & W 5s ... 106¼
1000 Tenn sett 6s ... 104	5000 M&SP 1st-SMD ... 117
1000 A C Ose ... 112	1000 M&O nw 1st.6sex ... 110
1000 Atch 4s ... 83¾	12000 NYC&StL4s ... 97¼
5000 Atch reg ... 83¾	14000 NYLE&Wnw2cn ... 106½
10000 Atch inc ... 58@58¼	33000 NYO&W rf4s ... 83¼@83¾
10000 Atch tr ... 58¼	4000 N Y O & W con 5s ... 107½
1000 B & O 5s '85-1925 ... 111¼	1000 NP 3d cn ... 106½
1000 B & O reg ... 109	9000 NoR of Cal 5s ... 98¾
5000 C P g 6s '98 ... 110¼	5000 NW con ... 140
3000 C&O gen 4½s ... 79½	1000 OR&N 1st ... 109¼
1000 C&O con5s ... 104¾	10000 OSL&Ut n ct5s ... 79½
3000 C&O.PM fund ... 110	15000 OSL&U nc ... 72¾
1000 CB&Q deb 4s ... 98	15000 PCC&StL4½s s ... 102¾
2000 CB&Q db 5s ... 102½	1000 R & W Pcol 5s ... 51¾
8000 C&E I g 5s ... 102¼	4000 SL&IM x 5s ... 101¾
5000 CGT&C Co 1st ... 90¾	2000 StL&SF 2d—Cl B ... 113¾
6000 C&IC 1st ... 102¼@102¾	5000 SL&SW 1st ... 69¾
5000 CRI&P5sgm ... 101	2000 SA&AP 1 6s '86 and 1926 tr ... 69
10000 C R I &P5s reg ... 100	5000 SecCorp 6s ... 99
5000 CC&I 6s ... 103	3000 TC&R 6s—T Div ... 91
3000 DM&M 1 g ... 44¾	11000 TP 1st 5s ... 83¼
13000 GECo db5s ... 106½	5000 TP 2d inc ... 31
2000 H&TC con 6s ... 101½	2000 T S L & KC 1st ... 88@89
1000 I&GN 2d mge ... 70	25000 UPgd 6sctn ... 94½
1000 Iowa C 1st ... 89½	17000 UP-D&G 1st ... 71¼@71¾
6000 L G St L 1st ... 83¾@84	13000 WS gt 4s reg ... 102½@102¾
5000 LE&W 2d 5s ... 101	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,000	38¼	38¾	38	38¾
Atlantic Mining	100	11	11	11	11
Am. Sugar	1,600	110¼	110¾	108¾	108¾
Do pfd.	5	102½	102½	102½	102½
Bell Telephone	18	202¾	202¾	202½	202½
C. B. & Q.	550	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Chicago Junc. Ry	1	101	101	101	101
Cent. Mass.	100	17	17	17	17
Genl. Elec.	372	119	119	118¼	118¾
Mexican Central	450	14¾	14¾	14½	14¾
Union Pacific	250	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Westinghouse El.	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Wis. Cent.	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾

Bonds:

6000 Chi Junc 5s ... 99¼	2000 Gen Elec 5s ... 104¼
6000 C B & Q cn 5s ... 105½@106	14000 Mex Cent 4s ... 67¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—The market closed unsettled; Pennsylvania, 55¼@55⅜; Reading, 28¾@28 15-16; Lehigh Valley, 58¾@58⅞; Reading general 4s, 86½@87; do 1st inc., 76½@77; do 2d inc., 69@69¾; do 3d inc., 61 offered.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Mining quotations: Crown Point, $1.10; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.10; Gould and Curry, $1.30; Hale and Norcross, $2.10; Homestake, $14.00; Independence, 20c asked; Mexican, $2.00; Ontario, $39.00; Ophir, $3.10; Plymouth, 50c; Sierra Nevada, $2.00; Standard, $1.30; Union Consolidated, $1.40; Yellow Jacket, $1.10; Iron Silver, 60c; Quicksilver, $3.00; do preferred, $18.00; Bulwer, 31c.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), 75c; Atlantic, $11.00; Boston and Montana, $36.00; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Franklin, $14.50; Kearsarge, $10.50; Osceola, $34.50; Santa Fe Copper, $10.00; Tamarack, $160.25; Butte and Boston Copper, $9.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 45c; Bulwer, 35c; Best and Belcher, $2.40; Bodie Consolidated, 35c; Chollar, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.40; Crown Point, $1.50; Eureka Consolidated, $1.50; Gould and Curry, $1.50; Hale and Norcross, $2.75; Mexican, $2.05; Mono, 10c; Mount Diablo, $1.15; Navajo, 10c; Ophir, $2.25; Potosi, $1.05; Savage, $1.50; Sierra Nevada, $2.25; Union Consolidated, $1.70; Utah, 30c; Yellow Jacket, $1.50; Nevada Queen, 10c; Belle Isle, 10c; North Belle Isle, 10c.

ALL THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS OFF.

In the Absence of Large Orders from the Outside an Easy Feeling Prevails.

All of the markets were dull Saturday. The dry weather was offset by the probably large increase in the visible today, and corn receivers, shippers, and elevator men were in the market as sellers. Provisions were neglected and ruled easier.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

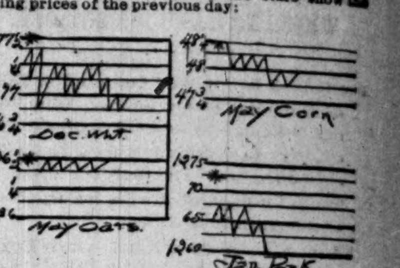
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
October	74¼	74 @	74¼	74¼
December	77¾	76¾@	77¼	77
May	83¾	82¾@	83¾	82¾
CORN.				
October	44	43¾@	44	43¾
December	45¼	44¼@	45¼	44¾
May	48¾	47¾@	48¾	48
OATS.				
October	31¼	31¼@	31¼	31¼
December	33¾	33¼@	33¾	33¾
May	36¾	36¾@	36¾	36¾
MESS PORK.				
October	$10.40	$11.25	@11.40	$11.35
November	11.45	11.30	@11.50	11.40
January	12.72½	12.60	@12.70	12.60
LARD.				
October	$ 8.45	$......	@	$......
November	7.62½	7.50	@ 7.55	7.50
January	7.22½	7.17½	@ 7.22½	7.17½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
October	$10.40	$10.00	@	$10.00
January	6.57½	6.50	@ 6.57½	6.50

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	November.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$......	$......	$ 1.06¼
No. 2 corn	48¼	......	42
No. 2 oats	27¾	......	31
Mess pork	......	11.80	......
Lard	6.55	6.70	......
Short ribs	6.67½	6.22½	......

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat, May corn, May oats, and January pork Oct. 8. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Demand for Cattle Was Light Saturday—The Market Was Slow—Quotations.

Following is a statement of the Chicago movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 3	18,335	1,235	21,629	8,264
Tuesday, Oct. 4	8,391	1,049	16,647	8,030
Wednesday, Oct. 5	18,529	924	21,854	12,529
Thursday, Oct. 6	17,551	1,453	22,156	9,977
Friday, Oct. 7	11,320	1,588	22,618	6,818
Saturday, Oct. 8	4,000	500	14,000	1,000
Total	78,126	6,759	118,904	46,618
Same p'd last week	89,932	5,128	123,752	49,505
Same period 1891	79,029	4,464	121,946	44,142
Same period 1890	88,351	5,601	151,323	49,474
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 3	3,104	219	10,082	1,523
Tuesday, Oct 4	2,376	40	8,631	1,194
Wednesday, Oct. 5	3,650	134	11,044	2,345
Thursday, Oct. 6	4,846	191	9,699	1,788
Friday, Oct. 7	4,352	283	9,170	2,466
Saturday, Oct. 8	1,500	100	7,000	500
Total	19,828	967	54,628	9,816
Same p'd last week	24,647	1,104	46,907	14,287
Same period 1891	23,153	1,539	46,966	11,829
Same period 1890	26,570	3,227	44,982	2[illegible],843

Monday's receipts are estimated at 27,000 hogs, 20,000 cattle, and 16,000 sheep, against 21,629 hogs, 18,335 cattle, and 5,264 sheep one week ago, and 25,257 hogs, 22,235 cattle, and 8,903 sheep a year ago.

CATTLE—The usual conditions characterized the market Saturday. Receipts were light and a large proportion of the animals were consigned direct to slaughterers. The run was principally of Texas cattle, there being scarcely 500 natives received. The market was slow and prices were barely steady. The local demand was light and few if any shipping orders were received as outside dealers like to wait until Monday. Liberal receipts are expected the first of this week. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.10@5.70
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	3.95@5.00
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.25@3.90
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.75@3.25
Good to fancy cows and heifers	1.80@2.55
Inferior to good cows and heifers	80@1.60
Stock steers, 630@850 lbs	1.50@2.30
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	2.05@3.20
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.50
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.10@3.00
Western range steers	2.60@4.35

HOGS—Arrivals about reached expectations, being quite liberal for the closing day of the week. The quality of the offerings, however, was poor, there being a small proportion of good hogs among the offerings. The market opened steady, but soon weakened, and closed 10c lower than Friday. Some dealers quoted common hogs 15@20c lower, but the general market averaged only 5@10c lower. A scarcity of cars curtailed shipments somewhat and enabled packers to hammer the market. Heavy sold at $4.90@5.15 for rough, $5.20@5.50 for packing, and $5.40@5.65 for shipping. Light and mixed sold at $5.00@5.80, bulk at $5.45@5.60 for mixed, and $5.55@5.70 for light.

SHEEP—There was no change in this branch of the trade. Arrivals were very small and the demand of an indifferent character. Lambs sold at $4.25@6.00 and 80@105-lb sheep at $4.05@5.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 3,400; market firm; fair to choice native steers, $3.50@5.00; fair to good Texas and Indian steers, $2.20@3.25; Texas and Indian cows, $2.10@2.80. HOGS—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 2,300. Market 10c lower; heavy, $5.30@5.70; packing, $5.20@5.60; light, $5.40@5.65. SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, 1,100; market steady; natives range, $2.50@4.50; Texans, $4.50@5.00.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,900; shipments, 2,800. The market was active and generally strong to 10c higher; dressed beef and shipping steers, $2.75@4.50; cows and heifers, $1.00@2.10; Texas and Indian steers, $1.90@2.00; HOGS—Receipts, 4,800; shipments, 1,800. The market was active and 5@10c higher, closing easy. Extreme range of prices, $5.25@5.55; Bulk of sales was at $5.30@5.45. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 2,100; market was dull and very weak; muttons 10c and lambs 25c lower; muttons, $4.00@4.75.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; strong to 10c higher; natives, $3.00@5.00; Westerns, $2.50@3.80; cows and mixed, $1.00@2.50; feeders, $2.00@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 3,600; opened 5c higher; closed easier; heavy, $5.25@5.50; light, $5.30@5.45; bulk, $5.30@5.35. SHEEP—Firm; $3.25@4.50; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—This has proved a quiet day on the Stock Exchange. The markets developed few features. Indian Government bonds were unchanged, though rupee paper opened ¼ better. Foreign government securities closed with somewhat of an unsettled appearance. Issues have been particularly firm and in the majority of cases marked a substantial advance. American railways have shown some degree of depression, at the same time there has been little or no disposition to sell, leading operators regarding the reaction as only temporary, even allowing for bad bank statement. Philadelphia and Reading and Northern Pacific preference have given way ¾. Louisville and Nashville ½, and most others from ¼ to ½. Canadian Pacific closed weak at a decline of ¼. Grand Trunk issues have met with little support and marked a rise of ¼ to ⅜. Money has been little wanted. With an abundant supply of floating capital short loans have been obtained at ½ per cent. The discount market has been quiet, with a firmer tendency, two and three months' bills being quoted at 1 per cent.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Consols, money, 97 3-16; do account, 97¼; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 32½; Canadian Pacific, 87¾; Illinois Central, 100½; St. Paul common, 80¾; New York Central, 114½; Pennsylvania, 56¾; Reading, 29¾; bar silver, 38¼d; money, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market for both short and three-months' bills, 1@1¼ per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £20,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Offered sparingly; unchanged. Lard—Offered moderately; spot and October dull, 42s 3d. Wheat—Offered moderately; unchanged. Flour—Offered moderately; unchanged. Corn—Offered freely; spot dull, 4s 6¾d; October dull, 4s 5¾d.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Three per cent rentes, 99f 60c for the account.

PRICES ON MANY EXCHANGES.

Movements of Produce Markets in the East and West.

New York, Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 195,700 bu; sales, 280,000 bu; dull, lower; December, 82½c; May, 88 15-16c. Rye—Quiet, firm; Western, 63@66c. Barley—Inactive; Western, 62@75c. Corn—Receipts, 44,500 bu; sales, 120,000 bu; dull, easier; November, 52¾c; December, 53¾c; No. 2, 51¾@52¾c. Oats—Receipts, 130,800 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; dull lower; October, 36¼c; Western, 34¼@47½c. PROVISIONS—Butter—Receipts, 31,700 pkgs; steady and fairly active; Western dairy, 15@19c; Western creamery, 18@24½c. Cheese—7¼@10¾c. Eggs—Quiet and firm; Western, 21½c.

SUGAR—Refined steady; crushed, 5 5-16c; granulated, 4 13-16c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm; 29¾c.

FREIGHTS—Fair demand and firm.

COFFEE—Rio on spot quiet and firm at 15¼@15¾ for No. 7.

COTTON—Futures opened steady; November, 7.92c; December, 8.08c; January, 8.22c; February, 8.33c; March, 8.45c; April, 8.54c; May, 8.64c; June, 8.74c.

PETROLEUM—Was dull and neglected throughout. For Lima Oil November options were offered at 51½c.

DRY GOODS—The market was quiet. Cotton goods continued to disclose new strength at the heavy end with an advance of Glendale AAA brown sheetings to 5½c. Reciprocity AAA, 4x4 sheetings to 5¼c and Glendale drill to 5¼c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 8.—WHEAT—December opened at last night's closing prices, but it did not hold there. The market broke at once, and sold down steadily to a close at 72¼c. May opened at 78¾, and closed 78¼c. Trading was not very heavy after the crowd had sold out pretty well. There was a very good demand for cash wheat at quite an advance over yesterday. Toward the close, after the principal sales had been made, the market had weakened very perceptibly. Receipts of wheat here were 652 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 482 cars. Close: May opened, 78¾c; highest, 78¾c; lowest, 78¼c; closed, 78¼c. October closed, 71¼c. December opened, 72¾c; highest, 72¾c; lowest, 72¼c; closed, 72¼c. On track, No. 1 hard, 73c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 Northern, 66@68c.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat, cash active and higher, 70¾c. Options opened off and continued to decline, closing ¼c under yesterday. October closed 70¼@70½c. December, 73¾c; May, 80¾c. Corn—Cash, advanced to 43¼c; options followed wheat and finished ¼@⅜c below yesterday. October closed 41¼c; November and December, 41c; year, 40¾c; May, 43⅝c. Oats—Slow and steady; cash, 30¼c; October, 30¼c; December, 31¾c; May, 35¾c. Rye—Held higher at 60c. Barley—Quiet, sample lots of Iowa at 60c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 159,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; rye, 11,000 bu; barley, 38,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 59,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, export elevator, 77c; No. 2 red, October, 76¼@78c; November, 77¾@78½c; December, 79@80¼c; January, 81¼@81¾c. Corn—Quiet; local car lots a shade firmer, quiet; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 52½c; No. 2 high mixed in elevator, 52½c; No. 2 mixed, October, 50¼@50¾c; November, 50¾@51c; December, 50@50½c; January, 50@50¾c. Oats—Fair local trade demand for local car lots; No. 2 futures ¼c higher, but late months neglected; No. 3 mixed, 35½c; No 3 white, 38½c; No. 2 white, 41@41¼c; No. 2 white, October, 39¼@39¾c; November, 39¾@39¾c; December, 39¾@40c; January, 40@40½c. Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash and October, 75¼c; November, 75¾c; December, 77¾c; May, 83¾c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 45c; No. 3, 44c; No. 4, 42c. Oats—Quiet; cash, 32c. Rye—Dull; cash, 57½c. Cloverseed—Active, steady; prime cash, $6.60; October and November, $6.70; December, $6.75; March, $6.90. Receipts—Wheat, 87,609 bu; corn, 7,139 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, 4,594 bu; cloverseed, 1,083 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 76,500 bu; corn, 996 bu; oats, 400 bu; rye, 28,729 bu; cloverseed, 250 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 8.—Flour, quiet; wheat, steady. December, 71¾c; No. 2 spring,

70c; No. 1 Northern, 76c. Corn—Dull; No. 3, 43@43½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 3 white, 31½@32½c. Barley quiet; October, 64c; sample, 38@61c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 59½c. Provisions quiet. Pork—October, $11.35. Lard—October, $8.25. Receipts—Flour, 8,300 bu; wheat, 59,400 bu; barley, 71,850 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,930 bu; wheat, 12,200 bu; barley, 89,800 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 8.—Wheat—The market opened ½c lower this morning and ruled dull in the early hours with slightly declining tendencies up to noon. The session was dull throughout and closed ⅛@¼c lower. Close—No. 1 hard, cash and October, 74½c; December, 76½c; May, 83c. No. 1 Northern, cash and October, 72½c; May, 80½c. No. 2 Northern, cash and October, 67½c; December, 69c; No. 3, 61½c; rejected, 52½. Rye, 53c.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 8.—Grain—Corn active, firm; No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 42c; No. 4, 40½c. Oats active, higher; No. 2 white, 33@35c; No. 3 white 31½@32c. Rye steady; No. 2, 55@57c. Receipts—Wheat, 9,500 bu; corn, 48,100 bu; oats, 71,800 bu; rye, 1,800 bu; barley, 4,900 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 6,100 bu; oats, 73,700 bu; barley, 2,100 bu. Whisky—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 8.—Grain—Wheat—In demand, steady; No. 2 hard, old, 61c; new, 61@61½c; No. 2 red, 64@65c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 37½@38c; No. 2 white, 39c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 26@27c; No. 2 white, 29@31c. Receipts—Wheat, 117,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 8.—Grain—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 spot, and October, 76½c; December, 79½c. Corn—Dull; mixed spot, 52½@53c. Oats—Steady and quiet; No. 2 white Western, 38½c. Rye—Steady and firm; No. 2, 65c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 81½@86c; No. 1 Northern, 79½@85½c; No. 2 red, 78½c. Corn—No. 2, 49½c. Receipts—Wheat, 150,000 bu; corn, 285,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 220,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 8.—Turpentine—Steady at 26½c.

THE STATE COURTS.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Supreme Court Saturday were:

Civil docket—37—Mason vs. Mullahey. Ten days additional time given appellee to file briefs.

114—Ackerman vs. Hanch. Motion to dismiss overruled.

81—Schwaweiker vs. Husser. Motion to dismiss overruled and for supersedeas reserved to hearing.

124—Bostwick vs. Blake. Motion to dismiss overruled.

45—Terhune vs. Kean. Motion to dismiss reserved to hearing.

72—Burgess vs. Ruggles. Motion by appellee for leave to assign cross errors without prejudice to motion to dismiss appeal. Motion allowed.

97—Shirk vs. Holmes. Motion by appellee to extend time to file briefs.

69—Wis Gran vs. Ray. Motion by appellee for additional time to file briefs.

83—C. & N. W. Ry. Co. vs. City of Chicago. Order allowing appellant to assign additional errors.

2—Coughlin vs. The People. Motion by plaintiff to strike additional record from the files.

Civil Call:

41—Green vs. Giff taken on call.
42—Hale vs. Hale taken on call.
43—People ex rel. vs. Miner taken on call.
44—County of Cook vs. Gilbert taken on call.
45—Terhune vs. Kean taken on call.
46—Gammon vs. Gammon, sem., taken on call.
48—Fowler vs. Lamson taken on call.
49—Benton vs. Broth. R. R. Brakeman taken on call.
51—Beattie vs. Whipple taken on call.
53—Arnold vs. Bournique taken on call.
54—City of Chicago vs. Cummings taken on call.
56—Bruschke vs. Der Nord Chi. Sch. Verein. Continued for service.
57—Hall vs. Cox taken on call.
58—Trainor vs. Greenough taken on call.
59—Bernstein vs. Roth taken on call.

Iowa Supreme Court.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed the following decisions today:

Dora Legrand vs. S. H. Fairall; certiorari to the Iowa District. Granted.

Head Brothers vs. Sarah A. Newcomb, defendant, Edward Coughlin and Alexander Boyd, appellants; Greene District. Affirmed.

Union Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. W. L. Pratt et al.; Pottawattamie District. Reversed.

J. O. McKenna, appellant, vs. Karl and Gottlob Boessler; Humboldt District. Reversed.

Spencer Smith et al., State Railroad Commission of Iowa, vs. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company et al., appellant; Kossuth District. Reversed.

Indiana Supreme Court.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Hoosier Stone Co. vs. Washington C. McCain, administrator. Lawrence County. Reversed.

Samuel Replogle vs. American Insurance Co. Wayne County. Reversed.

Joseph A. Hutchins et al. vs. Charles S. Hay. Floyd County. Affirmed.

Fred Cray, administrator, vs. John Gregory et al. Warren County. Affirmed.

Mary C. Vanwalters et al. vs. Board of Children's Guardians of Marion County. Marion County. Motion for order on appellees to return papers overruled. Appellees ordered to file brief in ten days.

Oliver P. Lewis, administrator, vs. John R. T. Gardner et al. Parke County. Clerk ordered to correct title of cause and time extended forty days for filing brief.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[Note—The Tribune will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Opening the Fair to Visitors.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The dedication ceremonies will necessarily be one of the main and most attractive features of the "World's Columbian Exposition," and the policy to be pursued in connection therewith must determine in a great degree the character of the impressions which will prevail throughout this and other nations in regard to the management and success of this great enterprise.

We in Chicago are satisfied that success is already assured to an extent even beyond our fondest expectations, and unless these promising prospects are in some way blighted the civilized nations of the earth will, so to speak, be our guests during the year to come.

Now is the time to show to the world that Chicago is equal to all emergencies consequent upon any of the great details of the program to be followed.

I believe that the sentiment of the citizens of Chicago is against discrimination and in favor of opening the gates to all the people during the dedication; that is the policy which will satisfy the masses, and the adoption of any other policy may work dissatisfaction and a feeling of disgust and resentment, the effects of which cannot be foretold.

If the exclusion of the public will cause dissatisfaction with those of our own city who are at home, what will be the effect of it on those who leave their homes to come from far and near?

Naturally they will return home disappointed, with unfavorable impressions which they will disseminate through their respective localities all over the country and thus cast a wet blanket over current opinion everywhere, as to both the disposition and ability of the management to entertain and be hospitable.

It may well be argued that those who will attend the dedication will be few compared with the throngs who will attend the Exposition; there is as much room within the gates now as there will be then, and if the management cannot cope with this emergency how will they meet the greater one?

The masses of Chicago have nearly all contributed in some way, either by their money, work, or influence, to the success of the Fair. Our city and our State have assisted liberally from the people's money, and now it is but right that the people, without discrimination or distinction, participate in those ceremonies of which we shall all be proud.

The honored guests of that occasion will be broad-minded, broad-gauged men whose experience will have already taught them that great occasions are only made possible through and by the people, and instead of feeling jostled and jammed by the throng, they will feel honored by the outpouring and demonstration of the people while they are our guests.

Open the gates to all and show to the world that while we honor position we are no respecters of persons in this great enterprise which must stand and speak for the enlightened and advanced condition of the age.

I do not intend hereby to complain or even criticise the management of the "World's Columbian Exposition," because I believe thus far they have received the confidence and support of the people, but those in control should be most careful that they do not bring upon themselves just criticism and forfeit that confidence and support, but esteem it as the great bulwark which must protect this great enterprise from all unjust censure and criticism.

Having received an invitation I do not speak from personal motives, but offer these suggestions as a citizen. P. A. H.

Ice Made with Gas.

A Canadian living at International Bridge, Ont., makes a remarkable announcement; he has discovered a method of making artificial ice by the use of common illuminating gas. After use the gas may be returned to the mains, uninjured as far as its illuminating qualities are concerned, not being deteriorated in the least. Experiments made at the gas plant at International Bridge gave a temperature of 80° below zero, this with the use of gas and water alone—no chemicals of any kind having been added to the solution.

Wool.

We raise 265,000,000 pounds of wool and import 105,431,281 pounds.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—

ICE! ICE! ICE!
ICE! ICE! ICE!

5,000 tons fine ice for sale cheap, in car loads only; delivered anywhere in the United States. Address promptly, A. M. TODD, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Highest cash price paid for books, libraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State, Palmer House.

ROOFING.

We can repair your old gravel roofs promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

Mrs. Lamont gives names in full; advice in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty; ladies and gents. 226 N. Clark-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. Goodrich, attorney-at-law, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents — To sell our new "Class B" stock; life membership; liberal inducements offered. American Building, Loan & Investment Society, 604 Owings Bldg.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost—Lady's gold watch in snakeskin chatelaine going from Auditorium to Laflin and Madison-st. via cable. Return to 512 W. Adams-st. and receive liberal reward.

Lost—Bar pin, with 3 diamonds, between 205 Cass and 296 Huron-st.; liberal reward for return to 2336 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

Personal—Will Belle Williamson, laundress, send her present address to MRS. TRUMBULL, Edgewater?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

Personal—25 cts. a day for a $50 diamond. Did it ever occur to you that a diamond lasts FOREVER? That's why it's a good investment. Better buy one. Particulars at our office. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams.

Personal—A. L. Willard, M.D., physician and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

Personal—French, German, Spanish, and English translations and correspondence done by highly educated lady, who also offers her services as an interpreter. MRS. JENSSEN, 3005 Wabash-av.

Personal — California Consumption Cure Co. have the only first-class home treatment in the world for throat and lungs; office treatment free. 291 Wabash-av.

Personal—Wages, notes, rent bills, bad debts of all kinds collected; no charge unless successful. K. BRADY, county constable, 76 5th-av., R. 8.

Personal—No key! Buy a self-winding clock. 6 E. Madison-st., Room 210.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

Situation wanted—As office manager, bookkeeper, or confidential clerk by a young man who for over five years held the office of Secy. and Treas. for a large wholesale firm (corporation) at Dallas, Texas; best of references. Address S. W. G., care Leo Wise & Co., 320 Dearborn-st., Monon Block.

Situation wanted—As bookkeeper or cashier by one having long experience in books; commercial and commission houses. Address EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, care M. Coppinger, 51 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Situation wanted—As bookkeeper—Experienced, competent, and reliable man, with first-class references, wants engagement, temporary or permanent. Address R 66, Tribune office.

Situation wanted—By accountant of 15 years' experience a position as bookkeeper with first-class mercantile house; A1 references as to character and ability. Address N 128, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

Situation wanted—As traveling salesman, liquors; large connection in six States; first-class references. Address V 67, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

Situation wanted — By first-class coachman, married; wife first-class cook; no children; first-class reference; only first-class parties need answer. Address S 9, Tribune office.

Situation wanted—By a German as coachman, in a private family. Address S 8, Tribune office.

Situation wanted—As coachman in private family by Dane. City references. S 4, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

Situation wanted—By a stenographer (gentleman) as bookkeeper or cashier; best of references and bond. Address HARRY L. FETTERLEY, 209 Ohio-st.

Situation wanted—Young man wants a position as a stenographer; railroad work preferred. Address R 78, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

Situation wanted—As manager hotel or large apartment house; 5 years' experience as manager Eastern hotel. A1 references. Address X 62, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

Situation wanted—By well educated single lady 24 years old; desires some office or clerical position, or would accept a suitable position as cashier or saleslady. Address S 7, Tribune office.

Domestics.

Situation wanted—By English girl as housemaid or to do second work in a private family; please state all particulars. A. M. R., 1971 West Madison-st., drug store.

Situation wanted—By a widow lady (colored) to clean offices or furnished apartments. Address, for one week, N 141, Tribune office.

Situation wanted—By young Norwegian girl in small family. Address T 21, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

Situation wanted—German lady, with good French; good seamstress to children; no objection to leaving the city; best reference. Call F. R., 353 N. Market.

Situation wanted — Artistic modiste and designer wishes few more engagements in families. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

Situation wanted—By young lady stenographer; operates Remington machine. Best of references. Address K P 170, Tribune office.

Situation wanted—Lady stenographer, neat, accurate and A1 Remington operator, desires position of trust. Address K R 171, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

Situation wanted—As companion to an elderly lady or invalid by an intelligent young American girl; good references given. Address O 90, Tribune office.

Situation wanted—As governess, German, French, English, music; in school or private family; best ref. Call R. R., 353 North Market.

Situation wanted — First-class hairdresser wishes a few more customers at residences. Address B 98, Tribune office.

Situation wanted—As governess, German, French, little English; plain sewing; best ref. Call A. R., 353 North Market.

Situation wanted—By young lady, circulars to address at home. T 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

Man—Competent—To take charge of office for large manufacturing business; must be an experienced accountant. Address with references W 165, Tribune office.

Pharmacist—Registered—At once, good all around man who has had country experience; state age, experience, if married, references, and wages wanted. A. T. WOODBURY, Danville, Ill.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

Salesmen—Bright, energetic salesmen who are employed during the week to act as salesmen at my Sunday real-estate excursions; have more customers on my excursions than I can wait on; apply at once. Ask for H. R. Campbell. S. E. GROSS, southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

Tea and cigar salesmen—4 experienced—Must be hustlers, with an established trade and good references. Address K P 172, Tribune office.

Boys.

Boy—Bright, neat boy. Call 8 A. M. at 939 Unity Building.

Trades.

Carpenter—Good, at Lafayette Turkish bath, 180 Wabash-av.

Cutter—Expert—At country work. Apply at 34 N. Clark-st.

Steamfitters—10 good men at once. Apply at SWIFT & CO.'S, Engineer's Department, Union Stock-Yards.

Tailor—A good bushelman, at 2930 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

Laborers—Twenty-five, at 410 South Canal-st.

Man—Capable and reliable—Machinist by trade, to buy and sell second-hand machinery in Chicago. Must be thoroughly familiar with general machinery, and posted in necessary details for such work. Address K. G. 173, Tribune office.

Managers wanted—To superintend the sale of our Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most novel and useful invention of the age; works like magic; satisfaction guaranteed; large profits on small investment; a rare opportunity to make money; will pay salary or commission; agents can make $50 a week; we will appoint a limited number on trial, for promotion as managers; only a small outlay necessary; write for testimonials, terms, and sample of erasing. Address the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

Merchandise broker—An active, hustling merchandise broker traveling through the States of Indiana and Illinois to sell a line of rice, sugar, and molasses on commission to the jobbing trade. Address with references "S., New Orleans, La. Box 190.

Subcontractors and station men on the levee above Greenville, Miss. Levee Board work. Camp opens 1st of October. ERNEST HYNER, Contractor, Greenville, Miss.

Two young men of good appearance for outside work; first-class position to right parties. KINSEY CHEMICAL CO., 193 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

Chambermaid—Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

Cook—A good cook in a small family and to do general housework. Address S 5, Tribune office.

Housekeeper — Competent—Capable of managing good boarding-house. S 10, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

Milliner—First-class preparer. MRS. NORTON, 3635 Cottage Grove-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Any business house gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers from a select list, or less expert from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Bookkeepers, cashiers, collectors, salesmen, dry goods, other lines; useful men; other vacancies. Apply Room 11, 108 Washington.

Bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. Mercantile Exchange, Adams Exp. Bldg., R. 31.

Situations wanted—Competent stenographers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Tel. 137. 175 Monroe-st.

There are highly recommended, proficient cooks, maids, laundresses, general house servants, women to work by the day, etc., waiting for employment at 356 E. Chicago-av.

UNDERTAKING.

Postlewait—High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

For sale—By J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro., factories and sites—Warehouse, dock, and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant. "VAN VLISSINGEN." Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

For sale— SOUTH SIDE.
ELEGANT RESIDENCES
Nos. 4508, 4517, and 4519
ELLIS-AV.

New 3-story and subcellar 11-room houses; Bedford stone-fronts, bays, porches, and steps; plate-glass windows and storm doors; all sideboards, mantels, hall trees, and consols are specially designed for us; fuel gas to all grates; electric incandescent light; all finish in hardwoods of various kinds; walls tinted and hand decorated; entire main floor laid in hardwood; bath-room floor and walls tiled; exposed nickel plumbing and porcelain tub by Baggot; laundry, fruit-room, servants' bath-room in basement; no money spared to make these houses perfect in every respect. Call and examine; open at all times. BARRY BROS., Owners, 130 Dearborn-st.

For sale—Residences on all avenues; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

For sale—A bargain — Jefferson-st., west front, north of 12th-st., 25x100 to alley, with 2-story and basement store and flat building; rents $600 per year; price $6,500; must be sold at once. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

For sale—Beautiful modern homes—
BROOKDALE.
WITHIN SHORT WALKING DISTANCE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

At 71st-st. and Illinois Central railway, 34 minutes from Randolph-st., with 114 trains daily; two blocks from two stations.

Houses have 8 and 10 rooms; stone foundations; hardwood finish; latest improvements; macadamized streets; 50-foot lots; prices $6,000 to $7,000; very easy terms. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond.)

For sale—L road bargain—9-room brick house, 5817 Indiana-av.; want offer. Owner, 342 East 44th-st.

For sale—Kenwood residence and lots. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

For sale—Two story frame houses divided into 2 flats of 5 rooms and toilet room each, at Carpenter and 56th-sts., just built; price $3,500; easy payments if desired. For full particulars call or address FERD. RANNJE, R. 608, 87 and 89 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

For sale—
IN THE FINEST RESIDENCE DISTRICT ON THE NORTH SHORE.
Lying between
BUENA PARK AND ARGYLE PARK, SHERIDAN-DRIVE AND THE LAKE.
Lot 100x125.
On Lakeside-av., near Halsted-st.
At Sheridan Park Station.
PRICE, $75 PER FOOT.

Small payment down, and long time on balance, if desired. JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

For sale—Cheap—37½ or 75 ft. on Barry-av., near Sheridan-drive; must be sold at once. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 Clark-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

For sale—Oak Park and Austin, houses and lots—10-room modern house, large lot, east front, $6,000; new 8-room house, modern, street paved, east front, $4,300. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

For sale—New 2-story houses at Austin Park, with modern conveniences; from $2,500 to $3,000 each; choice lots $500 and upwards. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

For sale—
160 acres at TURNER PARK, on C. M. & St. P. R. R.

12 miles from Court-House, one mile west of city limits. Natural drainage to Desplaines River. Partly wooded.

STATION ON PROPERTY.

Will be sold on easy terms; small cash payment and balance in one to ten years if desired, with liberal releases for subdividing.

Price $750 per acre.

JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

For sale—Chicago Lawn—22 lots, south front, on 66th-st., between Pitsfield and Mowrie-avs.; will sell cheap if taken quick. J. W. STEVENS, 111 State-st., owner.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—A piece of factory property between Fulton and Van Buren-st. east of Halsted; at least 50 feet front; will pay some money and put in clear piece, improved, 60 feet front on Kinzie-st., near Desplaines. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

Wanted — To buy—Improved business property near down-town from $50,000 to $75,000. Also some good located corners for saloon and grocery, and modern 8 or 9 room residence in Lake View, south of Graceland-av. and east of Racine-av. C. B. RICHARD & CO., No. 62 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

To exchange—For real estate—The furniture of 15-room house, piano, etc., cost new $5,000. Address K P 1, Tribune office.

Will exchange for real estate the controlling stock in a big silver mine. Address P. O. Box 203, Cleveland, O.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A large amount of money now on hand to loan in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate, at lowest rates. We make a specialty of building loans. Call for our terms before making your loans. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

Any sum to loan on approved security; low interest; money ready; commission to agents. W. H. WOODWARD, 624 Home Ins. Bldg.

B. F. Cronkhite & Co., 119 and 121 La Salle-st., loan money on Chicago real-estate at lowest current rates; building loans made.

Greenebaum Sons, Bankers, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

Money loaned without commission at LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

Money to loan at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

Money to loan—In any amount on real estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

Money to loan at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on Chicago improved property. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Tel. Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bld.

Money to loan on real estate at current rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone M. 424.

Money to loan—In large or small sums on Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

Money at low rates on Chicago improved real estate. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Clark and Washington-sts., E. S. Judd, Loan Dept. Mngr.

Money to loan on improved city property at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

Money loaned—Lowest rates, on city property; building loans. I. F. KUBEL & CO., 183 Clark-st.

Money to loan on good real estate. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

Peterson & Bay, bankers, S. W. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

Rose, Quinlan & Co., mortgage bankers, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

Trust funds in hand to loan on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

Wanted—$3,600 to pay up homestead loan; property as security; located near Tracy; value, $6,500. Address Z 3, Tribune office.

5 per cent—Money to loan on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans made. Most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

$15,000 to loan on city property; 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson.

FINANCIAL.

About money—Do you need any? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

Any one desiring to make a quick loan upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST., or 351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

A chance to save time and money—The West Chicago Loan Company, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted, lends money, at very low rates, on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, warehouse receipts, merchandise, etc.

Advances— Loans
SHIELDS & BRO.
85 and 87 Clark-st., Room 8.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts and all good securities at lowest rates.

Any sum advanced on furniture. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago Trust and Savings Bank, 134 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

If you need money call at Heyman's Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.

9 Upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $165	
4 Vose & Sons	$150, $75, $190,	200
2 Kroeger & Sons	$175,	200
1 Chickering & Sons		165
4 Schaaf's	$135, $165, $175,	200
1 Mathusek		140
3 Deckers	$175, $200,	225
3 uprights	$50, $75,	100
11 squares, all makes	$20, $50, $75	100

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
One year's rent allowed if purchased.
Salesrooms open evenings.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (ESTABLISHED 1857).

Buy direct from the manufacturers. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED AND PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS; also piano stools and covers. FOUR LARGE FACTORIES UNDER ONE SYSTEM OF OPERATING EXPENSES, thus enabling us to obtain the BEST RESULTS at an absolute MINIMUM OF COST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Instruments sold on EASY PAYMENTS if desired. General Western agents for HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and other pianos. NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av., KIMBALL HALL. Near Jackson-st.

STECK PIANOS
Are of
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Great power, evenness of Scale, Rich Singing Quality, Well-Balanced Tune, and Absolute Durability.
Send for late Illustrated Catalogue showing styles and newest designs.
For sale only by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP,
THE POPULAR LEADING HOUSE,
233 STATE-ST. 49-53 JACKSON-ST.
EVERY WANT SUPPLIED.
200 PIANOS from $40 upward.
500 ORGANS from $20 upward.
Our new stock comprises the celebrated DECKER BROS.', ESTEY, BRAMBACH, and CAMP & CO. pianos and ESTEY organs.
A line UNEQUALED for MERIT and DURABILITY.
Renting, tuning, repairing, etc.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.

A GREAT OFFER—

1 Weber upright ano	$100
1 Chickering upright piano	125
1 Steinway & Sons	135
1 Vose & Sons upright	150
1 Upright piano	65

EASY PAYMENTS.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF, ADAM SCHAAF.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
Low Prices and easy terms.
PIANOS TO RENT.
276 W. MADISON-ST., COR. MORGAN.

15 SQUARE PIANOS—
—ALL MAKES—
$15 UP.
EASY PAYMENTS.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

PIANOS—A MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT PIANO, new a few months ago and will be sold by public auction this Monday, Oct. 10; and also all the magnificent furniture of the residence; sale commencing at 10:30, rain or shine. 2975 Michigan-av. A. P. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF THE FAMOUS BAUER PIANOS BAUER PIANOS and other reliable makes, which we offer at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES ON TERMS TO SUIT. Exceptional bargains in slightly used pianos. JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers, 226-228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

THE "CONOVER," "SCHUBERT," and "Kingsbury" Pianos, and the "Chicago Cottage" Organs, if examined, will be found to meet all the demands of music-loving people in both quality and price. Call and convince yourself that the above is true. Chicago Cottage Organ Co. No. 215 to 221 Wabash-av., second floor.

THE CONOVER GRAND AND UPRIGHT Pianos, if examined, will be a great surprise to those not acquainted with their merits; in the evenness of scale, lightness of action, volume and quality of tone. You are cordially invited to inspect our stock of above, together with other reliable makes of Pianos, at No. 215 to 221 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS—
$100.
EASY PAYMENTS.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

BRADBURY PIANOS. You can always find good bargains in second-hand pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

—PIANO BARGAINS—
1 P. M. Union Upright $125; rent $3.
1 Lyon & Healy Upright $150; rent $4.
Squares $50 to $100; rent $2.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 Dearborn-st.

THOMPSON MUSIC CO. ARE SOLE AGENTS for the old reliable "Mathushek" and the new scale "Thompson" pianos. Warerooms 367 Wabash-av.

Beatty piano, organ, $33 up. Catl. free. BEATTY, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

165 OAKWOOD-BLVD. — Very desirable rooms, with or without board; near Ill. Cen. and cable cars; references given and required.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—Beautiful front and other rooms; superior board; walking distance.

North Side.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—With board, newly furnished front parlor; terms reasonable.

West Side.

329 LOOMIS-ST.— WANTED—DAY BOARDERS.

402 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — Alcove room and board.

Hotels.

"Central House," 250 State-st., near Palmer House. Cozy, pleasant rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week up.

Dearborn, 398-404 State-st.—200 steam-heated rooms; ½ price of other first-class hotels.

European Hotel, Brewster, 292 Dearborn-st., cor. Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam, everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50c per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

Hotel Midland—European—167 and 169 E. Madison-st., 100 elegant furnished rooms; steam heat, elevator, private baths; rates $1 per day.

The Alabama—Near 41st-st. and Lake-av. First-class family hotel; rates reasonable.

Wood's Hotel (European), Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st. Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

BOARD WANTED.

Board—Get a list of us before you locate; no charges. WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Bldg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Coal dealers, attention—I am authorized to sell a controlling interest in one of the best coal mines in the Hocking Valley, Ohio; 500 cars furnished; mines recently opened; 800 tons per day output; a first-class opportunity. Call or address A. W. SWANITZ, Room 701 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

Elegant sample room for sale with hotel connections; choice location; near Board of Trade and Postoffice. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 156 La Salle-st.

For sale—Coal lands; large tract valuable coal land in Du Quoin District; will exchange for Chicago property. FERD. RANNJE (exclusive agent), R. 608, 87 and 89 Washington-st.

For sale—Meat market, close to World's Fair; excellent fixtures; good business; very low and long lease; large basement; no agents. Address K K 94, Tribune office.

The best paying clothing, boot and shoe business in the Northwest, along with good will and lease for sale cheap. P.-O. Box "1," Chadron, Neb.

Wanted—Man with $5,000 to take interest in railroad contracts. S 11, Tribune office.

Will buy stocks of merchandise. Address Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Cash paid for furniture of private residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

Cash paid for furniture, carpets, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

$100 cash buys a billiard or pool table complete: no finer table made in the world; tables guaranteed for ten years. Full line of saloon fixtures. Write for catalogue. All goods sold for cash on the small margin system. The Bloch Billiard Table Co., Cleveland, O.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

A first-class 4-ft. oak desk for $20. Desks, office chairs, and show cases. All kinds of store and office fixtures. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

Gas fixtures at factory prices; latest designs and lowest prices. H. S. GOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal st. near Madison.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

To rent—12-room house and barn on Prairie-av., north of 22d-st. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Building.

West Side.

To rent—A splendid 10-room house West Side, in first-class location, furnished, to strictly private family only. Address K K 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

To rent—Elegant new brick flats; 6, 7 and 8 rooms each; every modern convenience; stables in rear of each flat, best in Chicago for the money; $18 and up; 50th-st. and Union-av.; agent on premises. Call at once and save money. GEORGE & WANNER, 145 La Salle-st. Tel. 5,021.

To rent—The Ozark apartment building, cor. 35th-st. and Wabash-av.; apartments of seven and five rooms; steam heat, electric light, elevator, telephone, and janitor service; furnished rooms, single or en suite; first-class cafe.

To rent—N. W. cor. Calumet and 37th-st.; 7-room flats, supplied and heated with hot water, gas ranges; $45. W. D. BISHOPP.

To rent—First flat, 7 rooms and bath, hardwood finish, steam heat, gas range, etc. 3224 Forest-av.

West Side.

To rent—1311 to 1317 Milwaukee-av.—Fine flats, stores, and offices at moderate rentals; janitor service, modern improvements; agent on premises every afternoon. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

To rent—Apartments in the new Sheridan Apartment Building, Nos. 576 and 578 La Salle-av., corner of Carl-st.; six rooms and bath, steam heat, janitor, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, mantels, gas logs, electric bells, speaking tubes, shades, screens, curtain poles, laundries, drying and store rooms, freight and passenger elevators, marble and iron stairways; building fire-proof; within two blocks of Lincoln Park; one of the finest apartment buildings in the city. For further particulars apply to G. F. FISCHER, 49, 163 Randolph-st.

To rent—The Plaza Apartments, opposite Lincoln Park; a few more 2 to 6 room apartments with every modern convenience; dining-rooms, gentlemen's cafe, public telephone, reception room, bell boy service, and family washing included in rent. B. M. MOORE, Manager.

To rent—180 Cass-st., 1st story flat, 36 ft. in width; 8 large rooms. J. P. DWYER, owner, 68 S. State-st.

To rent—6-room flats; heat, elevator, janitor service, etc. Call at the Florence, 18 Bellevue-place.

To rent—Parlor floor; 4 rooms; furniture for sale. 458 N. Clark, near Division.

Cicero.

To rent—At Austin—Elegant new flats; contain all modern improvements; electric light, water, furnace, etc. C. S. CASTLE, 113 Park-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

To rent—Luxuriously appointed rooms, elevator, steam heat, restaurant, bar, baths; 75c a day, $4 a week up. 445 State-st., Peck-court.

To rent—4128 Drexel-blvd., elegant apartments to first-class parties.

To rent—2d and 3d floor south front rooms. 75 Bowen-av., bet. Ellis and Lake-avs.

To rent—Elegantly furnished rooms. 2236 Michigan-av.

West Side.

To rent—Four light pleasant rooms for light housekeeping, in good locality, at $18 per month. Call from 9 to 12 a. m. at 44 South Center-av.

To rent—226 S. Leavitt-st.—Large front room for two gentlemen; moderate price.

To rent—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; board; private family. 329 Loomis

North Side.

To rent—In the Kenilworth, 282 and 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

To rent—Nicely furnished rooms in central location at the unusually low rate of $2.50 to $5 a week. Waters' Hotel, 98-100 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

To rent—Dedication—Very desirable rooms for visitors dedication week. Rooms $1.50 to $3 a day. These prices to applicants before Oct. 19 only. State time and price and we will reserve room. World's Fair Accommodation Co., 225 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

For rent—Fine stores in the new "Toledo" Building, n. e. cor. 37th and Dearborn-sts.; fine opening for druggist, grocery, or market. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle-st.

To rent—For saloon and restaurant, large space, ground floor; central location; down-town. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

To rent—Store—128 5th-av., near Madison, or would start grocery with right party. Apply on premises.

For rent—Store 105 Quincy-st., 15x50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

To rent—Elegant store, 1425 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

To rent—1301 to 1309 Milwaukee-av., cheap, fine large stores and basement. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

To rent—Elegant offices in Haymarket Theater Building, 161 W. Madison-st.; see janitor or elevator man. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

To rent—Offices in 36 modern buildings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 881.

To rent—Half price; splendid 3d floor large office. Room 29, 167 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

To rent—New building, 166-174 Clinton st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x160; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

To rent—Woodworkers—4 floors, 50x160; 3 floors, 50x145; 1 floor, 50x40; 1 floor, 25x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone Main 4166.

To rent—Printers—Taylor Building 140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

To rent—Rooms with power, all sizes. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

To rent—Floors 50x100 with power, new building northeast corner Erie and Townsend-sts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

To rent—For woodworkers, floors with power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

Wanted—To rent—A small house in Parkside, Bryn Mawr, Windsor Park, or Woodlawn; near I. C. R. R. Address F. H. ENO, 254 East 61st-st.

Wanted — To rent — Large building, centrally located. Address R 164, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

American Storage Company's new fireproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

Bennett Storage Company — 177 West Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone 4398.

Chicago Storage Warehouse, 99 E. Van Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

Fidelity Storage Warehouse—80, 82, and 84 E. 12th-st.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
NEW AND CLEAN, PERMANENT AND RELIABLE.
EXPRESSING DONE.

Oriental Storage Warehouse, 399 to 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates. Special terms for storing bicycles during the winter. Goods sold on commission. Advances made. Inspection invited. Telephone main 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

Storage for furniture and pianos—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE PARRY.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Shoe and Leather Building for the World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago, Oct. 9, 1892.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 15th day of October, 1892, for the material and labor required to construct and complete the Shoe and Leather Building for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office, and which may be had upon application. A certified check for $50 will be required as a guarantee that all plans will be returned.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

Bicycles—A strictly high grade lady's wheel $70, brand new; gentlemen's wheels $70, new; other cheaper wheels also. THOMAS KANE & CO., 139 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

At the Munson Shorthand School is a department for placing pupils in positions. A full shorthand course, 3½ months, $40. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. Wells-st., pays the highest prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A gentleman going East will sell for $250 cash the very handsome, stylish Kentucky bred trotting and family horse Duke Wilkes, 7 years old, 15½ hands, weight 1,000 pounds; he was sired by Red Wilkes, he by George Wilkes, the great sire of trotters; dam Carrie Almont, record 2:19¾; Duke Wilkes is very stylish and finely formed, full mane and tail; needs no boots or weights; does not shy or pull; safe for the most timid person; he shows his high breeding; he trotted three trials when purchased for $1,375 at Lexington, Ky., in 2:28¾, 2:27¼, 2:28; I will warrant him sound and kind and to trot full mile in 2:35 or no sale. For further particulars call on my groom at my private stable, 133 Pine-st., North Side.

For sale — Thoroughbred team — Andy, a dark bay horse, 16 hands 1 inch high; has a mark of 2:28, is 9 years old, kind, gentle, and perfectly sound.

Blue Mass, a thoroughbred mare, trifle over 16 hands high, roan in color; has a mark of 2:31; sound, kind, and gentle.

The team can travel together in about 2:40, as fine and toppy a team as is in Chicago.

Price, f. o. b. in St. Louis, $1,500.

Address WALTER R. SPRAGUE, 19th and Locust-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale—The handsome, highbred, fast trotting mare Hattie Almont, sired by Almont, dam Kate Thorne, record 2:19¾; bred in Kentucky; 15¾ hands high; 7 years old; sound; kind, and can trot a mile in 2:35. Safe for ladies or most timid person to handle or drive; only sold on account of being in foal and I have no convenient place to raise a colt. Price $150. Apply at private stable, 67 Pine-st., corner Ohio, North Side.

For sale — A large chunky-built black horse, weight 1,250 pounds, 6 years old and sound; he is very quick and active; only selling because he is too large for owner's present use; will be sold at a bargain. Private barn, 149 North State-st., JOHN HART.

For sale—Cheap—A perfect combination saddle horse, thoroughly city broke; also a top buggy and harness, gent's saddle and bridle; will sell separate if desired. Barn 295 East Erie-st., North Side.

Mare in foal, Kate Purdy, private record 2:29¾, by Sam Purdy, 2:16; kind and gentle for ladies; 8 years old; will only be sold to be taken to the country; price $125. Apply 2032 Michigan-av., at the barn.

Positively must be sold—Our entire stock at absolute cost, consisting of carriages, phaetons, buggies, and carts of every style and all of best quality; also 200 sets of coach, brougham, cart, and buggy harness, together with blankets, robes, and whips; any one contemplating a purchase in the near future will save money to call on us; we have the goods and will positively sell you at a big bargain. BIRDSELL MFG. CO., 377-379 Wabash-av.

For sale—Low, an extension top family surrey, only used a few times. Barn rear of residence, 2729 Wabash-av.

For sale—Low—A light cutunder family surrey in perfect order. Private barn, n. e. cor. of State and Erie-sts.

For sale—Cheap—Leather top end spring buggy, strongly made; nearly new. 2032 Michigan-av., at barn in rear.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

All can save 25 to 40 per cent by buying Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fly Nets, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO., Phone, Main 2,983. 59, and 61 W Washington-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

All diseases of men a specialty; moderate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; all organic, nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail, 10c.

Mrs. Dr. Schwartz's private hospital for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

Wanted—Partner with $2,000 to take half-interest in stock of hardware, centrally located. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted—15,000 tons soft coal delivered, Lockport, Ill. Apply to McCormick Construction Co., 100 W. Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

North German Lloyd S. S. Co.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Lahn, Tues., Oct. 4, 1 p m	Aller, Sat., Oct. 15, 1 pm
Elbe, Sat., Oct. 8, 8 am	Trave, Tues., Oct. 18, 5am
Spree, Tues., Oct. 11, 9 am	Havel, Tues., Oct. 25, 8am

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Fulda, Sat., Oct. 15, 2 p.m.	Fulda, Sat., Nov. 26, 2 p.m.
Ems, Sat., Oct. 22, 2 p.m.	Werra, Sat., Dec. 10, 2 p.m.
Werra, Sat., Nov. 5, 2 p.m.	Kaiser W. II., Dec. 17, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., Nov. 12, 2 pm	Fulda, Sat., Dec. 31, 10 am

NEW YORK TO PALERMO AND NAPLES.
Ems, Tues., Nov. 29, 2 p. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
NEW YORK TO ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Ems.............Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1893, 2 p. m.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 12—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

Columbia.........Oct. 6	Augusta Victoria...Oct. 20
Fuerst Bismarck..Oct. 13	

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE.
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers

Fuerst Bismarck....Nov. 17	Augusta Victoria....Jan. 5
Normannia............Dec. 1	Columbia............Jan. 19

Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York.

Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

International Navigation Company.
AMERICAN LINE—PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
INMAN LINE—NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
RED STAR LINE—NEW YORK AND ANTWERP. PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark st., Chicago.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND CHERBOURG-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
IMPORTANT.
The Fast Express Steamers of this Line will sail to and from CHERBOURG, France, every Saturday, until further notice. MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Allan Line—Royal Mail Steamships
MONTREAL and QUEBEC
To DERRY and LIVERPOOL.
Cabin $45 to $80, according to location.
Intermediate and steerage at low rate.
No cattle carried.
STATE LINE SERVICE
of Allan Line Steamships fortnightly between NEW YORK and GLASGOW.
Aug. 11.........State of Nevada...........noon
Cabin $40 and up. Second Cabin $30. Steerage, $19.
Apply to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st.

Lake Navigation.

Goodrich steamers—For Milwaukee every day at 8 p. m. on the new steamship Virginia or the new steamship Indiana.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, and Menominee at *7:30 p. m.

Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at *7:30 p. m., on the new steamers Atlanta and City of Racine.

Daily for Ludington and Manistee (except Friday) at 8 p. m.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.

*Sunday ex. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	†10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	† 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:03 am

Wabash Railroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	†11:00 pm	† 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	† 4:00 pm	†10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

Wisconsin Central Lines—

*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	† 2:30 pm	†12:50 pm

WESTERN. Continued.

Chicago and Northwestern.—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Sioux City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland & the West	†12:05 pm * 6:00 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	†2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 7:30 am * 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, & Wyo.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:15 am * 6:00 pm *11:15 pm	* 8:00 am * 9:20 am * 9:35 pm
St. Paul, Minn'ap'ls, Eau Claire, Duluth, and the Northwest		
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:15 am *11:15 pm	* 8:00 am * 9:35 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	† 8:30 am †11:30 am * 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm *11:30 am † 4:00 pm * 9:45 pm * 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	† 7:00 am * 8:30 am * 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm	† 1:35 pm *10:00 am † 4:00 pm * 6:45 pm §10:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30 am *10:30 pm	* 6:45 pm * 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm ‡10:30 pm	*11:30 am ¶ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. §Sun. only.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:35 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:10 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:35 am	† 2:10 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Den'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 8:00 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 8:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry.—Passenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	* 1:10 pm	* 1:35 am
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:10 pm	* 1:35 am
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	* 1:10 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	†10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex., Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth, Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

Illinois Central R. R.—Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:15 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 2:50 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
The River View Express	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:30 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
Rock'f'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	‡11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	‡ 3:30 pm	‡10:35 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	‡ 5:00 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	‡ 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

cOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. ‡Daily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 8:00 am
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a10:30 pm	a 9:45 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 9:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:30 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm. aDaily. b Except Sunday. sSunday only.

Chicago & Alton.—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	7:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield and St. Louis Local	* 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Express	*11:30 pm	9:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	9:40 am

Chicago Great Western Ry. Co. (Operating Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
†Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Jos & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

EASTERN.

Michigan Central, New York Central and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

June 26, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 9:10 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:55 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 9:55 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 5:02 pm	* 9:55 am
Grand R'ds Ex. via New Buffalo	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	† 9:20 pm	† 8:50 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*10:10 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	*10:10 pm	* 6:50 am
Gr'd Rapids Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

The Pennsylvania Lines — Chicago — Passenger Station, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. Ticket Offices at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson. Through Trains Run as Follows: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:35 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

The Lake Shore Route, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 pm
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 6:50 am
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:15 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

Monon Route—Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

Baltimore and Ohio.—Depot, Grand Central Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains. Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Erie Lines (Chicago and Erie Railroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil's Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 5:30 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 5:30 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 7:50 am

Big Four Route—Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:20 pm	7:20 am

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE THE JINGO SPIRIT AROUND UGANDA.

Tory Papers Trumpet, but Despite Efforts the Country Would Not Respond—Gladstone Will Have a Holiday After the Fall Cabinet Council—Morley Is Making a Favorable Impression—Burial of Tennyson and His Successor—Sutherland Family Discord.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The attempt to revive the jingo spirit around the Uganda business has ludicrously failed. The *Times* and other Tory papers trumpeted, but no response came from town or country and the effort has been abandoned. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the effort has been diverted in another direction. The government arrangement with the East Africa company provides for extension of the occupation to March 31, and, as the *Times* remarks, with its eye plainly on Mr. Gladstone's approaching 83d birthday, a great deal may happen by that time. At any rate Parliament will be sitting and there will be opportunity to make things unpleasant for the government over a succession of nights. By way of preparing the ground the *Times* yesterday dispatched a special Commissioner to Uganda with instructions to write the country up.

The regular series of autumn Cabinet councils will commence at the end of this month. It is expected that the Ministers will remain in town for three weeks and the whole business of the session will be cut out. This done Mr. Gladstone intends to make a real holiday of such a measure as is conformable with the elaboration and general superintendence of the sessional program. He will go to the south of France, probably to Cannes, and remain there a couple of months. Before Cabinet council work begins he will go down to Oxford to put in an incidental day's work delivering a lecture on university institutions. Early in the year a proposal was made in the Corporation of Liverpool to confer the freedom of the city upon Mr. Gladstone, who is a native of that town. Liverpool is rabidly Tory, and objection being taken the proposal was dropped. On further reflection more generous counsel prevailed, and on the proposal being again made it was unanimously agreed to. It was moved by a Liberal and seconded by Mr. Forwood, one of the Conservative members for the city and Secretary to the Admiralty in the late government. It is expected that Mr. Gladstone will at some convenient date revisit his native city and accept this distinguished honor.

Morley Makes a Favorable Impression.

The new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is making a favorable impression. He had an unprecedentedly hearty reception on making his state entry, and it was renewed last night when, accompanied by his two sisters, he visited the theater. The audience rose to its feet enthusiastically cheering. Mr. Morley is preparing to make a personal visit to the congested districts. Meanwhile the material prospects of the country are darkening. Nothing now can save the crops from falling far below the average alike in quantity and quality. Nor is there any compensation in connection with live stock. At the great fair at Ballinasloe, just over, sales of horses, cattle, and sheep were slow and prices low. This incidence of universal depression adds materially to the difficulties which the Irish Government finds bequeathed to it.

That Tennyson should be buried in Westminster Abbey was a matter settled by universal consent. The Dean happens to be out of town, but the Subdean promptly sent to Aldworth House a proffer of this final resting place for the great poet, which has been accepted. The last man buried in the abbey was Browning, and it chances that in the narrowly circumscribed space still available there remains room for Tennyson to lie beside his friend and brother-in-arms.

Evidence given before the Royal Commission which sat two years ago shows that at the outside not more than sixty additional interments may take place. In poets' corner there is only room for three more, and here will lie Alfred Tennyson, between Robert Browning and the bones of Mrs. Simpson, wife of an otherwise forgotten barrister.

Already there is talk of a successor to Tennyson in the Poet Laureateship. Mr. Swinburne stands head and shoulders above the rest, a fact that sufficiently marks the ordinary level. Much of Mr. Swinburne's recent writing is tinged with blood-red jingoism. He has personally assailed Mr. Gladstone with a venomous tongue. Since the gift of the laureateship is in the hands of the Premier, that might seem to bar Mr. Swinburne's chances. With Mr. Gladstone concerned it is more likely to improve them. His magnanimity would influence him punctiliously to provide that merit should not suffer because it had occasionally been tainted with personal and political rancor directed against himself.

To Abolish the Laureateship.

In some quarters it is recommended that the opportunity should be seized to abolish the laureateship. Though it has a salary of £72 a year attached, it is purely honorary. Nevertheless the Poet Laureate is expected to come out with something on special occasions. The result is not usually conducive to his fame. At one time, in addition to his salary, the Poet Laureate had sent to him from the royal cellars a butt of Canary wine. In these more prosaic days this tribute was commuted for a money value, £27 a year being added to the income of the Poet Laureate. Three of the claimants to Tennyson's laurel crown made haste to put themselves in evidence by writing verses eulogistic of the dead master. Opinion differs as to which of the three is the worst in matter or style, but the general agreement is that if this is the best, or second best, that prospective Poet Laureates can do, the sooner the post is abolished the better.

It is not improbable that public esteem and regret for Tennyson may take the form of purchasing his birthplace and preserving it through all time as a personal memento. The proposal was mooted some months ago when the estate came into the market, but nothing came of it, and Somersby is still to be had for ready money. It stands in the most picturesque part of the Lincolnshire woods, twelve miles from Louth, whither, more than sixty years ago, Alfred Tennyson trudged carrying with him the manuscript of some verses written by himself and brother. An enterprising bookseller adventured upon this work a sum variously fixed at £10 or £20. The estate extends to 1,200 acres and is estimated to produce a rental of £1,600; but it is only Somersby house, where Alfred Tennyson was born, that comes within the limits of the proposal. It is a comfortable, pleasant, homely residence, sheltered by immemorial trees, among which probably the talking oak may be found by diligent inquiries. It contains a Gothic dining hall, with groined ceiling and stained glass windows. Close by is the manor house, a battlemented structure, locally supposed to be the moated grange where Mariana lived "aweary, aweary."

Discord in the Sutherland Family.

The discord in the Sutherland family, hinted at in a recent dispatch, has already come to a head. Since the late Duke married Mrs. Blair his children, led by the Marquis of Stafford, have been in revolt. The marriage, more especially the haste with which it followed on the death of the first Duchess, they recorded as an insult to their mother's name and memory. The late Duke accepted the challenge thus thrown down, increased his solicitude for his new wife, and held his children at arm's length. A lawsuit with the Marquis of Stafford, pending at the time of his death, arose from the Duke's desire to cut down wood in all available parts of his vast estate and turn it into cash, which he might bequeath to the Duchess should he predecease her. The Marquis of Stafford as heir at law resisted this proposal and moved for an injunction. The trial would have come off this term had the Duke lived.

Now all is changed. The Marquis is Duke and the second Duchess' day is over. At the funeral of the late Duke none of the family took any notice of her, while the retainers, turning their faces toward the risen sun, turned their backs on their mistress of the day before. The Duchess was given barely time to pack up her things and quit Dunrobin Castle. She went off to Tittensor House in the neighborhood of Trentham, which the late Duke had desired her to regard as her own property. The Marquis of Stafford had been living there and the Duke ordered him to quit and installed his stepmother. Now was the stepson's opportunity. When the widowed Duchess arrived at Tittensor she found the gates and doors barred and was informed that by order of the Duke admittance was refused to her. There was no appeal against this, and she has taken up her residence in a London hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are just now making a tour of the provinces as successful within geographical limits as their recent visit to the United States. The tour includes the United Kingdom, and takes in all large towns, where houses are crowded. They have added to their repertory one or two pieces gleaned in America, including "Catherine Kavanagh" and "The Senator's Wife," both of which are very well received. At the conclusion of their tour they reappear in London, whence they have long been absent. They have leased the Avenue Theater for six months. They have, I hear, invitations from the United States to pay still another visit which may in the end probably prove irresistible.



MANAGING HIS OWN CAMPAIGN.

—*Suggested by the New York World.*

UNDER A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

Illinois' Unfortunate Experience with the Last One—Where Is That Money?

Rockford (Ill.) *Register:* A morning Democratic sheet of this city lately stated that the members of the Republican Flambeau club were now enabled to march by reason of the fact that they had been able to efface C. O. D. from their uniforms, all of which should be satisfactory to the members of the club, as well as to the Democratic sheet in question.

There are, however, instances where individuals are not so fortunate in "rubbing out" the obnoxious C. O. D. One quite noted case of this kind was that of the last Democratic Governor of the State of Illinois. As a part of the record of the Democratic party in the State of Illinois it may be stated that Joel A. Matteson, the last Democratic Governor elected in Illinois, took the oath of office Jan. 10, 1853. When Matteson became the Governor the State debt was the largest in its history. In his inaugural address he stated it to be $17,000,000. That he was an honest man when elected was never questioned, but he was a Democrat, and possibly may have had some patriots around him of the Cassius M. McDonald stripe. At all events, not heeding the enormous burdens then resting upon the people of Illinois in the shape of the public debt, he caused to be fraudulently reissued over $250,000 worth of State securities and appropriated the proceeds to his own private use! The securities were known as the canal scrip fraud. Gov. Matteson virtually confessed his guilt by a letter addressed to the Investigating committee in 1859, in which he offered to indemnify the State. The matter was finally compromised by Gov. Matteson giving a mortgage on his property, then located in various counties. This mortgage was foreclosed and a judgment rendered in the Sangamon County court against him for $255,000. The property was sold at Springfield April 27, 1864, for $238,000, leaving still a deficit of $17,000, besides five years' loss of interest. The State was the largest purchaser at sale, and much of this property remains unsold today. Twice the grand jury of Sangamon County determined to bring in a true bill of indictment and twice was the matter dropped, some of the jurors changing their votes from "aye" to "no" after several days' wavering. The ex-Governor having strong political friends who were determined to save him from the disgrace of a trial, it is not difficult to see why some of the jurors changed their minds as they did. Such is the history of the last Democratic Governor of Illinois.

What She Said About It.

Lyrics to Inez and Jane,
Dolores and Ethel and May;
Señoritas distant as Spain,
And damsels just over the way!

It is not that I am jealous, not that,
Of either Dolores or Jane,
Of some girl in an opposite flat,
Or in one of his castles in Spain.

But it is that, salable prose
Put aside for this profitless strain,
I sit the day darning his hose,
And he sings of Dolores and Jane.

Though the winged horse we know must be free
To "spurn [for the pretty] the plain,"
Should the team-work fall wholly on me
While he soars with Dolores and Jane?

I am neither Dolores nor Jane,
But to lighten a little my life,
Might the poet not spare me a strain—
Although I am only his wife!
—*Charles Henry Webb in the Century.*

The Latest Improvements.

"John, is the cistern full?"

"It rained all night and it's running over."

"Then write on all the bills of fare, 'Nothing but distilled water used in this hotel.'"—*Puck.*

INTEREST IN THE RACE

ALL BERLIN GATHERED TO HEAR THE PROGRESS AND THE RESULT.

Too Many Men Bet According to Prejudice and Lost Heavily—Analysis of the Mounts, the Time, the Veterinary Plans of the Austrians, and Effect of the Ride—Intrigues Against Count Von Caprivi—Miquel Will Probably Go—Effect of the Action of Hamburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The interest of all Berlin has centered in the last ten days at the Tempelhofer Feld. Officers of the guards, diplomatists, society leaders, court officials, sporting men, and staid tradesmen have crowded to it to learn the latest news from the long-distance race. A few German officers bet on Count Starhemberg, and, as they got good odds, they won heavily. The vast majority, however, bet according to their prejudices and lost immense sums. Sporting men here, who from the first backed the Vienna riders, have profited greatly at the expense of the military and aristocracy.

The most important result of the race has been the demonstration that the veterinary department of the German army is behind the times. The majority of the Austrian horses were in fairly good condition when they arrived. The majority of the German horses staggered past the finish post at Floridsdorf ruined. The Emperor feels greatly chagrined by evidence of the superior veterinary skill of the Austrians and has ordered that a special inquiry be made by a commission of cavalrymen into the Austrian methods of handling horses and the defects of the present German methods. Expert horsemen here agree with the Emperor that the conditions even to the qualities of the horses were equal and that the Austrians won through superior knowledge of the treatment of horses.

An analysis of the mounts shows this view to be indisputable. Of the 109 German entries nine were English thoroughbreds or hunter stock; fourteen were English half-breeds; five were Hungarian; and one was Russian. The rest were bred in Germany, most of them had strains of English blood on the side of the sire or dam. Among the 121 Austrian horses there was not a single thoroughbred, despite all reports to the contrary. Eight of them had strains of good English blood. Forty-eight were bred in Austria-Hungary, many by imported English sires. One was by a Cossack sire. Another by an Arab sire out of an English thoroughbred mare was bred in Russian Poland. One was a pure Arab. Sixty were of unknown pedigree. If there was any choice of mounts it certainly did not incline toward the Austrians.

The Handling of One Horse.

As regards the work of Baron Reitzenstein, who made the best record of all the Germans, having covered the course in something over seventy-three hours and come in second to Count Starhemberg only, Reitzenstein's treatment of his 12-year-old Lippspringe was in striking contrast with the brutality and ignorance shown by the other 108 German riders towards their mounts. He rode an equal number of hours day and night. He rested for fifteen minutes after every thirty miles and two hours after every 130 miles. During the long rests Lippspringe was unsaddled, rubbed down with wet cloths, and was washed in a special lotion. Twelve pounds of oats and peas mixed were given him. A small dose of tepid water with Carlsbad salts was administered after eating to facilitate digestion.

During the short rests the horse got a small quantity of hay mixed with Carlsbad salt and a cake made of oats, Indian corn meal, and eggs and dissolved with flour in tepid water. Every twelve miles, moreover, the horse's mouth and head were sponged with cold water. Reitzenstein assisted in feeding and sponging the horse, and during the long pauses slept in the stable by the horse's side. After rest he walked beside the horse for the first half hour, then mounted and rode at a smart trot for an hour and a half or two hours, gradually reducing the speed as he approached unfavorable ground. In the hilliest country Reitzenstein dismounted and ran along beside the horse. He did not use spur or whip once until within sixty miles of Vienna. He had lost an hour and a half in the fog, he says, and felt compelled to force the pace somewhat. The first report of Lippspringe's condition at the Florisdorf finish post is a gross exaggeration. The horse was distressed, but suffered no radical trouble and today is about as well as ever. No pluckier horse was in the race, certainly, for although one shoe was gone and another broken he covered the last forty miles of the course at the rate of 12½ miles an hour. Lippspringe is an Irish hunter and formerly was a carriage horse in Ghent, where Baron Reitzenstein bought him for 1,200 marks.

The most important result of the race will be the spirit of comradeship promoted by it among the best young cavalrymen of both armies. There has been complete absence of jealousy throughout the event, and the Austrian officers have been treated with as sincere cordiality as could be desired by them. Monday evening the Emperor will receive the Austrian riders and will speak to them formally, it is expected, of the desirability of promoting close comradeship between the officers' corps of the allied armies of Central Europe.

Intrigues Against Count von Caprivi.

The official denial that friction has been unpleasantly manifest in the cabinet recently has deceived nobody. The intrigues against Count von Caprivi continue uninterrupted and vary only with the high official who happens to come forward at this or that time as the instigator. Count Botho Eulenburg in the present case professed to be offended because Count Caprivi neglected to submit the Military bill to the Prussian Ministry before the final decision to introduce it in Parliament was made. Herr Miquel himself has given out indirectly that he contemplates retiring as soon as his proposed financial reforms shall have been considered by the Landtag. The reasons for his decline from favor are numerous, but the chief one is that the Emperor has lost his enthusiasm for the social financial reforms which Miquel was chosen to realize for him. Eulenburg has strong backing among the Conservative courtiers who just now have the Emperor's ear.

Everybody realizes that Miquel's taxation reform plan will raise a storm in the Landtag, especially among the Conservatives. This will embarass the government in the Reichstag, where the Conservatives must be relied upon to pass the military bills. The peculiar relations between the Landtag and the Reichstag would render it impossible for the government to conciliate a party in one body and fight it in the other. Hence, when it comes to the pinch, Miquel and his tax reform program will be sacrificed to secure the undivided support of the Conservatives in the military debate.

The chief question, however, in connection with the military bill concerns the source of the additional revenue required. It is about certain that the government will ask for at least 80,000,000 marks or 100,000,000 more. The plan for increasing the tax on brandy is believed to have been abandoned for the reason that it would not yield sufficient revenue. An increase of the customs duty on tobacco has been considered favorably during the last week, and is said to have been approved finally by the Emperor and Count Caprivi. A rise in the price of tobacco would press heavily on almost every man in Germany, and even then the tax might not yield the revenue required. There seems, in fact, to be but one way for the Caprivi administration to save itself from falling, and at the same time meet the demands of the military bill, and that way is to borrow the money needed now and let the next Chancellor settle the accounts. This way probably will be chosen before the meeting of Parliament.

The relations between the Russian and German courts continue strained. Russia's advances in matters of tariff revision and reciprocity are treated coldly by the German Government, which believes them to be merely a new method of paving a way for the loan. It is reported that the Porte also has given Russia a rebuff in answer to Shiskin's lecture to the Sultan for receiving Stambuloff and not paying the arrears of the war indemnity. The Porte is said to have replied that the Russian note was premature and that Turkey had no intention of violating the Berlin treaty. The briefness of the reply and the delay in making it are regarded as the most courageous snub that Turkey has ever administered to the Czar.

Burke's Dispute with Hamburg.

The dispute between United States Vice-Consul Burke and the Hamburg authorities continues to attract attention throughout Germany. The Hamburger *Nachrichten* says that it is the duty of the Imperial Chancellor to interfere in the affairs of the individual States sufficiently to prevent such breaches of the imperial law by local authorities as the Hamburg Government seems to have committed. The *Koelnische Zeitung* says: "Through the sins of omission the authorities of Hamburg have done the whole trade of Germany such widespread injury that their atonement must not be delayed."

The Imperial Commissioner for the World's Fair will leave with his colleagues for Chicago late in November.

DEMOCRATIC RASCALITY IN NEW YORK.

Illegal Naturalization, Fraudulent Registration, and Repeating—Astounding Discoveries Made in Time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—For weeks the Democratic headquarters have been formulating and completing their plans for extensive and general frauds upon the franchise in the coming election. They are on the same old lines of illegal naturalization, fraudulent registration, and repeating at the polls. The Republican management are fully aware of the danger of the situation if the contemplated frauds are permitted to go undetected and unpunished. Four years ago the Republican National committee organized and devised a plan for the suppression of frauds upon the franchise, which, when carried into successful operation, reduced to the minimum the results of Democratic deviltry. During the present campaign the Republican National committee has redoubled its efforts to secure a fair election in the cities of New York State, and is confident that, by the means which have been adopted, fraudulent naturalization, stuffed registry lists, and repeating at the polls will be made more dangerous than ever before in the history of New York politics.

David Martin, member of the national committee from Pennsylvania, has been putting two days' work into one during the last week in collecting the large mass of information which he possesses of prospective Democratic rascality in New York City and in organizing his department for the detection and punishment of naturalization, registration, and voting frauds. He is, at last, able to report full organization in every voting precinct south of Harlem. In addition he has gathered and indexed reports which go into the smallest details of the capacity of hotels, lodging, and boarding-houses in the city, the names and number of men who voted from them at previous elections, and the plans of the Tammany "heelers" so far as matured for utilizing them at the coming registration and election. Committeeman Martin was seen tonight upon his return from Philadelphia and consented to give out some of the facts that have come to his knowledge since he undertook the work of keeping tally on Tammany. He said:

The sole hope is the Democracy in this State depends on the ability of the Tammany machine to secure fraudulent naturalizations, fraundulent registrations, and fraudulent voting. New York has been for years the center of the most extensive naturalization frauds which have been perpetrated in this country. We are making every preparation to check up all recent naturalizations and to prevent the packing of the registration lists through this source. We have discovered a bold and concerted attempt on the part of Tammany to outdo all its previous efforts in this city. We shall block their game and land some of the leaders in the State prison if it is attempted. The colonization of illegal voters is also undergoing a rigid investigation on our part. We have made a list of all houses where in 1888 two or more voters were registered. We find that in many cases not one-third of the men who voted from certain hotels and lodging-houses were there at the time; that men were registered in four or five voting districts in one Assembly district, and in four or five Assembly districts in the city. In the lower districts of the city, which swarms with small and cheap lodgings, details have been perfected by the local Democratic leaders for taking care of boarders, real or alleged, to the number of three or four times the actual capacity of their rooms. It is simply astonishing in running over the list of small lodging-houses to note the extraordinary number of "roomers" which they are able to accommodate about election time. The methods of colonization adopted by Tammany are diverse and ingenious. The proof of alleged residence is, of course, imperative. In one district we have spotted there were a large number of houses where agreements have been made with proprietors by which, in return for advance payment, lodgers who have been actually accommodated elsewhere are to be reported to the registration officers as living there, and for a sufficient length of time to make them qualified voters. In one house, on West Thirtieth street we have secured all the details of the projected frauds. Some one will be hurt if they are attempted. In the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Nineteenth, and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts the work of the Tammany heelers for extensive colonization and wholesale repeating is well advanced. We are fully informed of the details.

Our investigation shows a systematic and well advised plan for Democratic wholesale colonization throughout the city; that a general attempt will be made to pack the registration lists with illegal voters to flood the polling booths with repeaters, and that no method known to electoral criminals as effective in debauching the ballot-box will be left untried.

VIEWS OF A DISGUSTED STALWART.

Cleveland's Backdown on the Tariff Regarded with Disgust and Contempt.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Republicans hoped and believed that this year there would be a fair and square fight on the issue, protection versus free trade, and that it would be possible to ascertain the sentiments of the majority of the voters of the United States on this important question. The Republican national platform strongly favored protection and declared for it. The Democratic national platform strongly favored free trade and declared that protection would not only be ruinous to American industries but also was unconstitutional. The Democrats gradually had been working up to this position for years. The Southern Democrats had been in favor of free trade for half a century. The Western Democrats gradually fell into their way of thinking. The Eastern Democrats are slowly coming over and at last Democratic free trade sentiment was crystallized in the 1892 tariff plank. It was assumed by Republicans that this was a bold, honest challenge to them on their protection position and they prepared themselves for the struggle they supposed was at hand.

The outcome, however, has been a grievous disappointment. First came Senator Hill and deliberately kicked the Democratic free trade plank over and advocated protection. But even this might have been endured, as Senator Hill practically is irresponsible. He is not a candidate for office and consequently his utterances are not of an official character. But now closely following in his footsteps comes Grover Cleveland, who is a candidate, and declares that "free trade is an impossible specter." Thus he has skulked away from the great issue, which had separated the two old parties, and the contest so far as Cleveland is concerned becomes little more than a scramble for the Presidential office, and an undignified one on his part, because he does not tell why he should have the office instead of Harrison. Democratic voters are left no more substantial reason for supporting the fat prophet than the unimportant fact that he may prefer taking his toddy at Red Top rather than Gray Gables, or in the White House rather than in the bar-room of a New York hotel.

Of course this condition of things cannot be anything else than a grievous disappointment to free trade Democrats. It has been frequently remarked that this campaign is "a quiet one." It has been quiet because the Republican army has been waiting for Cleveland to affirm the declaration of the Democratic free trade plank, when it would have made an assaault all along the line. But now it will be quieter than ever, since there is no robust issue on the tariff between the candidates of two parties. It would, indeed, be an economy of time, effort, and money for the fat prophet to withdraw from the track. It is not necessary for him to run, since he has caved in on the free trade issue. People don't want two protectionists in the field running for President. One is enough, and the one they prefer is Gen. Harrison, the original protectionistst; not this big, fat interloper, who has wandered off from his own fold and is trying to break into the Republican clover and corn fields to fill his fat paunch with their fodder.

It is sore disappointment to sincere thinkers on both sides of the tariff question. It is particularly embarrassing to Democratic organs. What will the free trade Democratic newspapers do? What will the mugwump sheets say? The free trade organs probably will wriggle and squirm and try to explain, but do what they may they cannot overcome the feeling of contempt they must have for the Stuffed Prophet, who is trying to play the rôle of McClellan. When the latter was nominated on a "peace at any price" platform he came out and repudiated it. So Mr. Cleveland, nominated on a free trade at any price platform, now comes out and declares that "free trade is an impossible specter." It must be disgusting to the Democratic-mugwump free traders, and to Republicans it is disappointing. It takes much of the interest out of the campaign. It would be much better if Mr. Cleveland would withdraw altogether. As a free trader he would have been a good target, but as a quasi-protectionist he is only a lump of dough. The cowardice of the Democratic candidate is positively disgraceful.

A STALWART.

[Many of the Democratic papers talk as if they believe that Cleveland only caved in on the tariff issue to retain the Eastern protection Democrats, and that if he is elected he will swing back to free trade. And he will have no compunctions in fooling protection Democrats into supporting him; that he believes all is fair in politics as in love or war. If any anti-free trade Democrat is fool enough to vote for Grover Cleveland with the idea he had reformed and ceased to be a free trader he ought to be cheated.]

Wanted an Idea.

Floorwalker (suavely)—"Well, sir; what can we show you today?"

Mr. Winterwheat (of Hush Center)—"Well, sir; the old woman asked me to do some pricin' an' matchin' fur 'er; but I declar now, I ain't got no idee——"

Floorwalker—"Ideas? Yes, sir. Here, boy; show this gentleman to the notion counter!"—*Puck.*

TALES OF THE TURF.

STORIES FROM ALL CORNERS TOLD BY THE RACING MEN.

Dick Trooly's Anecdotes of Mississippi's Great Men—Senators Beck and Blackburn as Whisky Judges—"Cox's Shade" and Its Texan Origin—Winning Stables, Horses, and Jockeys at Hawthorne—Morris Park Stakes of the Week Closes the Regular Season—General Sporting.

Dick Trooly of Mississippi is a well known character in the South, and when attending the race meetings furnishes no end of reminiscences of the days "befo' de wah." An intimate of Jack Hardy, the dead and gone horseman whose career was as wild as any known in history, Mr. Trooly occasionally lapses from horse lore to the more serious things of life and tells anecdotes of the public men of his State, from Jefferson Davis down. "There was old Senator Foote," said he, "who was always fighting duels—a crusty old man and the poorest of shots. Once when in the field of honor the site selected was a beautiful clearing, surrounded by heavy timber. This time his antagonist was S. S. Prentiss, the greatest of orators, and a wit as well. Seeing the natives climbing the trees to get a good sight of the duel Mr. Prentiss called out, 'Better come down, boys, for Mr. Foote is a very bad shot.'" With Foote Jeff Davis was to fight a duel, but a reconciliation was effected and the gentlemen shook hands, upon which Mr. Foote said, jocularly, "Well, sir, we have both made fools of ourselves," to be rebuffed by the stern old warrior, "Speak for yourself, sir."

Speaking of the character of Davis, Trooly tells of him, upon the second marriage of the leader of the lost cause: The lady's brother, a youth of 16 years of age, opposed the union, and one day as Davis advanced to the house of his affianced he discovered the boy, shotgun in hand, upon the front porch. "Stop," yelled the youth, "or I will kill you." "I'm coming right in," replied Jeff, and on he went, only to receive the contents of the gun, which inflicted only a flesh wound of the shoulder. Later matters were arranged with the fiery brother-in-law, who grew to manhood and in the Mexican War achieved great distinction through proficiency in handling a mighty sword, with which he was wont to split the greasers, like so many herring.

They Were Good Judges of Whisky.

There is a fable to the effect that all Kentuckians are good judges of whisky. One day a gentleman, buying a barrel of old whisky, called in the two best judges of the beverage in the State in the persons of Senators Blackburn and Beck to give an opinion.

"Well," said Mr. Beck, after tasting the liquor and smacking his lips; "well, sir, that is most excellent stuff, sir, but—ahem!—it has a slight taste of iron, sir." Joe Blackburn rolled up his eyes after a sip and remarked: "I quite agree with Mr. Beck as to the quality of the goods, but ah! let me see! I really believe I detect a leathery taste," and when the barrel was emptied in its bottom was found—*a carpet tack.*

Couldn't See Where the Roof Came In.

Seated around the hotel office was a gathering of racehorse men, when in came a sleek individual of clerical cut and passed around a subscription paper which was intended as the means to supply a shortage of funds in a Baptist society that had built the church and had no money to roof it in. The boys contributed liberally, and as the agent was leaving an individual cried: "Say, old man, we've staked you all right, aint we? Now tell us what's the use of a roof on a Baptist church?"

"Cox's Shade" Had Texan Origin.

As "cinch" is worn pretty threadbare, it may be in line to furnish the synonym used in Arkansas, where instead of saying "he had a cinch" the expression is, "He had Cox's shade."

The story goes that in Texas in the early days of the State there lived a gambler named Cox. One day he got into a difficulty with a fellow sport, but friends interfered and patched the matter up. But later on the men again got together, and Cox, springing to his feet (they were seated at the card table), drew a large knife, and with its point within an inch of the heart of his man cried out: "You are a —— —— ——, and if you don't say you are, you're a dead man." "Well," coolly spoke the other, "Cox, I guess—w-e-l-l, I—guess I—am—all that you claim I am, for—say—Cox, *you've got a shade.*" And ever since the old timers, when they've got a sure thing, designate the cinch as "Cox's shade."

MORRIS PARK'S CLOSING EVENTS.

The Eastern Regular Racing Season Ends with the Present Week.

The regular Eastern racing season of 1892 closes with the present week at Morris Park. Some notable stakes, three or four of them with historic turf associations, are to be decided.

Today's stake is the Champagne, for 2-year-olds, the starters to which appeared in Sunday's TRIBUNE.

Tuesday's racing piece is the Williamsbridge Handicap, one mile and five sixteenths, for 3-year-olds, $1,250 added.

Its eligibles are Azra, Pickpocket, Silver, Fox, Fidelio, Nomas, Mars, The Pepper, and Derfargilla.

On Wednesday are decided the Dunmow Stakes for 2-year-olds, three-quarters, $2,500 added; and the Manhattan Handicap, for all ages, $2,000 added, one mile and a quarter. In the Dunmow Plutus, Fitzsimmons, Lovelace, Sir Francis, Runyon, Prince Imperial, Cheswick, Rainbow, Luster, Donovan, and Sayonara are likely starters. The Manhattan field should come from May Win, Tammany, Fairy, Candelabra, Fred Taral, Russell, Mars, Wah Jim, and Queenie Trowbridge.

On Thursday come the Essex Stakes for 2-year-olds, $2,500 added, three-quarters, and the Hunter Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, $2,000 added, one mile and one-half. Eligible to the Essex are: Lady Violet, Lovelace, Sir Francis, Josephine, Gov. Foraker, Mendicant, Cheswick, Hugh Penny, Helen Nichols, Donovan, Sir Roy, Uncle Jess, and Sayonara. Yorkville Belle, Josie O., Derfargilla, and Anna B. are the only starting probabilities in the Hunter.

Friday's stake is the County Club Handicap, all ages, nine furlongs, $1,500 added. Engaged and doing well are these: Tom Rogers, May Win, Equity, Tammany, Demuth, Leonawell, Candelabra, Nero, Fred Taral, Russell, Mars, Strathmeath, Sir George, and Queenie Trowbridge.

The events of the closing day are the White Plains Handicap, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters, $2,000 added, and the Pelham Bay Handicap, for 3-year-olds, one mile and one-quarter, $2,000 added. In the White Plains are Lady Violet, Don Alonzo, Dr. Rice, Helen Nichols, Minnehaha, Sir Walter, and Ajax. The Pelham Bay eligibilities and possibilities are Azra, Tammany, Yorkville Belle, Leonawell, Candelabra, Mars, Lamplighter, and Patron.

PRIZE WINNERS AT HAWTHORNE.

The Stables, Horses, and Jockeys Who Have Won Summer Meeting Purses.

In the table below the stables and owner winning $1,000 or more at Hawthorne's summer meeting are given, with the animals which won the amounts. Nearly $180,000 has been distributed in the fifty-eight days.

Arkansaw Stable: Little Crete, $453; Chimes, $950	$1,403
A. G. Atkinson: Nancy Hakes, $925; Doubtful, $400; Uncle John, $264	1,589
Sam Bryant: Come to Taw, $850; Emma Primrose, $400	1,250
J. M. Brown & Co.: Maggie Lebus, $25; Parolee, $825; Gov. Fifer, $99; Lady Blackburn, $227; Bobby Beach, $474; C. H. Gillock, $75; Johnetta, $450; Uncertainty, $75	2,250
Buckland Stables: McMurtry, $1,857; Sam Farmer, $475	2,332
J. A. Batchelor: Panhandle, $1,036	1,036
E. Corrigan: Shoshone, $1,275; Gazette, $970; Ethel, $1,375; Cicero, $1,650; Mariner, $75; Union, $875; Mabel, $50; Helter Skelter, $1,650; Special, $500; Patience, $100; Fannie, $150; Fannie S., $3,828; Emma, $2,207; Ray B., $675; Libretto, $100	15,280
Cushing & Orth: Torrent, $375; Lookout, $2,192; Calhoun, $2,050	4,617
L. H. Caton: Constantine, $1,361	1,361
J. J. Coughlin: Ald. Morris, $825; My Queen, $75; First Ward, $2,125	3,000
P. Corrigan: Woodford, $1,125; Lizzie B., $425; Ella Duke, $57	1,607
Carlile & Shields: Gov. Adams, $1,213; Mantell, $1,025; Brookwood, $2,075; Rob Weitbrec, $50; Parson Crook, $425; Dungarven, $525; Josie M., $575	5,888
Dr. C. W. Crowley: Barbara, $400; Mockahi, $50; Maid of Honor, $825; Good Day, $575	1,850
Columbian Stable: Hart Wallace, $475; Woodpecker, $500; Rosewood, $25; Glenoid, $50; Peristaltic, $25	1,075
P. Dunne: Engarita, $2,150; Westover, $525; Annie Race, $25; Pioneer, $600; Chipple, $75; Patrick, $3,700; Insolence, $575; Hawthorne, $2,253; Content, $779; Miss Spot, $1,050; Sunny Broeck, $950	12,682
C. A. Dukes: Mr. Barnes, $525; Artistic, $361; Harry Lyman, $125	1,011
L. Ezell: St. Albans, $489; Speculation, $25; Leocolus, $425; Thane, $400	1,329
C. P. Fink: Lena Frey, 900; Snarley the Smuggler, $25; Robespierre, $130	1,055
Flash Stable: Silverado, $1,520; Bolster, $475; Highwayman, $75; Recherche, $623; Sun, Whisky, $1,266; Chapman, $1,725; Hilyar, $75	5,759
A. A. Gates: Bob Thomas, $1,025	1,025
A. E. Gates: Speculator, $600; Evangeline, $975	1,575
O. C. Gower: Blaze Duke, $705; Horace Leland, $1,595	2,300
T. Griffin: Issie O., $667; Carmen, $800, Lockport, $400	1,867
S. K. Hughes: Deception, $1,200; Mildred, $475	1,675
N. S. Hall & Co.: Insolence, $25; Jake Allen, $975; Sunny Broeck, $400; J. B. Freed, $400; Chauntress, $75; Chucara, $575; Annie Race, $475	2,425
Highland Grove Farm: Highland, $1,400	1,400
Liberty Stable: Notus, $500; Foxhall, $1,551; Bismarck, $25; Bonnie True, $50	2,126
G. W. Leihy & Sons: Rosemont, $1,061; Kenwood, $500; Oregon Eclipse, $1,695	3,256
W. Mulkey: Verge d'Or, $2,500; Harry Askew, $1,300; Royal Flush, $750; Immilda, $400; Major Dripps, $541	5,491
C. C. McCafferty: Haydee, $400; Forest King, $700; One Dime, $775; Silvia R., $865; Exclusion, $900; Lady Unde, $1,356; Laura B., $707; Tom Jones, $800; Billy Pinkerton, $500; Gray Goose, $713; Teutonic, $445; Fan King, $646	8,807
D. J. McCarty: Brown Idle, $554; Bernardo, $400; Prize, $400; Sonomay Boy, $73; Bridal Veil, $117	1,544
Mrs. C. McCafferty: Humming Bird, $1,720	1,720
New City Stable: Sir Bevys, $425; Duke of Milpitas, $500; New City Queen, $100	1,025
New Memphis Stable: Inland, $500; Vaucluse, $975; Teutonic, $950	2,425
Orwell Stable: Pekin, $453; Emp. Billet, $753; Virden, $400	1,606
Primrose Stable: Ed Leonard, $1,475; Gould & Curry, $461; San Gabriel, $270	2,206
G. W. Poole: Churchill Clark, $1,336; Lorenzo, $1,400	2,736
Ruddy Bros.: Big Three, $25; Tom Mackin, $400; Ed Bell, $1,032; Good Bye, $769; Johnny Greener, $114	2,340
R. Ramsey: Rouser, $1,835; Catherine B., $950	2,785
W. H. Roller: Azrael, $586; Lester, $2,825; Little Fred, $800; Saunterer, $530	4,741
J. J. Sellers: The Hero, $1,975; Lulu May, $25; Well Used, $100	2,100
Thomas Stringer: Billy Pinkerton, $975; Minnie S., $175; Birdie M., $400	1,550
W. M. Sanford: State of Texas, $500; Mary Sue, $700	1,200
R. Soden: Mirabeau, $275; Ivanhoe, $1,041	1,316
E. Slaughter: Forest King, $1,149	1,149
H. Snider: Consignee, $2,182	2,182
Santa Anita Stable: Santa Anna, $3,525; Esperanza, $470; Ogarita, $425; Santiago, $1,800; Lady Bees, $400; Cleopatra, $49; Eldorado, $69	6,738
Taylor & Caldwell: Juliet, $475; Aristocrat, $1,715; Ormonde, $57	2,247
Miscellaneous	39,567
Total	$179,508

Hawthorne's Winning Jockey Roll.

The winning jockey table of the track is below. Only winners of three races are included.:

Jockeys.	Starts.	First.	Second	Third.	Unplaced
Allmark	5	3	0	1	1
Bunn	69	5	11	7	46
Fink	48	3	5	10	30
Fox	72	6	14	9	43
T. Griffin	40	11	7	4	18
H. Griffin	81	16	17	8	40
Hoggett	64	6	14	11	33
Hazlett	35	3	3	6	23
J. Irving	26	4	4	3	15
R. Jones	37	5	1	3	28
Kuhn	63	4	7	6	46
Kunze	75	11	8	8	48
O. Lewis	29	4	7	4	14
Leonard	41	3	6	5	27
Morris	78	17	9	12	40
Miller	8	4	2	0	2
Madison	119	11	12	20	76
McCullough	9	3	1	3	2
McBride	10	3	4	1	2
Overton	78	21	17	13	27
Perkinson	141	28	32	23	58
Regan	73	3	3	10	57
Richie	37	7	8	5	17
Slaughter	188	58	32	27	71
T. Sloan	45	11	5	5	24
Sanford	145	15	13	15	102
Steppe	39	4	4	6	25
Taylor	50	10	2	5	33
Van Camp	72	5	5	8	54
Williams	17	3	0	3	11

Large Entries at Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Entries to the number of 1,035 have been received for the four weeks' trotting and pacing meeting which begins tomorrow. Fifty-five classes filled and there are more horses here than ever before for one meeting, though the purses are comparatively small.

CHICAGO SCOTTISH ATHLETES WIN.

They Capture a Majority of Athletic Honors at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Western Association of Amateur Athletics had delightful weather for their annual field championships at Sportsman Park this afternoon. The Scottish Athletic club of Chicago and the Olympic Amateur Athletic club divided the honors, each taking five events. The Scottish athletes, however, captured the tug of war with the American team of St. Louis, which gave the Chicagoans the lead in the matter of points. Following is the summary of events:

One hundred yard run—A. J. Helmich, O. A. A. C., won; George Hellmich, O. A. A. C., second; Joseph A. Murphy, Chicago, A. C., third. Time, 10:25.

Putting sixteen-pound shot—George Riddle, S. A. C., won, distance 39 feet 8½ inches; Charles Henneman, O. A. A. C., second, 38 feet 2 inches; F. Kretzer, Chicago, A. C., third, 35 feet 11½ inches.

Half mile run—A. Cameron, S. A. C., won; C. L. Vandeventer, M. A. A. C., second; C. H. Parker, M. A. A. C., third. Time, 2:05 2-5.

Running high jump—George Riddle, Chicago A. C., won; height, 5 feet 7 inches; M. F. Hart, Chicago A. C., second, height, 5 feet 6 inches.

220 yards run—A. J. Hellmich won, George Hellmich second. Time, 23 3-5.

Throwing 56-pound weight for height—Charles Henneman won, height 12 feet 10 inches; George Riddle second, 13 feet 8 inches.

One mile walk—Harry Iurka, O. A. A. C., won; Rudolph Nickel, C. A. C., second. Time, 7:48 2-5.

Pole vault—William F. Mueller, O. A. A. C., and A. C. Baum, West St. Louis Turners, tied at 116 inches.

One mile run—Ed R. Barker, S. A. C., won; C. A. Mueller, O. A. A. C., second. Time, 4:58 3-5.

One-hundred and twenty yard hurdle—W. R. Hawksley, O. A. A. C., won; L. F. Gilder, S. A. C., second. Time, 17 3-5.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—George Riddle, won, distance 115 feet 7 inches; Charles Henneman, second, 106 feet.

Four-hundred and forty yard run—A. Cameron, S. A. C., won; C. L. Vandeventer, M. A. A. C., second. Time, 52 1-5.

Hop, step, and jump—John Flesch, O. A. A. C., won; distance 41 feet 6 inches; Ed S. Movall, O. A. A. C., second, 40 feet 4 inches.

Western Athletic War to Be Ended.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the Western Athletic Association, held at the Lindell Hotel this morning, the first step was taken towards ending the athletic war which has raged so long in the West. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the officers of the Athletic Union, and before winter is over the war will probably be a thing of history.

Turf Notes.

C. M. Barrow has purchased from J. M. Young the three-year-old filly Dixie V. for $1,200.

Friday the Fleetwood Stable sold to W. P. Magrane the two three-year-old fillies Dearest and Missal for $2,000.

The thoroughbred stallion Plenipo, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Dora, by imp. Australian, died Sept. 29 at Columbia, Tenn.

Hawthorne only will race in the West this week, Lexington not beginning until Monday next. Nashville follows Lexington.

M. Cannon leads the English jockeys with 140 wins to 124 for G. Barrett and 88 for J. Watts. C. Loates has 64 and G. Chaloner has 61.

Mornington Cannon will ride the Irish mare Comedy in the Czarowitz to be run Oct. 12. He will get $10,000 if he wins and $2,500 if he loses.

Jockey Andy Perkinson, who, by the way, was riding in less than a week after his bad accident, has bought Red Prince from R. L. Baker for $1,000.

Charles Reed has recently purchased some high class brood mares in England by such noted sires as Galopin, Uncas, Doncaster, Merry Go Round, Tynedale, etc.

Mike Dwyer is kept busy denying the rumor that he is to break away from the Board of Control. He has stated positively within the last few days that he will remain loyal.

Jockey Morris did not ride at Hawthorne Saturday and will not be seen again in the saddle on local tracks this season, having gone East. He will ride for E. J. Baldwin again next year.

If the Roby, Ind., track begins racing Oct. 29, according to program, it will be with a temporary grand stand. The officials have not outlined their plans on the point of all-winter racing.

Captain S. S. Brown is at Uniontown, Pa., where he will select his youngsters for next season. Eight go to Louisville and seven to Westchester, where they will be tried. They are the get of imp. Richmond, Masterpiece, and Troubadour.

The Eastern horsemen expect Ed Corrigan to win his suit against the Board of Control, and if he does it will weaken that body's power materially, as many horsemen will race at Guttenberg and then defy the board to refuse to allow them to race on its track.

Sinfax, who as a 2-year-old was a wonder, broke down and was sold by Cy Mulky to W. B. Macdonough. He was fired this summer and is working well enough to lead his owner to enter him in Eastern stakes. Sinfax is 3 years old and by Wild Idle—Fostress.

William Angel, trainer of the Flash Stable, who was taken to Hot Springs from Hawthorne last week, died Saturday of paralysis. He was a Kentuckian, and his remains will be buried at Owensboro. Angel trained at times for John Campbell and George Hankins.

Pat Corrigan has sold old Lizzie B., by Hindoo Epple B., to Lucky Baldwin for a brood mare. Lizzie B. was more than a fair performer. July 2, 1890, she broke the mile and one hundred and seventy yards record at Washington Park, running the distance with 104 pounds up in 1:45¼.

Sam Hildreth and his Khaftan Stable have gone East to get ready for a Guttenberg campaign. W. R. Roller will go this week. The horses of "White Hat" McCarty and Lucky Baldwin will leave soon for the San Francisco meeting. Baldwin has not raced in San Francisco for four years on account of the Volante walkover trouble.

The well-known thoroughbred stallion Judge McKinstry, by Thad Stevens or Grinstead, dam Katy Pease, was found lying in one of the paddocks of Donnelly & Dunne's stock farm at San Felipe, near Gilroy, Cal. On an examination being made it was ascertained that he sustained a fracture of the bones of one of his legs. The veterinarians set it, but the break was so near the body that it was impossible to bandage it securely. Finally a friendly bullet put an end to his terrible sufferings. He was the sire of Esperanza, St. Patrick, and other good ones, and was valued at $25,000.

Notes of the Trotters.

Amigo, 2:16¾, died at Palo Alto recently. He was by Electioneer, out of Nodine, by Wildidle.

The admission to trotting races in Italy runs from 4 cents for the field up to $4 for four-in-hands.

A 2-year-old brother of Mascot, 2:04, owned at Carthage, N. Y., is showing great speed in his work.

The Waukegan trotting meeting of three days opens Tuesday with four races for $200 purses each day.

A well-known trainer declares that the coming sulky will be made entirely of aluminum. It will be light, strong, and handsome.

Stamboul, 2:11, in the hands of his old trainer, Walter Maben, is going great guns in California and will be sent against his record over Stockton's kite.

At the recent high jumping contest at Rouen, France, twenty-six horses competed. Tasmania, an English horse, won the 25,000 franc prize by clearing the bar at six feet.

It is reported that S. W. Giles, who was Secretary of the Island Park when it was a member of the Grand Circuit, will succeed W. B. Fasig as Secretary of the Cleveland Driving Park company.

Rowena, 2:19¼, is expected by the Palo Alto people to take a mark very close to Arion's over the Stockton kite-shaped course this fall, while Avena, 2:30, and Bell Bird, 2:26¼, also 2-year-olds, are to create a sensation in contests against Father Time.

Mascot, 2:04; Hal Pointer, 2:05; Flying Jib, 2:05¼; Direct, 2:06; Johnston, 2:06¼; Jay Eye See, 2:06¼; Roy Wilkes, 2:07½; Guy, 2:06¾; Blue Sign, 2:08¼; Robert J., 2:09¼; Manager, 2:09¼; Winslow Wilkes, 2:09½; Vinette, 2:09½; Cricket, 2:10, are the fourteen pacers which have records of 2:10 or better.

Rosa G., the Duplex, 2:17¼, filly recently burned at South Side Park, Columbia, Tenn., was the most promising daughter the old pacer had. She had never been beaten in a race, having won some in her yearling form. She could show a 2:20 clip this year in her 2-year-old form, and had the incendiary withheld his torch twelve hours she would have been on her way to fill her engagements. She was entered in $12,000 worth of stakes. Her sire, Duplex, is also sire of Reflector, 2:10½.

The fast Tennessee trotters and pacers of the season are Reflector, 2:10½; Ella Brown, 2:11; Ponce de Leon, 2:13; Alabama, 2:15; Cassie, 2:15; Hal Dillard, 2:15¼; Ida S., 2:16¼; Addie Belle, 2:17¼; Engineer, 2:17¼; Osceola, 2:18½; Bob Taylor, 2:18¼; Five Points, 2:19; Bow Bells, 2:19¼; Ethel B., 2:19¼; Glide, 2:19¼.

A singular accident happened to the American-bred stallion Dictator, now in France. The horse had been trotting at Capelle and was returning to Dieppe to take part in a race, when between Freenay and Aisigny, with the train going thirty-seven miles an hour, the side door of the car opened and the horse jumped out. The train stopped at Aisigny and an engine was sent back to look for the horse, who was found quietly munching away in a wheat field about twelve feet below the embankment over which he had fallen. Wonderful to relate, he had suffered but little from his fall. The only damage done was a few scratches and a split in his right nostril.

General Sporting Notes.

Jimmy Galvin is to receive a benefit in Pittsburg.

Jack Skelly's benefit in Brooklyn was a frost and he is out of pocket by it.

Pitcher John Ewing has recovered his health and will play again next season.

Jimmy Larkin, the ex-122-pound champion, has lost four children and his wife in a year's time.

The New York *Sun* is authority for the statement that John L. Sullivan will soon go to bookmaking.

The University of Pennsylvania's football schedule is: Oct. 5, Harvard College, at West Philadelphia; Oct. 8, Bucknell University, at West Philadelphia; Oct. 11, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; Oct. 12, Georgetown University, at Georgetown; Oct. 15, Crescent A. C., at Brooklyn; Oct. 19, Dickinson (probably), at West Philadelphia; Oct. 22, Williams College, at West Philadelphia; Oct. 26, Lafayette College, at West Philadelphia; Oct. 29, Chicago A. C., at West Philadelphia.

WEST ENDS ARE IN THE LEAD.

They Win a Game and Draw Ahead of the Franklins—City League Contests.

Games played by the City League clubs yesterday leave the teams standing as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent
West Ends	11	8	3	.727
Franklins	10	7	3	.700
Rivals	10	7	3	.700
Lake Views	10	6	5	.545
Whitings	10	5	5	.500
Garden Citys	11	4	7	.363
Crystals	11	2	9	.181
Brands	11	1	10	.090

West Ends, 13; Crystals, 11.

The West Ends went to first place yesterday by defeating the Crystals. The score:

West Ends.	R	B	P	A	E	Crystals.	R	B	P	A	E
Sayers, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Meehan, p.ss	3	4	0	4	1
H'sm'n, ss.1b	1	1	1	2	2	Lyon, 2b.	1	0	6	4	1
L'wr'ce, 2b.	2	2	5	2	0	Boyd, ss. 1b.	1	0	8	0	1
Kinney, lf.	2	3	4	1	0	Hamlin, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0
Br'yton, 1b.p	2	0	5	1	0	Lange, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
R'xb'g, rf.ss	2	1	1	0	1	Kenn'lly, lf.c	1	1	5	0	0
Schafer, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0	Owens, p. lf.	3	3	1	5	0
Otten, c	1	1	4	1	0	Cr'wley, c.1b	1	0	6	1	1
Griffin, p. lf.	1	1	2	2	2	Gibbon, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Totals	13	13	27	11	5	Totals	11	14	27	17	5

West Ends... 0 0 0 4 3 6 0 0 0—13
Crystals... 1 5 0 0 0 1 2 1 1—11

Whitings, 15; Franklins, 7.

The Whitings defeated the Franklins, dropping the latter to second place. The score:

Whitings.	R	B	P	A	E	Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E
Rheims, rf.	2	1	0	0	0	Ortman, 3b.	2	0	1	2	2
O'Brien, 2b.	3	2	3	3	1	Jantzen, c.	1	1	6	1	1
Earle, 1b.	3	3	10	1	0	Bartell, 2b.	1	1	4	1	1
Daly, ss.	2	1	1	1	1	Getzein, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Schnur, lf.	1	1	5	0	0	Harring'n, ss	1	1	0	1	1
Mehrle, cf.	1	2	1	0	1	Zeigler, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
McDon'ld, p.	2	1	0	1	0	G'st'd, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Manning, 3b	1	0	0	3	0	Justi, 1b.	0	0	5	0	1
Adams, c.	0	1	4	1	1	Dillon, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	15	12	24	10	4	Totals	7	7	21	7	6

Whitings... 2 0 2 7 3 0 1 *—15
Franklins... 3 0 2 1 0 0 1 0—7

Rivals, 12; Garden Citys, 2.

The Rivals defeated the Garden Citys in playing off a tie game. The score:

Gardens.	R	B	P	A	E	Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E
Crowe, 2b.	0	0	3	1	2	Traynor, 2b.	3	1	4	4	1
O'Mara, lf.	0	0	2	0	1	Ball, ss.	1	1	0	2	1
Condon, ss.	0	0	2	1	2	Baker, 3b.	2	2	0	1	1
Farley, 1b.	0	1	8	1	1	Boland, cf.	2	3	2	0	0
Noll, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Posseht, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
Harder, c.	1	0	3	4	0	Gubbins, c.	1	1	6	4	0
Lynch, 3b.	1	0	3	6	2	O'Mara, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Campion, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Parker, p.	1	1	0	0	1
Duffy, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Novak, rf.	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	2	2	24	12	10	Totals	12	11	27	11	3

Rivals... 2 0 0 0 2 0 5 3 *—12
Garden Cities... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Lake Views, 11; Brands, 8.

The Lake Views defeated the Brands. The score:

Lake Views.	R	B	P	A	E	Brands.	R	B	P	A	E
Andrews, cf.	2	1	2	1	0	Donovan, lf.	4	2	0	1	0
Healy, 2b.	2	2	2	2	1	Ferguson, p.	1	0	5	0	0
Hudson, rf.	2	4	1	0	1	Est'quest, 3b	1	2	3	2	0
Flynn, ss.	0	1	0	7	0	Lewis, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
P'd'v'le, lf. ss	0	0	0	0	2	Quigley, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	Hall, cf.	1	1	0	0	1
Gubbins, 1b.	2	1	11	0	0	Hamilton, lf	0	0	0	0	0
McGinnis, p	2	2	2	2	0	Murray, 2b.	1	1	2	2	2
Ayers, c.	1	0	7	6	0	Galivan, ss.	1	1	2	3	2
Totals	11	12	27	19	5	Totals	9	10	24	16	2

Lake Views... 1 2 1 2 0 4 0 1 *—11
Brands... 1 0 1 0 4 0 1 1 1—8

Louisville, 9; Cincinnati, 5.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.—Louisville and Cincinnati played two games today, Louisville winning the first by hitting Sullivan at the right time. The batting of Taylor and Merritt was a feature. The second game was called on account of darkness at the end of the fifth inning, with the score a tie. Weather fair. Attendance, 2,500. Score of the first game:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf.	1	1	3	1	0	Holliday, cf.	1	0	2	1	0
Taylor, rf.	2	2	3	0	0	Latham, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Weaver, lf.	2	1	1	0	0	McPhee, 2b.	1	1	4	5	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	2	2	4	1	Browning, rf	2	1	3	0	1
Bassett, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	Vaughn, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Jennings, ss	0	1	0	2	1	Hoover, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Whistler, 1b	2	1	11	0	0	C'm'skey, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Merritt, c.	1	3	6	0	0	Smith, ss.	0	2	3	3	0
Clause, p.	1	0	0	1	1	Sullivan, p.	0	1	0	2	1
Totals	9	14	27	10	3	Totals	5	6	27	13	2

Louisville... 1 2 1 1 1 0 2 1 0—9
Cincinnati... 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 4. Two-base hits—Merritt, Taylor. Home run—Whistler. Passed balls—Merritt, 3. Base on balls—Taylor (2), Brown, Holliday, Vaughn (2). Struck out—Whistler, Brown, Jennings, Hoover, Sullivan, McPhee, Smith, Latham, Holliday. Double plays—Smith-McPhee-Comiskey (2), Bassett-Pfeffer-Whistler. Time—1:50. Umpire—Snyder.

Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 9.—Following is the score of the second game:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Holliday, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Taylor, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Latham, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0
Weaver, lf.	0	0	0	1	0	McPhee, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0	Browni'g, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Bassett, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	Hoover, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jennings, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Comisk'y, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Whistler, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	Smith, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Merritt, c.	1	1	4	0	0	Chamb'l'n, p	0	0	0	2	0
Clausen, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Murphy, c.	1	1	3	0	1
Totals	3	4	15	6	1	Totals	3	7	15	10	1

Louisville... 0 1 0 0 2—3
Cincinnati... 1 0 1 1 0—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hit—Murphy. Three-base hit—Browning. Struck out—Smith Chamberlain, Murphy, Merritt, Bassett. Base on balls—Brown, Bassett, Pfeffer. Stolen bases—Brown, Whistler. Time—1:05. Umpire—Snyder.

DO LIARS ALWAYS YAWN?

A Peculiar Trait That Seems to Need a Little Clear Explanation.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* A few evenings ago half a dozen men were sitting out in front of the Capital Hotel discussing various topics, when Judge Yost of the Supreme Court, in telling an anecdote of a trial, remarked that the witness yawned and he knew he was lying.

"How did you know?" was asked.

"Well, sir, I have seen witnesses lie and not yawn, but I never knew one to yawn that he was not telling a lie."

Judge Sims, the member of the Legislature from Trigg, remarked: "Yes, I always know a witness is lying when he yawns."

Senator Dave Smith said: "It is almost invariably the case."

Judge Wall, the Senator from Mason, came up and corroborated the statements of the others, and just then Judge Brent of the Superior Court joined the group. "Yes," he chimed in, "when a witness yawns he is telling a lie and he knows it."

Several other lawyers were appealed to and all bore out the statements made. None, however, could explain the phenomenon. Judge Yost was the only one who had a theory, and that was that when a fellow was swearing to a lie he could not face the music and his embarrassment found expression in yawns.

Here is a pointer to the legal fraternity of the State. Two of the Judges of the Superior Court are committed and all that is necessary to impeach the evidence of a witness in their minds is to show that while giving it he yawned. The parenthetical yawn may be occasionally interspersed with effect in evidence submitted to them.

Autumn.

'Tis autumn now. With muscles strained
Unto the closet shelf we cling
With anxious eye, and loudly cry,
"O where's that hat I wore last spring?"

Across the mountain and the plain
The wind an autumn flavor blows,
And as we shiver, we exclaim:
"Where are my last year's underclothes?"

We gaze upon the yellow leaf,
We hear the robin's farewell note,
And then we ask ourselves in haste,
"Where is my ancient overcoat?"

And as we walk along the street,
We're looking for a form divine;
We whisper softly to ourselves:
"Where is that autumn girl of mine?"
—*Tom Masson in Clothier and Furnisher.*